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EARLY YORKSHIRE CHARTERS

BEING

A COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS ANTERIOR TO THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY MADE FROM THE PUBLIC RECORDS, MONASTIC CHARTULARIES, ROGER DODSWORTH'S MANUSCRIPTS AND OTHER AVAILABLE SOURCES

EDITED BY

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PREFACE

THE sections of the present volume illustrate in part the redistribution which Henry I made of the Crown lands and of others which during the earlier part of his reign came into his hands by the expulsion and forfeiture of the successors of the Domesday tenants. He designed by the new grants both to consolidate his position as sovereign of England and to augment the feudal host at his command for the repression of disorders in Normandy. The following are the sections:

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The fee of Brus originated in the grant by Henry I, during the first decade of his reign, to Robert de Brus of about eighty manors which had formed part of the "Terra Regis" at the Survey of 1086. When William count of Mortain lost his English fee in 1104 some thirteen manors which had been held under Robert count of Mortain by Richard de Surdeval were probably included in the fee which Brus thereafter held directly of the Crown. Robert de Brus attested a charter of William count of Mortain to Marmoutier, made during the period 1103–1106;[1] he did so no doubt as a tenant of the fee of Mortain in Normandy, and possibly in England also. It seems probable likewise that Robert was enfeoffed by Richard earl of Chester of some of his Cleveland lands. A very interesting writ of Henry I, which may be assigned to Whitsuntide 1107, will be included in the appendix, having been found too late to be printed among the Brus charters in this volume. In it Henry notifies the shiremote of Yorkshire of an exchange of lands made with Robert de Brus, who resigned 24 carucates in Collingham and Bardsey (possibly

[1] Round, *Cal. of Docs.*, *France*, n. 1210.

parcel of the fee of Mortain) for 22 carucates which the king gave him in other places in Yorkshire. This exchange had been effected before the account of the fee of Brus was enrolled in Domesday Book at the end of the account of Yorkshire.

The fee of Bulmer had its origin in a grant, for services rendered, of lands belonging to the Crown in the neighbourhood of Easingwold. Ansketill, the first feoffee, was a tenant in Bulmer and the neighbourhood of Nigel Fossard, who held nearly half the fee of Mortain at the Survey.

Suggestions as to the origin of the fee of the archbishop of Canterbury will be found at p. 135. The fee of Caux comprised part of the fee of Geoffrey Alselin, who at the Survey held lands in the counties of Northampton, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Lincoln and York. The fee of the Chamberlain was probably a feoffment from the Crown to Herbert Fitz-Aubrey, the chamberlain of William II and Henry I; but it is possible that Osbert the sheriff was the first feoffee and that it descended through Richard Turniant, son of Osbert, to his niece Milisent, daughter of Matilda, sister of Richard of Lincoln and of William Turniant. Milisent carried the estates of her uncles, Richard and William, to her husband, Herbert the chamberlain,[1] father of Stephen Fitz-Herbert, the chamberlain, and grandfather of Robert the chamberlain of Wickenby, co. Lincoln, and Duffield, co. York.

The fee of Chauncy was mainly composed of lands which had formed part of the fee of Odo the crossbowman at the Survey. The earls of Chester and the bishops of Durham retained in general the fees recorded in 1086. The fee of Fossard represented a large moiety of the lands in Yorkshire which belonged at the Survey to Robert count of Mortain, Nigel Fossard being then the count's tenant of that moiety. The fee of Gant shows an augmentation of the Domesday fee of Gilbert de Gant from Crown manors in and around Bridlington, together with two manors which had belonged in 1086 to Berenger de Toeni and to the count of Mortain respectively. The fee of Greystoke originated from grants of the manor of Nunburnholme and lands thereabouts made by Henry I to Forne son of Sigulf as a reward for services rendered to the Crown in Yorkshire.

The early Norman kings seldom visited Yorkshire, and this lack of personal association is reflected in the relatively small number of serjeanties created by them in the county.

Reasons have elsewhere[2] been adduced for ascribing to the

[1] Chr. Reg. R. 83, m. 10*d*; 87, m. 16. Mr. W. H. B. Bird informs me that he has identified Herbert the chamberlain, husband of Milisent, as the chamberlain of David, king of Scots, and of Malcolm, king of Scots, during the period 1130–1160. If this identification is correct it negatives the statement in the observations on charter n. 825 (p. 167), that Herbert the chamberlain, husband of Milisent, was a brother of the half-blood to Herbert Fitz-Herbert, the chamberlain of Henry I.

[2] *V.C.H. Yorks.*, i, 146–7.

sochmen of the great socage manors in Yorkshire at or prior to the Conquest a normal tenement of barely 6 bovates. In the twelfth century the normal holding of the villein was 2 bovates, with a toft and croft containing one customary acre,[1] and in spite of the increase of population similar holdings are met with in the next century.[2] In the adjoining counties of Lincoln and Nottingham the term "bovate" was during the thirteenth century eliminated from the description of individual tenements, so that feudal and fiscal charges could no longer be levied upon one or two bovates, a large increase in the extent of geldable or wareland being necessitated. In Yorkshire, however, it is exceptional to find any improved or reclaimed land described as subject to "wara," or brought under the assessment by inclusion within the geldable area of the town. Such improvements went on continuously, each year seeing some additional land brought under the plough through the efforts of the occupiers, stimulated by the growth of the population; additional, that is, to the land subject to the geld assessment, as seen in force in Domesday Book. The usual documentary term for such new-improvement is "cultura," which in this work has been rendered uniformly as "tillage." The ordinary English equivalent was "wang" or "wong," and, as the improvements were usually apportioned among the existing agricultural holdings of the town,[3] they became subdivided into parcels or "dales," described as "wang-dales" or "wandales." Other terms occasionally represent "cultura," as in n. 83, where we have mentioned the "cultura vocata Thirnsco Flad"; assart, ridding, rode or royd also occur, as do purely topographical appellations—field, holme, hill and dale. Each carucate or bovate had a parcel of meadow appurtenant to it, assessed to geld and other burdens, and occasionally denominated "warlots," possibly from this circumstance. But the evidence of twelfth-century charters goes to prove that in Yorkshire, as a rule, the new-improvements were not assessed to geld and did not "defend" the holding to which they belonged against taxes,[4] as did the selions or "lands" in the town-fields which formed the component parts of the carucates and bovates, and the "warelands" in general.

Some seeming irregularities in assessments may be explained by the positive statement in one charter (n. 1128) that two bovates had been reckoned as one because they lacked meadow. The number of acres for the bovate varied considerably; in Normanby a bovate of 15 acres was made up of 6 acres and 3 perches,

[1] *E.g.* nos. 763, 772, 783.
[2] See *Yorks. Inquisitions post mortem* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.), i. *passim.*
[3] *E.g.*, the "culture" pertaining to 4½ carucates in Wharram; n. 1089.
[4] An instance to the contrary occurs at Marske (n. 766), where tillages were liable to Danegeld.

5 acres and 1 perch, and 4 acres, in three separate places, and another acre was added for a toft (n. 745). The amount of pasture appurtenant also varied; in the gift of a carucate in Aldwark in Alne the number of sheep in the pasture was limited to 200 (n. 797), while in Brampton 1000 sheep were allowed for two carucates (n. 812). It is interesting to observe that each newly created tenement was endowed with the privilege of taking reasonable quantities of timber for the building and repair of homesteads and outbuildings, implements and fences, also dead or fallen wood for fuel, and pasturage for all kinds of cattle.

The English equivalent of a documentary term is sometimes disclosed. In nos. 58–59 "fons" equates with "well," and in n. 60 with "keld"; "torrens" corresponds with "leach." In n. 83 "scho" and "sco," and in n. 86 "scouge" represent the North-country "shaw," as in the Ballad of Robin Hood:

"When shaws been sheen."

"Shire" occurs frequently in Yorkshire as a territorial division. Gillingshire and Langerschire wapentake[1] were the two sections of Richmondshire; Burgshire was the early name of the later Claro wapentake, or at least of its northern part; Craveshire is now the district of Craven, and Bulmershire the wapentake of Bulmer; Sowerbyshire is a division of the lordship of Wakefield, and Hallamshire the district around Sheffield. It is possible that the term came into use to denote the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the local deans rather than the civil jurisdiction of the reeves or serjeants. The local deaneries were those of Cleveland, Catterick, Ridale (Helmsley),[2] Bulmershire, Burghshire, Craven (Kettlewell), Dickering (Lockington), Holderness, Ainsty and (qy.) Sherburn, Pontefract (Ledsham), Wakefield, and Doncaster (Silkstone).

Various instances of the rededication or supplementary dedication of a church will be found. In the time of William II we read of the church of St. Peter at Hackness (n. 862), but in the time of Henry II it is St. Mary's (n. 881). Sometimes we are able to see the reason for a dedication. Between 1160 and 1170 William de Percy of Dunsley founded a hermitage at Mulgrave in honour of St. James the Apostle, as a discharge of his vow; he had probably made a vow to go on pilgrimage to Compostella, but being hindered was allowed to commute it (n. 899). Such a pilgrimage is expressly mentioned in charters nos. 729 and 1192. The first mentioned of these two charters also records the elevation of a chapel into a parish church.

There are many curious terms, inviting discussion, used in these early documents, but here a word on one or two of them must suffice. "Francigenus" and "forinsecus" are used of

[1] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 48; probably for "Hangeschire."
[2] The names in parentheses are those of the abodes of the hereditary deans.

that which lies outside the lord's demesne and belongs to the free tenants of the town; *e.g.* "forinsecus boscus" is the common wood as distinct from that of the demesne, while "francigena decima" (n. 855) is the tithe of the tenants' stock and crop, not that of the lord's demesne. "Horngard" (n. 896), a service incidental to some of the lands held of the abbey of Whitby, probably means the maintenance of an enclosure to keep cattle "in" for protection, or to keep them "out," in order to safeguard the gathered crops or growing vestures.

Evidence of values is sometimes afforded. Three charters of Stephen's time (nos. 102–104) show that the thrave of corn had then a normal value of 1*d.*

Under the various fees the charters are usually arranged according to the holdings of the tenants of the fee. Notes on the descent of the various families concerned will be found in their places, the following being the principal:

Acklam (p. 51); Aguillon (382, 388); Argentom (244); Boithorp (100); Brideshale (395); Brus (11); Bucton (453); Bulmer (122, 127, 364); Catton (251); Cauz (156); Chauncy (174); Chester, earls of (195); Coleville (35); Esturmi (40, 43); Esveillechien (318); Fitz-Herbert (167); Fossard (325); Gant (432); Greystoke (505); Habton (120); Hamerton (81); Harlsey (71, 295); Harpham (101); Hay (423); Heslerton (149); Humez (4); Ingram (54, 58); Kilton (67); Lasceles (71); Liverton (237); Mainuevilain (80); Maleverer (75); Meinil (134, 145); Murdac (358); Nevill (462); Percy (90, 93, 241); Pomeray (320); Ridale (115); Scrope (489); Seton (26); Stutevill (35); Turnham (329); Willardby (497); Wykeham (102).

In the notes will also be found discussions as to the foundations of religious houses at Guisborough (p. 28), Whitby (198, 297), Bridlington (445) and Thicket (424), the hermitage of Eskdale (355), the hospitals of St. Giles at Beverley (299) and of Flixton (468); the boroughs of Doncaster (328, 333, 334) and Whitby (232); and the identification of Roger of Howden (309).

I have again to acknowledge my indebtedness to Professor James Tait and Mr. William Brown for reading the proofs of this volume and suggesting useful emendations; to Mr. T. W. Hall of Sheffield for transcripts of several Hallamshire charters; and to my friend Mr. John Brownbill, M.A., for invaluable assistance in passing this volume through the press.

W. FARRER.

HALL GARTH, CARNFORTH,
July, 1915.

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EARLY YORKSHIRE CHARTERS

XII.—BRUS FEE

647. Confirmation by Robert de Brus I of the gift of Morcar to the canons of Bridlington of 1 bovate in Bempton. 1120–1135.

Chartul. of Bridlington at Ripley Castle, f. 37*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 48.

Universis sancte Dei ecclesie fidelibus Robertus de Brus debitam subjectionem cum salute. Notum sit omnibus me concessisse unam bovatam terre quam Morcarus dedit in Bempton in elemosina ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lingtona] et ei servientibus pro se et omnibus amicis suis. Hujus rei testes sunt Willelmus capellanus, Gamelus pr[esbiter], Herbertus pr[esbiter], Ernaldus de Perceio, Robertus de Shappham, Petrus de Brus, W[illelmo] de Felgeres, Rogerus de Rosell, Rogerus filius Malgeri, Ranulfus filius Godefridi, Robertus filius Pagani. Valete.

648. Grant by Robert de Brus to St. Mary's, York, of the manor of Appleton Wiske with the land between it and the high-road leading from York to Durham and from the same manor to the town of Kirk Levington, also all that he had in Hornby and the church of Burton Agnes with land and tithes. *c.*1125–1135.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York; Harl. MS. 236, f. 21 (old f. 24).

Robertus de Brus omnibus legentibus vel audientibus [litteras has] salutem. Sciatis quod ego donavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sancte Marie Eboracensi manerium quod vocatur Appeltona et quicquid ad idem manerium pertinet cum tota terra que est inter predictum manerium et regiam viam per quam itur de Eboraco Dunelmum qua ducitur a prefato manerio villam que[1] vocatur Levingtona. Donavi etiam prefate abatie quicquid habui in Hornby.[2] Preterea concessi eidem abatie in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Burton cum terris et decimis et ecclesiis et omnibus rebus ad eos pertinentibus. Hanc itaque elemosinam constitui ab omni terreno servitio in

[1] "villa qua" in MS.
[2] "Hœnby" in MS.; "Horneby" in the heading.

perpetuum liberam. Servitium[1] vero quod regi de prefata elemosina debetur, alia mea terra persolvet. Si quis diabolico furore areptus elemosinam auferre vel minuere presumpserit, deleatur de libro viventium et cum justis non scribatur. Testibus, Ada filio meo, Petro de Brus, Willelmo capellano.

It is to be observed that in the confirmation of Henry II the words "que terra fuit de manerio quod Middeltuna vocatur"[2] follow the words of the charter "per quam itur de Eboraco Dunelmum," in place of the somewhat unintelligible reference to the town of Levington.

Orm had a manor in Appleton Wiske T.R.E., assessed at 6 carucates. It was in the king's hands at the Survey and was afterwards given to Robert de Brus with 2 carucates in Hornby, in the parish of Great Smeaton. These 2 carucates are not mentioned elsewhere in the Survey, nor are the 4 carucates in Hornby, which the bishop of Durham afterwards held; nor is Pickton, in the parish of Kirk Levington, mentioned by name in the Survey. It is probable that 4 out of 5 carucates in Little Smeaton, which Malgrin held T.R.E. for a manor, represented the bishop's subsequent holding in Hornby; and it is also possible that the manor of "Middeltun" which Gospatric held T.R.E. and at the Survey with a church may be the Middleton named above and that half of the town represented the 2 carucates assigned to the fee of Robert de Brus in Hornby, and the 2 remaining carucates with a carucate in Appleton may have represented the town of Pickton. The difficulty in accepting this suggestion is that there was a church in "Middeltun," whereas Hornby and Appleton are in the parish of Great Smeaton, and Pickton in that of Kirk Levington. Could the church have been that of Great Smeaton? This is a typical instance of the incongruity between the respective assessments of towns as recorded in the Domesday Survey and those in Kirkby's Quest. In the former Great and Little Smeaton, Appleton and "Middeltun" contained 22 carucates; according to the latter (assuming that Hornby was assessed at 6 carucates, Appleton at 5, and Pickton at 3), there were in those towns the same number of carucates.

	Domesday Survey.		Kirkby's Quest.	
	car.	bov.	car.	bov.
Great Smeaton	6	0	6	0
Little Smeaton	6	0	2	0
Hornby	—	—	6	0?
Appleton	6	0	5	0?
Pickton	—	—	3	0?
"Middeltun"	4	0	—	—
	22	0	22	0

649. Grant by Robert de Brus II to the brethren of St. Cuthbert (of Durham) of the chapel of (Castle) Eden (co. Durham), with 2 bovates, upon condition that, when the donor or his wife came

[1] "Servitutum" in MS.
[2] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 115.

to Eden, the chaplain of the chapel in his castle (of Castle Eden) should officiate; which gift was confirmed by William, bishop of Durham. 1143–1152.

From the original in the Treasury of the Dean and Chapter at Durham, 3tia 8ve Spec. 9. Pd. in *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 131*n.*; Surtees' *Durham*, i, 280.

Notum sit omnibus litteras istas audientibus quod ego Robertus de Brus dono et concedo ecclesie Sancti Cuthberti et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus capellam de Edena cum omnibus decimis et consuetudinibus parrochialibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et cum ij bovatis terre, hoc retento, quod quotienscumque manebo apud Edenam ego vel uxor mea proprius capellanus meus capelle in castello meo serviet et omnes offerendas familie mee vel hospitum porte supervenientium ad missam recipiet, absentibus vero nobis sacerdos monachorum eidem capelle deserviet et omnes oblationes recipiet. Prior autem ecclesie Sancti Cuthberti infra iiij annos ab hac conventione capellam ville perficiet et consecrari faciet. Hanc donationem confirmavit domnus Willelmus Dunelmensis episcopus. Testes: Rannulfus archidiaconus, Cuthbertus Gisburnensis prior, Germanus prior de Tinemua, Nicholaus canonicus, Guale canonicus, magister Laurentius, Rogerus de Cogn[eriis], Umfrai del Bois, Yve de Crossebi, Willelmus clericus, Walterus filius Aldredi, Nigellus filius Petri, Alanus presbiter, Gregorius de Scotia.

650. Notitia of the marriage dowry which Robert de Brus II gave to Agatha his daughter when he gave her in marriage to Ralph son of Ribald, namely the manor of Elwick in Hartness (co. Durham). 1145–1154.

Brit. Mus., Cotton ch. viii, 21. Pd. in Gale's *Reg. Honoris de Richmond*, app. p. 98; Surtees' *Durham*, iii, 97.

Hoc est maritagium quod Robertus de Brus dedit Agathe filie sue in liberali maritagio quando eam Radulfo Ribaldi filio dedit, videlicet Ailewic in Hertenes cum omnibus rebus et terris que ad illud manerium pertinent, ita libere sicut ipse Robertus in suo dominio tenebat. Teste Wa[l]tero Espec et Ricardo de Rolos, Willelmo capellano et Petro de Brus et Ernaldo de Perci, Gera[r]do de Lacel[lis] et Unfredo de Turp et Willelmo de Coigneriis[1] et Gofrido Loheren et Rogero Arundel et Hilberto Paganello et Wiguen Landri[ci] filio et Alano pincerna et Evraudo et Acario et Herveo Ribaldi filio et Guerri et Roberto Guelegauta et Gofrido de Wallos et Judichello de Cotona et Hugone Gaernaguen et Silvestro de Hochesuel et Radulfo fratre ejus et Lamberto filio Hadene et Gammello filio Douenaldi et

[1] "Rogeris"; MS.

Garneguen filio suo et Radulfo filio Radulfi[1] et Roberto Toli[2] filio, et Roberto Magno, Rogero sacerdote et Bernardo sacerdote qui desponsavit eos.

Circular seal. An eagle (?) reguardant. Legend broken off, except . . . RUS.

A charter of Robert de Brus II, which is worth recording, granted to William de Humetz, son of Silvester de Humetz, "Eligtune," that is Elton, near Stockton, of which the donor's father had enfeoffed Peter Werenge, *antecessor* of the said Silvester, to hold by the service of ¼ fee. The wardship of the land was granted to Peter de Humez until William should be a knight. In case of William's death without issue the land was to pass to Robert de Humez and Peter de Humez. Witnesses: William de Brus, Ivo de Crossebi, Robert de Hotelme, Bernard de Brus, Henry Murdac, Robert de Muntbegunt, William de Mundevill, Richard Gigan, Hugh de Brus, Hamelin the chamberlain.[3] The date is before 1184.

Silvester de Humez owed 100*s*. in 1165 for the right of a knight's fee in Yorkshire,[4] probably in Swinden, in Ribblesdale. He still owed the debt at his death in or shortly before 1184, having not yet obtained the right.[5] William his son obtained from Philip, bishop of Durham, a release of the advowson of Elton.[6]

651. Notification of Robert de Brus II to his men of Annandale of his gift to the brethren of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 1 house in Lochmaben with its manse and land. 1150–1170.

Charter R., 35 Edw. I, m. 8. Pd. in *Cal. of Chart. R.*, iii, 92.

Robertus de Brus omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis presentibus et futuris de Valle Anant salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse fratribus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis, pro anima patris mei et mea et matris mee et uxoris mee et infantum meorum animabus, unam domum in Lochmaban et ejus mansuram et terram ei pertinentem in feudo et perpetua elemosina, liberam et quietam ab omni consuetudine mihi pertinente et servitio. Testibus hiis, domina Eufemia, Petro de Turp, Ivone de Crosseby, Unfreido del Bois, Roberto arbalastario, Roberto Malet, Willelmo capellano, Rogero.

652. Confirmation by Robert de Brus II to the church of Guisborough of the 8th carucate of (Castle) Eden (co. Durham) with tofts and crofts, which William de Turp gave them for 8*s*. yearly. *c.* 1150–1170.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 68*b*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1160.

Notum sit omnibus audituris litteras istas quod ego Rodbertus de Brus concedo et presenti carta confirmo octavam carrucatam terre Edenie, cum toftis et croftis et ceteris adjacenti-

[1] "Radadulfo"; MS.
[2] "Joli"; MS.
[3] Brit. Mus., Cott. ch. xviii, 50.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 49.
[5] *ib.*, 30 Hen. II, 31.
[6] Madox, *Formulare*, 370.

bus, in perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburg quam pater meus fundavit, sicut Willelmus de Turp illi dedit et concessit, per servitium quod in carta ipsius continetur, scilicet octo solidos annuatim reddendos. Hiis testibus, Roberto Carou, Petro de Turp, Ivone de Crossebi, Ricardo filio Hamonis, Humfrido de Sancto Martino, Adam Painel.

653. Grant by William de Turp to the canons of Guisbro' of 84 acres of land in (Castle) Eden, viz. 40 acres in Loftlandes, 40 acres on the moor next their other land and 4 acres near the brow of the valley of Eden towards Shotton; and acquittance of 3*s.* of the rent of 8*s.* which the canons used to render for an 8th part of the town of Eden. 1160–1170.

Brit. Mus., Add. ch. n. 20571. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1158.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Willelmus de Turp dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburg et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et antecessorum meorum et pro me ipso et amicis meis, octoginta acras in Heden et quatuor, quadraginta in Loftlandes et quadraginta in mora juxta reliquam terram suam, quatuor vero juxta aliam terram suam que vergit ad vallem de Hedene contra Sottun, in perpetuam et liberam et quietam elemosinam, et concedo ut prefata ecclesia ita libere et quiete et honorifice teneat hanc elemosinam de me et heredibus meis, sicuti aliquam melius et liberius tenet elemosinam. Preter hec renuncio eis in perpetuum de octo solidis quos supradicta ecclesia michi debuit annuatim persolvere tres solidos, ita videlicet ut nec michi nec heredibus meis amplius quam quinque solidos pro octava parte Hedenie singulis reddat annis. Testibus hiis, Rogero clerico R[oberti] de Brus, Rogero de Grimesbi,[1] Hereberto de Eboraco, Rualdo de Giseb[urga], Fulco[ne] de Gartun, Roberto filio Rualdi, Hervi, Eustachio et Thoma nep[otibus] prioris, Rogero Cath, Willelmo Bigoth, Suano, Ricardo Scot et multis aliis; Rad[ulfo] de Strant[ona].[2]

Equestrian seal.

Adam de Seton and Matilda his wife, daughter and heir of William de Turp, confirmed the above gifts, about the period 1198–1210.[3]

654. Grant by Adam de Brus, for the souls of Robert, his grandfather, and Adam, his father, to the canons of Guisbro' of his churches of (Kirk)levington and Yarm. 1155–1165.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 56; Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, f. 249*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 679.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis A[dam] de Brus salutem. Sciatis me, consilio hominum meorum, dedisse et concessisse

[1] Or Grinesbi. [2] Perhaps the writer of the charter. [3] *Chartul.*, n. 1161.

ecclesias meas de Levintuna et de Jarun cum omnibus appendiciis suis ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburch[1] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute mea et pro animabus R[oberti] de Brus, avi mei, et A[de] patris mei et aliorum predecessorum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus secularibus; ita ut predicti canonici eas adeo libere et quiete teneant, sicut liberius et melius tenent aliquam ecclesiam ex dono avi mei R[oberti] et patris mei A[de] de Brus. Testibus hiis: Petro de Brus, Unfrido de Hoton, Waltero Ingelram, Johanne Ingelram [et multis aliis].

Equestrian seal. Legend: SIGILLVM . ADAM . DE BRVS.

655. Grant by Robert de Brus II and Eufemia his wife to the canons of Guisbro' of the church of St. Hilda's Isle (Hartlepool, co. Durham). 1160–1175.

From the original in the P.R.O. (Scotland). Pd. in *Reg. Gray*, 80*n*.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus litteras istas quod ego Robertus de Bruis et uxor mea Eufemia concedimus et donamus in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam ecclesiam de Insula Sancte Hylde, pro vita nostra et heredum nostrorum et animabus nostris, ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus. Testibus hiis: Willelmo capellano, Rogero de Appeltonia, Silvestro de Humez, Ivone de Crossebia, Willelmo de Turp, Willelmo de Appelgart, Ricardo filio Hamonis, Nigello filio Petri, Roberto sacerdote, Truued'.

656. Confirmation by Adam de Brus II to the church of Guisbro' of the gifts made by his men, namely of the church of Ormsby with 1 carucate and the mill of Caldecotes with the suit and the toft of Ranulf the miller, given by Ernald de Percy; the church of Easington by Roger de Roselle; the church of Arncliffe with manse and 2 bovates, the church of Heslerton with manse and ½ carucate and the chapel of the other Heslerton, given by Walter Ingelram; 1 carucate in Ayresome and sites for fish-weirs in Tees and ½ carucate there for 8*s*. yearly, given by John Ingelram; the service of Robert de Buterwick in Lofthouse from 3 carucates and Uctredecroft, by Richard Baard; 2 carucates in Moredale for 40*s*. yearly, by William Karetil; 1 bovate in Easington by Roger de Roselle; a toft by William de Aclum, and 2 bovates (in Acklam) by Alvred his grandfather; ½ carucate in Tolesby with the church of Marton, by Robert Sturmi; 3 bovates (in Lofthouse) by Theobald de Lofthus; and the gift of William de Turp. 1160–1175.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 111*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 9.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis A[dam] de Brus salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi

[1] Levington, Jarum, Gyseburne; Chartul.

ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna omnes donationes quas homines mei eidem ecclesie fecerunt, et citra Tesyam et ultra, tam in ecclesiis quam in aliis possessionibus: donationem videlicet Ernaldi de Perci de ecclesia de Ormesby cum una carucata terre in eadem villa, que ad ecclesiam pertinet, et de molendino de Caldecotes cum secta sua et tophto quod Rannulfus molendinarius cum molendino tenebat; et donationes Rogeri de Rosel de ecclesia de Esintun; et donationem Walteri Ingelram de ecclesia de Ernecliva cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente, de ecclesia de Heslerthon cum dimidia carucata terre et manso et cum capella alterius Heslerthon, excepto quod dimidia carucata terre forinsecum facit servitium; et donationem Johannis Ingelram de una carucata [terre] in Aresum cum suis pertinentiis, id est prato et communione pasture et locis [ad] faciendas piscarias in Tesia, in liberam et quietam elemosinam, et de dimidia carucata terre in eadem villa per forinsecum servitium faciendum pro octo solidis annuatim solvendis; et donationem Ricardi Baard de servitio Roberti de Buterwich in Loftus, de tribus scilicet carucatis terre cum omnibus appendiciis suis, et de duabus bovatis terre cum omnibus appendiciis suis quas Nigellus faber tenuit, quietis et liberis ab omni servitio, et de Uctredecroft sine omni retentione in liberam elemosinam; et donationem Willelmi Kareti[l] de duabus carucatis terre cum appendiciis suis de Moradala in perpetuam tenendis et ab omni servitio liberis pro quadraginta solidis per annum; et donationem Rogeri de Rosel de una bovata terre in Hesinton in liberam elemosinam; et donationem Willelmi de Aclum de uno tofto, et donationem Auluredi avi sui de duabus bovatis terre in eadem villa in liberam elemosinam; et donationem Roberti[1] Sturmi de dimidia carucata terre in Tollesby cum ecclesia de Martona; et donationem Theobaldi de Lofthus de tribus bovatis terre per forinsecum servitium faciendum; et donationem Willelmi de Turp' in terris et pasturis et pratis, prout carte ejus continent. Testibus hiis: Roberto de Lacelles et Gerardo filio ejus, Stephano de Rosel, Willelmo de Acclum, Symone Tholebu, Rogero de Rosel, Jordano de Munby, Rogero de Coniers, Gaufrido de Aclum, Hugone Ingelram.

657. Acquittance by Adam de Brus II to the monks of Byland of toll of all fish purchased by them at Coatham for the use of the monks or the sick. 1165–1176.

Chartul. of Byland; Egerton MS. 2823, f. 19*d*.

Sciant omnes qui hanc cartam viderint et audierint quod ego Adam de Brus dedi et concessi monachis Sancte Marie de Bell[alanda], pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee, theloneum

[1] "de"; MS.

quietum omnium piscium quos empturi sunt ad opus monachorum et egrotantium predicte domus in terra mea apud Cotun. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Stain[esby], Willelmo de Percy, Galfrido filio comitis, Gerardo de Lac[eles], etc.

658. Grant by Robert de Brus II to the monks of Durham of a messuage in Hartlepool with houses and a toft and 2 boats for fishing. 1170–1190.

From the original in the Treasury at Durham, 4ta 8ve Spec. 1. Pd. in *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 138*n.*

Robertus de Brus omnibus videntibus et audientibus has literas salutem. Sciatis me, consentientibus et concedentibus heredibus meis, dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus de Dunelmo, pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum et pro me et uxore mea et filiis meis, mansuram illam in Herterpol que fuit Gileberti fabri cum domibus et tofto ad eam pertinente et duos batellos ad piscandum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni consuetudine et servitio quod de terra vel burgagio exigi possit et ab omnibus omnino rebus que ad me vel ad meos pertinere possunt. Hiis testibus: Roberto, Willelmo et Bernardo filiis meis, Ivone de Crossebi et Ricardo filio ejus, Hugone de Brus, Henrico Murdac, Nigello de Hert, Galopin, Roberto de Sancto Oswaldo, Adam de Nesebit, Waltero Saltere, Waltero Vilain, Huctredo de Edene, Radulfo Stute, et aliis multis.

Seal of reddish wax, having a fleur de lys between two birds. Legend: +SIGILLVM ROBERT . . . [B]RVS.

William de Brus, the donor's son, confirmed to the monks "the land late of Roger de Wulveston in my town of Herterpool, nigh to the chapel of St. Helen," and the gifts which his father, Robert de Brus, gave to St. Cuthbert.[1]

In an agreement made between the churches of Tynemouth and Guisborough before William, bishop of Durham (1143–1152), Ralph, abbot of St. Albans (1146–1151), and Cuthbert, prior of Guisborough, the tithes of lands which Robert de Brus, "senior," held in his demesne on the day of his death, were awarded to Tynemouth, and those which his rustics held before his death were awarded to Guisborough. Of any new lands which Robert "senior" or Robert "junior" had broken, or Robert "junior" should thereafter break up, two garbs of the tithe were awarded to Tynemouth.[2]

659. Notification by Adam de Brus II, son of Adam de Brus, to the king and archbishop of York of his confirmation to the canons at Guisborough, by the advice of his wife and men, of whatever

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[1] *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 138*n.*

[2] Orig. *penes* Mr. John Lister of Shibden Hall. Pd. in *Bradford Reliquary*, i, 210; *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1148.

Robert de Brus, his grandfather, gave, that is all Guisborough, namely 20 carucates and 2 bovates and all the town, except the hay and Asadale; the mills of Guisborough, the service of the lands of the son of Geoffrey and of Uctred de Cliveland, all (Kirk)leatham, namely 9 carucates with the part of Coatham adjoining it, and tithe of his demesne of (Kirk)leatham; the churches of Marske, (Kirk)burn, Skelton, Danby, Upleatham, Stainton and (Kirk)levington (in co. York); the churches of Hart and Stranton (in co. Durham); materials from Eskdale for building and other uses; confirmation also of the gifts of the church of Ormsby and mill of Caldecotes (now Cargo Fleet) by Ernald de Percy; a mediety of the church of Marton by Robert Sturmy; the church of Acklam by Alvred; 1 carucate in Ayresome by William Engelram; 3 bovates in Lofthouse by Theobald; 1 bovate in Easington by Roger de Roselle. 1170–1190

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cott. MS. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 112*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 13; *Mon. Angl.*, vi. 267.

Regi Anglorum[1] et archiepiscopo Eboracensi omnibusque sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Brus filius Ade de Brus, salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me, consilio et ammonitione uxoris mee et hominum meorum, ad honorem Dei et Sancte Marie concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse canonicis in Gyseburna Deo servientibus, pro salute regis Anglorum[1] et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et predecessorum meorum, quicquid avus meus Robertus de Brus eis dedit et carta sua confirmavit, videlicet totam Gyseburnam cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, id est viginti carucatas terre et duas bovatas quas habeant in bosco et plano, pratis et pascuis et aquis per eosdem terminos et metas ex omni parte ville per quos ea avus meus tenuerat, excepta haia et Asadala quam retinui in manu mea, sicut et ipse in manu sua retinuerat, ab orientali parte semite Ernaldi[2] que ducit ab Holebec usque in moram; reliquam vero partem nemoris Asadale in parte occidentis, et totam terram usque ad introitum nemoris de Hellewath et inde totam terram et pasturam ab occidente illius vie que ducit ad Hellewath ex utraque parte aque, salva foresta mea de Westwyth, et totam moram a dextris usque ad introitum de Schelderscoh, et inde totum nemus et moram a parte occidentis, sicut aqua ducit ad Collemanhergas, et inde totum sicut aqua ducit usque in Esc ad Dephil, et exinde totum sicut via ducit a vado de sub Dephil in parte dextera usque ad haiam Ernaldi[2] de Hinderscoh, et inde totum a parte aquilonis, sicut vallis et aqua ducit ad viam que descendit versus Kildalam, et inde sicut magna via ducit ad semitam Ernaldi que descendit in Golstandalam, et inde totum in parte dextera sicut semita ducit usque ad

[1] "Anglie"; MS. [2] De Percy.

aquam Golstandale, et inde ad vallem et aquam que dividit territorium Gysburne et Atun,[1] et inde per rivulum usque ad magnam viam de Otheneberg, et inde totum sicut via ducit ad semitam que est desuper nemus Hotune, illis concessi. Concessi etiam prefatis canonicis molendina in Gyseburna cum soca et molta, sicut ea habuit avus meus Robertus, ita quod nullus faciat molendina in parochia ejusdem ville absque canonicorum licentia et concessu. De terra autem filii Gaufridi et de terra Uctredi de Clivelanda, liberum habeant servitium quod avo meo debebatur. Concessi etiam supradictis fratribus totam Lyum, scilicet novem carucatas terre cum illa parte de Cotum que illi adjacet et ceteris omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et decimam dominii de Lyum, et ecclesiam de Mersc, et ecclesiam de Burnus, et ecclesiam de Scheltona, et ecclesiam de Daneby, et ecclesiam de Uplium, et ecclesiam de Staintona, et ecclesiam de Levintona, et ecclesiam de Hert, et ecclesiam de Strantona, cum omnibus appendiciis et terris illarum; quas ecclesias habeant et teneant prefati canonici ad sustentationem suam ita libere et quiete sicut aliqua abbatia liberius et melius tenet in toto archiepiscopatu Eboracensi. Concessi etiam illis materiem in Eschadala in perpetuum ad edificia sua et cetera omnia necessaria domus sue. Hec omnia supradicta concessi et presenti carta confirmavi predictis fratribus in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et dignitatibus quas in eis habuit Robertus avus meus ex donatione et concessione Henrici regis Anglorum.[2] Concessi et confirmavi[3] donationes hominum meorum factas prefate ecclesie, videlicet ecclesiam de Ormesby cum omnibus appendiciis suis et molendinum de Kaldecotes cum terra sibi adjacente, ex dono Ernaldi de Perci; et dimidium ecclesie de Martona cum omnibus sibi adjacentibus, ex dono Roberti Sturmi; et ecclesiam de Acclum, ex dono Ailfredi; et unam carucatam terre in Arusum, ex dono Willelmi[4] Engelram; et tres bovatas [terre] in Lofthus, ex dono Thebaldi; et unam bovatam [terre] in Esintun, ex dono Rogeri de Rosel. Testibus, Waltero de Stainesby dapifero, Petro de Humath, Gaufrido Baard, Willelmo Engilram et Roberto fratre ejus, Ada capellano, Hugone Scharboth, Johanne Esturmi, Gerardo de Lasce[lli]s, Roberto Esturmi, Willelmo de Lium, Ricardo de Normanby, Willelmo filio Walteri de Stain[es]by, Willelmo de Wicton, Petro de Lyum, Rogero Cath, Wydone de Archis, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Willelmo filio Ervi.

This confirmation to the canons of Guisbro', granted by the grandson of the founder, follows the phraseology, *mutatis mutandis*, of the charters which purport to have been issued by the founder. It contains no reference

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[1] *Rectius* "Hotun."
[2] "Anglie"; MS.
[3] "Confirmavi et confirmo"; *ib.*
[4] "John"; in n. 656.

to any gifts made since the days of the founder and his contemporary knights. It was issued during the period 1170–1190. Five at least of the witnesses, namely Walter de Stainesby and William his son, William de Wicton, Peter de Lium, and William son of Hervey, lived to be contemporaries of prior Roald (*c.* 1190–1210).

A few notes on the early members of the family of Brus will not be out of place in relation to the charters which follow. Robert de Brus is first named during the period 1094 and 1100, as a witness to a charter of Hugh earl of Chester which is of very dubious authenticity,[1] granting the church of Flamborough to the church of Whitby. Possibly the earl of Chester about 1100–1104 enfeoffed Robert of certain portions of his Cleveland fee in Lofthouse, Upleatham, Barwick, Ingleby, and other places. During the period 1103–1106 Robert de Brus attested with Ralph Paynell and 16 others a charter of William, count of Mortain, to the abbey of Marmoutier.[2] In 1109, at a council of all England held at Nottingham, he attested the charter of Henry I confirming to the church of Durham certain possessions which the men of Northumberland had claimed.[3] During the period 1109–1114 he was in possession of the lands late of Orm, Turbern, Ulchil, Chetel, Ravenchil, and other English thegns in Borgescire (Claro) wapentake and, as chief lord, consented to the gift made to the monks of Marmoutier by Ralph Mauleverer, his tenant, of the chapel of Allerton Mauleverer.[4] About the same period he attested the charter of Henry I, issued at Woodstock, confirming the above gift.[5] When the Lindsey Survey was made (1115–1118) he was in possession of the fee which William Taillebois had held at the date of the Great Survey, namely Turvert's manors in West Ashby, near Horncastle, and Alford.[6] It is a strong presumption from these circumstances that Henry I had given Robert his Yorkshire fee soon after the battle of Tinchebrai (28 Sept. 1106). The enrolment of the details of this fee in the Great Survey[7] does not appear to have taken place until after 1120, because a reference therein to Robert Fossard seems to indicate that Nigel Fossard, the Domesday tenant in chief, was then dead, and that event did not occur until after 1120. About the year 1131 Brus was in the retinue of Henry I at Lions, in Eure.[8] About the same time he attested with his 3 knights, Roger de Rosel, Guy de Lofthus and Robert Francais, a confirmation of Alan de Percy to the monks of Whitby.[9]

The friendship between Brus and David, King of Scots, may have commenced at least as early as 1120,[10] probably at the court of Henry I. From this friendship Brus derived the land of Annandale, obtained from David soon after 1124.[11] Brus was present at the great gathering of northern magnates at Durham in 1121, when the claims of St. Cuthbert's to Tynemouth were ventilated.[12] Sometime during the period 1124–1130 he was with the king at Brampton.[13] The part taken by Brus at and before the battle of the Standard on Cowton Moor in 1138 is well known. He and his younger son Robert were on different sides. Before the battle the elder Brus made an impassioned appeal to David, calling to his remembrance how he and other Normans had by their influence in Scotland, as

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[1] *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 25.
[2] Round, *Cal. of Docs., France*, n. 1210.
[3] *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres*, p. xxxii; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 242.
[4] Bibl. Nat., Paris, Lat. MS. 12880, f. 180. See below.
[5] Round, *Cal. of Docs., France*, n. 1226.
[6] Greenstreet, *Lindsey Sur.*, 21, 27; *Testa*, 335*b*.
[7] *Dom. Bk.*, i, 332*d*.
[8] *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 145*n*.
[9] *Chartul. of Whitby*, pp. 35, 364.
[10] *Reg. of Wetherhal*, n. 106.
[11] Lawrie, *Early Scot. Chs.*, n. 54.
[12] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 261.
[13] *Chartul. of Ramsey Abbey*, i, 245.

far back as 1107, obliged King Alexander to yield a part of the Scottish kingdom to his brother David.[1] The appeal was in vain, whereupon the elder Brus renounced his allegiance to David, and with his son Adam threw the weight of his personal and feudal power against the Scots.[2] In 1141 Brus was one of the barons who endeavoured to gain the consent of the prior of Durham and archdeacon Ranulf to the election of William Cumin, chancellor of David, king of Scots, to the see of Durham.[3] Brus died in the ensuing year.[4] Agnes, his wife,[5] is said to have been a daughter of Fulk Paynel and to have brought to her husband in marriage the manor of Carleton, par. Snaith.[6] This is very improbable because this manor, held by Ulchil of Allerton Mauleverer, the king's thegn, at the time of the Survey, was included in the account of the fee of Robert de Brus, which was entered at the end of the Survey of Yorkshire. And moreover the manor was delivered to Peter de Brus in 1219 when the lands of Fulk Paynel were seized into the king's hand.[7] Carleton, Camblesforth and Crambe were held by Paynel of Brus, and not by Brus of Paynel. It is much more probable that Agnes was the daughter of Geoffrey Bainard of Burton Agnes.

Adam de Brus I, son and heir of Robert, survived his father but 12 months, and died in 1143.[8] He married Jueta, daughter and heir of William de Arches. She was in her own right the possessor of her father's lordship of Thorpe-Arch with a fee of 7 knights. This fee never came to the possession of Adam de Brus II, her son and heir, whom she survived; but upon her death, after 1202, her grandson, Peter de Brus I, succeeded to it. Immediately after her first husband's death she married Roger de Flamvill, who was returned in 1166 as tenant of Roger de Mowbray of the 7 knights' fees, representing the fee of Arches.[9] Before his death in 1143 Adam de Brus I and Jueta de Arches his wife gave to the archbishop of York the church of Thorpe-Arch, towards the endowment of the chapel of St. Mary and the Angels,[10] which Roger, archbishop of York, subsequently erected over the gateway, near York Minster.

Adam de Brus II was a youth of tender years at his father's death, but it does not appear who had the custody of his lands. Presumably he attained his majority before 1160. In the roll of the sheriff of York for the year 1156, probably the last of a series of entries, this occurs: "Agnes de Bruis reddit compotum de ij marcis argenti pro filio suo. In thesauro liberavit, et quieta est."[11] Does this refer to an old fine paid by Agnes, the relict of Robert de Brus I, for the livery to Adam de Brus I in 1142 of his inheritance? or was the accountant Agnes de Albemarle, the relict of William de Roumare II, and at that time, I presume, the wife of Adam de Brus II, and the payment in respect of a fine in favour of her son William de Roumare III for the manor and soc of Burton Agnes? The last seems to be the most probable explanation. Refer to the charters of Burton Agnes given below. During the minority of Adam de Brus the earl of Albemarle obtained Danby with the soc, as he also obtained Egton and Lythe, members of the fee of Fossard. After the earl's death in 1179 the right of Danby reverted to Adam de Brus, but Henry II did not restore it,[12]

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[1] *Aelred of Rievaulx*, 193.
[2] *ib.*, 182; *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 293–4
[3] *ib.*, i, 144.
[4] *ib.*, ii, 312.
[5] *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 93.
[6] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 268*b*.
[7] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 397*b*; *Testa*, 368*b*.
[8] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 315.
[9] *Red Bk.*, 419. Cf. *R. Litt. Claus.* ii, 86.
[10] *Hist. of the Church of York*, iii, 76.
[11] *Pipe R.*, 2 Hen. II, 27.
[12] See *Pipe R.*, 26 Hen. II, 74—"of the issues of the land of Adam de Brus and William Fossard, £14, 1*s.* 1*d.*; of the issues of Danby, which the earl of Albemarle had, £7."

giving him in 1184 in lieu thereof the escheated manors of Bardsey, Collingham, and Rigton, with the grange of Micklethwaite, then the alms of the monks of Kirkstall.[1] In 1200 John was induced to restore Danby and the forest to Peter de Brus for a fine of £1000, and in exchange for Bardsey, Collingham, and Rigton.[2] In 1190 the abbot of Kirkstall had proffered 30 marks for the right of their grange of Micklethwaite, of which they alleged that Adam de Brus had disseised them, although they had the confirmation of Henry II. The proffer was never accepted, and in 1198, after the death of Adam de Brus, it was decided by Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, and the barons of the exchequer that the abbot could not have the right he sought.[3]

In 1161 Adam de Brus obtained land within the lordship of Carlisle, which had paid 24*s.* yearly (of cornage ?) to the crown, and which Robert de Brus (his uncle ?) had held since Michaelmas, 1159.[4] The land in question was possibly Edenhall. In connection with this it appears that in 1212 William son of Robert de Brus held Edenhall of the king for ½ knight's fee, which land Henry II had given to Peter de Brus, his predecessor, to hold by that service.[5] This Peter was probably a younger son of Robert de Brus I, and in 1212 his tenant seems to have been Adam de Carleol.[6] In 1165 Adam contributed £16 to the expenses of the Welsh war in respect of his knights' fees.[7] In the following year Robert de Brus II was enjoying lands in Pickering belonging to the crown, of the yearly value of £40, 18*s.* 6*d.*; and at Michaelmas, 1165, Hugh de Morevill obtained a grant from the crown of £11 worth of land in Tibthorpe, which the roll of the ensuing year informs us was "ad opus Roberti de Brus."[8] The former grant only endured for 12 months; in the latter case the land was given to Robert de Brus in 1173, after the forfeiture of Hugh de Morevill. It is to be presumed that these grants were made as compensation for lands which Robert had lost elsewhere. Neither he nor Adam made any return of their fees in 1166, but in 1168 Adam paid scutage on 15 fees, and Robert on 5 fees, held of the crown in Yorkshire, and Adam also paid scutage in respect of 2 fees which he held of the earl of Chester,[9] namely in Hemlington, Easington, and other places in Cleveland.[10]

Only a conjectural list of the knights, and of the fees which they held of Adam de Brus II in 1166, can be given, namely: Osmund de Stutevill 2 fees in Burton Agnes; William Esturmy 2 fees in Faceby and elsewhere; Robert de Lasceles 1 fee in East Harlsey and elsewhere; William and Peter Mauleverer 3 fees in Garrowby and in Allerton Mauleverer and its members; Walter Engelram 3 fees in Ingelby Arncliffe, Welbury, Heslerton and elsewhere; Ernald de Percy 3 fees in Kildale, Ormesby, Crathorne, Nunthorpe and elsewhere;[11] Hugh de Boithorp, 1 fee in Boythorpe and elsewhere; Stephen de Roselle, or Roger his son, 1 fee in Newton, Aislaby and elsewhere; Geoffrey Fossard 1 fee in South Ottrington and elsewhere; Alvred de Skelton, or Robert de Hoton his son, 1 fee in Hutton Lowcross, Pinchingthorpe and Normanby. Several other fees of new feoffment were

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[1] *R. Chart.*, 86*b*, 101.
[2] *R. de Oblat.*, 109.
[3] Pipe R., 2 and 10 Ric. I.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 7 Hen. II, 40.
[5] Pipe R., 10 John; *V. C. H.*, *Cumb.*, i, 421.
[6] *Red Bk.*, 493.
[7] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 50.
[8] *ib.*, 12 Hen. II, 36.
[9] *ib.*, 14 Hen. II, 99; cf. *Red Bk.*, 434–35.
[10] Cf. *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, 265.
[11] These 14 fees were undoubtedly of ancient feoffment. The remaining fee of ancient feoffment was perhaps in Cold Ingleby and Tocketts. See *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, 265; ii, 189.

held by Godfrey de Harpham in Foxholes ½ fee; Robert son of Robert de Thweng in Thweng ½ fee; Ricolf de Galmeton in Barnaby, Amotherby, Ganton and elsewhere ½ fee; and Silvester de Humez in Loftus ½ (?) fee. The 2 fees of the earl of Chester's fee were held partly in demesne and partly by William de Acklam and Richard Baard, or Geoffrey his son. In 1165 Adam de Brus appears to have answered for the feudal charges due from William de Feugeres' 1 fee in Castle Levington, but in 1166 and 1168 William de Feugeres himself answered for the fee as tenant in chief of the crown.[1] Possibly some of the 5 fees of Robert de Brus II were included in the above particulars; others may have been in Northumberland.

In 1170 Adam de Brus gave 250 marks on behalf of the heirs of Robert de Percy, whom he had in custody, for the land of Ernald de Percy, their uncle; and Stephen de Levinton gave 10 marks to have right against Adam de Brus.[2] In 1172 Adam de Brus paid scutage on 13 fees and in the ensuing year on 2 more fees; Robert de Brus on 5 fees, and Roger de Stutevill on 1⅞ fee (of new feoffment? in Burton Agnes and the soc).[3] Adam and Robert were each amerced £100 in 1176 for forest trespass; half of Robert's amercement was required in Northumberland.[4] These amercements were in respect of land reduced to cultivation within the metes of the forest. In 1180 the men of Cleveland pillaged a Norwegian vessel which was wrecked on the coast. The following persons and places were amerced by the king's justices for this offence, or for concealment of it: William de Tameton, Ralph de Redkier, Henry de Maisnil, Gilbert Hansart, (Castle) Levington of William de Feugeres, Thorp of Geoffrey de Nevill, Stephen de Roselle, Lythe of the earl (of Albemarle), Reginald de Sneton, Ernald Bence, Roger de Scuderskelf, Ivo de Seton, William Engelram, Walter de Turneham, Stephen de Piketon, (Kirk) Levington of Adam de Brus, William de Bradewade (of Rudby?), Newby except the land of William de Tameton, Robert de Morton, Thorp of the earl (of Chester?), William Burrigan, William de Morhuse (Moorsholme), Morhuse of L'Engerram, Loftus of Geoffrey, Newton of William de Gamelton (Ganton), and practically every town and hamlet in Cleveland and Whitby, viz. 76 in number besides those named, extending from Hawsker to High Worsall. The total amount imposed in amercements came to £136, 6*s.* 8*d.*[5] As Marske was amerced 20 marks, East Coatham 15 marks, and Ralph de Redkier 20 marks, it is obvious that the vessel came ashore on the rocks at Redcar. Before 1185 Adam de Brus gave to the Templars 2 bovates in Ingleby (Arncliffe?). which Geoffrey held.[6]

In 1185 Adam de Brus was amerced 100 marks for 4 new disseisins. Two years later he accounted for £6, 15*s.* in respect of 135 acres of land within the metes of the forest, which had been sown with bread-corn. In 1191, after the death of Aaron the Jew of York, he was found to be 800 marks in his debt. In 1195 Luke the bailiff of Ralph, archdeacon of York, recovered a debt of 50 marks against Adam.[7] On 27 October 1194, Adam essoined himself on the ground of evil roads, which prevented his appearance at the king's court concerning the common summons.[8] In 1197 a final agreement was made in his court between William de Percy of Kildale and the canons of Guisbro', concerning a vaccary in Lounesdale, near Kildale.[9] He died before the financial year which ended at Michaelmas, 1198, when Peter, his son and heir, accounted for 500 marks of a fine for

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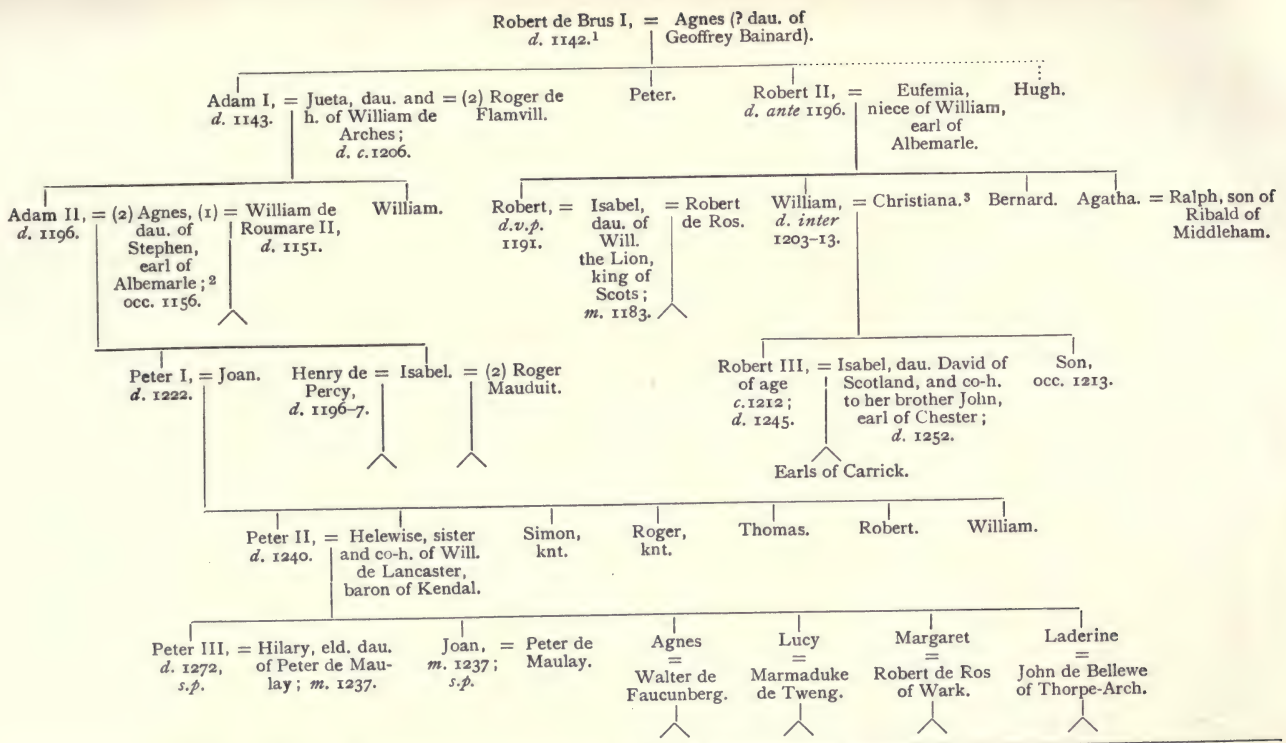
[1] *Red Bk.*, 435; *Pipe R.*, 14 Hen. II, 90.
[2] *ib.*, 16 Hen. II, 41.
[3] *ib.*, 18 Hen. II, 62.
[4] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 110, 116.
[5] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 67–69.
[6] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 831.
[7] Pipe R., *passim.*
[8] *R. Cur. Reg.*, i, 105.
[9] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 482.



[1] Cf. agreement made 1146–1151 between the churches of Tinmouth and Guisbro', *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1148.
[2] See *Pipe R.*, 2 Hen. II, 27.
[3] *Dur. Lib. Vite*, 83*c*.

his father's land, and Isabel de Brus (relict of Henry de Percy) proffered 100 marks not to be forced to marry anyone.[1] Robert de Brus II, uncle of Adam, died before 1196 and was succeeded by William, his younger son. The king of Scots in 1191 gave "Ysembel," relict of Robert's elder son Robert, to Robert de Ros in marriage.[2]

Neither Adam nor Robert took much part in public affairs. The only important act recorded of them in the chronicles is their support of Henry II in 1173.[3] According to the confirmation charter of Richard I to Thornton abbey, co. Linc., Adam de Brus gave to that house the churches of Kirklevington, Yarm, and Skelton.[4] It does not appear whether this gift was made by Adam de Brus I, or Adam his son, but in any case it never took effect.

The following tables show: (1) the extent of the fee of Robert de Brus *circa* 1120, with the names of the holders and tenants of the same lands in 1066 and 1086; and (2) the lands surveyed under the fee of the count of Mortain, and then held by Richard de Surdeval, which became part of the fee of Robert de Brus before 1129.

TABLE I

Manor, Berewick or Soc.	Tenant, 1066.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Holder, 1086.	Tenant, 1086.	Assessment. car.	bov.
M	Morcar	Burton Agnes	—	King	—	12	0
B	—	,,	Gransmoor	,,	—	4	0
B	—	,,	Harpham	,,	—	4	0
B	—	,,	Boythorpe	,,	—	5	0
S	—	,,	Haisthorpe	,,	—	4	0
S	—	,,	Thwing	,,	—	8	0
S	—	,,	Thornholme	,,	—	7	0
—	—	—	Foxholes	,,	—	5	0
M	Chilbert / Grinchel	Thwing	—	,,	—	2	2
—	—	,,	—	,,	—	7	0
M	Ligulf	Rudston	—	,,	Uctred	8	0
M	Gospatric	E. Heslerton	—	,,	,,	3	4
M	Osward	W. Heslerton	—	,,	Osward	5	0 [5]
S	—	Rillington	Scampston [6]	,,	—	4	0
M	Orm	Scampston	—	,,	—	1	4
S	—	Bridlington	Buckton	,,	—	5	0
M	Ernuin the priest	Gransmoor	—	,,	Ernuin the priest	2	0 [7]
B	—	,,	Harpham	,,	—	8	0
S	—	Gt. Driffield	Kendale	,,	—	6	0
S	—	,,	Eastburn	,,	—	6	0
S	—	,,	Kirkburn	,,	—	5	0
S	—	,,	Southburn	,,	—	7	0
S	—	,,	Tibthorpe	,,	—	8	4 [8]
B	Ulchel	"Toschetorp" [9]	Brantingham	Ct. of Mortain	—	1	6½
M	Torchil	N. Cave	—	,,	—	3	0

[1] Pipe R., 10 Ric. I.
[2] *Chron. de Mailros*, 99.
[3] *Benedict*, i, 51*n*.
[4] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 327.
[5] According to the account of the fee of Robert Brus, this should be 7 car. and 2 bov., making 10 car. and 6 bov. in the two Heslertons; *V. C. H. Yorks.*, ii. 291.
[6] The same account credits Brus with 5 car. in Scampston. They soon passed to the Mortemer or Mowbray fee.
[7] Gant obtained ½ car. of this, or more.
[8] 8 car. of this was of the fee of Fossard.
[9] Perhaps Easthorpe.

Manor, Berewick or Soc.	Tenant, 1066.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Holder, 1086.	Tenant, 1086.	Assessment. car.	Assessment. bov.
M	Turchil	Hotham	—	Ct. of Mortain	—	4	2½
—	—	S. Cliffe	—	King	—		2
B	—	Pocklington	Kilnwick Percy	,,	—	6	0
S	—	,,	,,	,,	—	10	0
S	—	,,	Millington	,,	—		6
M	Ulchil	Birdsall	—	Ulchil	—	2	0
M	Game	Garrowby	—	King	Game	6	0
M	Audulf	Eddlethorpe	—	,,	—	4	0
—	—	Thornthorpe	—	,,	—	1	6
—	—	Firby	—	,,	—	2	0
5 M	5 thegns	N. Grimston	—	,,	—	4	0 [1]
M	Uli, Sprot	Burythorpe	—	,,	—	2	0 [2]
2 M	Turgrim, Chetel, Turbern, Gunre, Lesing	Allerton Mauleverer	—	,,	—	4	0
—	Gospatric	,,	—	Gospatric	Gospatric		4
M	Ulchil	,,	—	King	Ulchil	1	4
M	Alured	Widdington	—	,,	Alwred	1	0
S	—	Aldborough	Great Ouseburn	,,	—	3	0 [3]
B	—	Knaresborough	Little Ouseburn	,,	—	5	0
S	—	,,	,,	,,	—		
2 M	Orm, Macus	Lit. Ouseburn	—	,,	Malcolun	3	0
M	Turbern	Hopperton	—	,,	—	1	4
M	Archil?	,,	—	Erneis de Burun	—	1	0
M	Chetel	,,	—	King	Chetel	1	4
M	Turbern	Up. and Low. Dunsforth	—	,,	Turbern	2	4 [4]
M	Ulchil	Branton Green	—	,,	—	1	0
M	Turbern	,,	—	,,	Turbern	2	3 [5]
2 M	Orm, Suneman	Grafton	—	,,	—	3	0
—	—	,,	—	,,	—	1	0
M	Torbern	,,	—	,,	Torbern		6 [6]
M	Ravenchil, Torchil	Thorpe, nr. Scotton	—	,,	Ravenchil, Torchil	2	0
M	Ramechil	Scotton	—	,,	Ramechil	2	0
B	—	Knaresbro'	South Acres	,,	—	1	0
M	—	Leathley	—	,,	—	2	0
M	Sandi	Rawdon	—	,,	—		6
M	,,	Horsforth	—	,,	—	2	0
—	Hardul?	Thorpe (nr. Burnsall)	—	,,	Hardulf?	2	0
2 M	Ulchil, Ulwric	Laverton	—	,,	Ulchil, Ulwric	3	0
M	Gospatric	,,	—	Gospatric	Gospatric	1	4
M	,,	Azerley	—	,,	,,	5	4 [7]

[1] 4 car. and 2 bov. in Summary and fee of Brus.
[2] 3 car. in fee of Brus.
[3] 4 car.; *ib.*
[4] Out of 3 car.
[5] Out of 4 car.
[6] Out of 2 car.
[7] Out of 2½ car.

Manor, Berewick or Soc.	Tenant, 1066.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Holder, 1086.	Tenant, 1086.	Assessment. car.	bov.
M	Orm	Azerley	—	King	Orm		4
B	—	(Aldborough)	Clareton	,,	—	2	0
M	Gospatric	Clareton	—	Gospatric[1]	Gospatric	3	0
M	,,	Thornborough	—	,,	,, (say)	1	4
M	Wiga	Carlton	—	King	Ulchil	6	0
M	Grucan	Camblesforth	—	,,	Ernuin the priest	1	0
M	Orm	Appleton-upon-Wiske	—	,,	—	6	0
M	—	Hornby	—	,,	—	2	0
M	Haward	Low Worsall	—	,,	—	3	0
M	Hawart	Yarm	—	,,	—	3	0
2 M	Egelfride, Altor	South Otterington	—	,,	—	6	0
M	Malgrin	East Harlsey	—	,,	—	6	0
2 M	Fredgist, Melmidoc	Welbury	—	,,	—	6	0
M	Hawart	Kirk Levington	—	,,	—	6	0
M	Haward	Castle Levington	—	,,	—	4	0
M	Malgrin	Morton (Grange)	—	,,	—	3	0
M	,,	Bordelby	—	,,	—	2	0
M	,,	Arncliffe	—	,,	—	2	0
M	,,	Ingleby (Arncliffe)	—	,,	—	6	0
M	Lesing	Little Busby	—	,,	—	1	4
M	Eldred	,,	—	Robert Malet	—		4
2 M	Ulf	Crathorne	—	King	—	5	0
S	—	Hutton Rudby	Crathorne	Ct. of Mortain	—	1	0
M	Archil	Goulton	—	King	—	1	0
S	—	Seamer	Foxton	Ct. of Mortain	—	3	0
M	Aluer	Hilton	—	King	—	3	0
M	Ulchil	Thornaby	—	,,	—	1	4
M	,,	Marton	—	,,	—	1	0
M	Archil	,,	—	,,	Archil	3	0
2 M	Lesing	Newham	—	,,	—	2	2
M	,,	Tolesby	—	,,	—	2	0
B	—	Marton	Tolesby	,,	—	1	0
M	Lesing	Acklam	—	,,	—	2	0
2 M	Archil, Lesing	Faceby	—	,,	—	8	0
M	Lesing	Tanton	—	,,	—	2	4
M	Archil	"Bergulvesbi"[2]	—	,,	—	1	0
3 M	Magbanet, Aluret	(Nun)thorpe Morton	—	,,	—	6	0
M	Magbanet	Newton	—	,,	—	4	6
M	Norman	Upsall	—	,,	—	1	0
S	—	Ormesby	Upsall[3]	,,	(Orme)	2	0
M	Ulchil	(Pinching)-thorpe	—	,,	—	3	0
M	Ligulf	Kildale	—	,,	Orme	6	0

[1] Gospatric's land in Laverton, Clareton, and part of that in Thornborough, were probably exchanged by Nigel de Aubigny with Robert de Brus for Azerley.
[2] Or "Bergolbi." [3] or "Oustorp."

Manor, Berewick or Soc.	Tenant, 1066.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Holder 1086.	Tenant, 1086.	Assessment. car.	bov.
4 M	4 thegns	Ormesby	—	King	Orme	12	0
M	Leuenot	Lazenby	—	,,	—	1	4[1]
M	Ulchel	Guisbro'	—	,,	—	1	0
—	—	Stainton	—	,,	—		1
—	—	Gt. Moorsholme	—	,,	—		4
M	Gospatric	Cawthorne	—	,,	—	1	0
M	Summerlede	Crambe	—	,,	—	4	0
M	Eadne	Newsham	—	,,	—	1	2
M	Cnut	Amotherby	—	,,	—	2	4
M	,,	(High) Hutton	—	,,	—	3	0
S	—	Bridlington	Ganton	,,	—		4
M	Ulf	Brompton	—	,,	—	1	6
M	Gospatric	Thornton Dale	—	,,	—	1	3
M	(Gospatric)	Wykeham and Marton	—	,,	—		4
M	Gospatric	Cayton	—	,,	—	2	0
M	Orm	Crunkley[2]	—	Hugh son of Baldric	—	3	0
B	—	,,	Danby	,,	—	6	0
B	—	,,	Two "Hanechtons"	,,	—	2	0
B	—	,,	Lealholme	,,	—	1	2

TABLE II

M	Uctred	Aislaby	—	Count of Mortain	Richard Surdeval	3	0
M	,,	Seaton (Hall)	—	,,	,,	3	0
S	—	,,	Rousby	,,	Uctred	2	0
M	Uctred	Gt. Moorsholme	—	,,	Richard Surdeval	3	4
M	,,	Lit. Moorsholme	—	,,	,,	1	0
M	,,	(Kilton) Thorpe	—	,,	—	1	4
M	,,	Kilton	—	,,	—	1	0
M	,,	Brotton	—	,,	Richard Surdeval	12	0
S	—	,,	Marske	,,	—	10	0
M	Uctred	Skelton	—	,,	Richard Surdeval	13	0
M	,,	Guisbro'	—	,,	—	17	0
M	,,	Hutton (Lowcross)	—	,,	—	4	0
M	,,	West Leatham[3]	—	,,	—	9	0
M	,,	Normanby	—	,,	—	7	0
M	,,	Barnaby[4]	—	,,	Richard Surdeval	6	0

[1] Part of 3½ car.
[2] In Eskdale.
[3] Now Kirkleatham; and then including East Coatham.
[4] Uctred had manors in Stainton (7 bov.) and Tocketts (2 car.). These probably went to the fees of Fossard and Chester respectively. Possibly 2 car. in Tanton, belonging to Seamer, went to Brus.

660. Notification by Adam de Brus II of the revocation of a grant, which he had by force extorted from the canons of Guisbro', namely of 10 marks yearly to Adam the chaplain until the church of Skelton fell vacant and of a promise to present Adam to that church at the first vacancy, by reason of the illegality thereof; and release of the said church to the canons, as they had beforetime held it by the gift of Robert, his grandfather, and by his own confirmation. 1170–1178.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 285. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 814.

Universis hoc scriptum visuris et audituris Adam de Brus salutem. Sciatis quod cum canonici mei de Gyseburna multis tribulationibus laborarent, ego, pravo innitens consilio, super possessionibus suis tam ecclesiasticis quam secularibus eis ab avo meo Roberto de Brus in liberam elemosinam concessis, in tantum eis inquietavi, quod per vim et metum concessionem enormem ab eis extorsi quam ipsi carta sua confirmaverunt, scilicet quod Ade capellano singulis annis decem marcas argenti donarent donec ecclesia de Sceltona vacaret et, eadem ecclesia vacante, eundem Adam institui facerent in eam, et etiam quotienscunque in vita mea vacaret jamdicta ecclesia, pro arbitrio meo, clerico quem eligero eam sub pensione annua concederent. Quia igitur ista concessio enormis et inordinata fuit et contra juris formam et canonum instituta manavit, scilicet ut aliqua ecclesia vivente persona alie persone concederetur, et, quia de periculo anime mee in hac parte agitur, ego concessionem istam revoco et, non obstante eo quod cartam suam inde dederunt, quietos eos exinde et absolutos pronuncio, desicut jamdicta ecclesia ab avo meo eis fuerit libere concessa et a me postmodum confirmata. His testibus: Alano filio Elie, Ricolfo de Galmeton, Hugone de Kelingthorpe, Johanne Esturmy, Alexandro coco, Thoma de Gyseburna et aliis.

From the documents which follow[1] it will be seen that archbishop Roger confirmed the church of Skelton at the prayer of Adam de Brus to the canons to hold *in proprios usus* after the death of Ralph de Aunay, nephew of archbishop Roger, and at that time parson of Skelton by the archbishop's collation. There had been a dispute between Ralph and the canons. The archbishop's proposal for a settlement thereof, made at Leicester, provided that Ralph should hold the church for life, paying 10 marks yearly to the canons, and that after his death the canons should hold it, in accordance with the archbishop's confirmation, the archbishop to obtain the sanction of the earl of Albemarle to the transaction. From letters of Simon, abbot of St. Albans, Adam, abbot of Evesham, and Baldwin, abbot of Ford, who were commissioned by the archbishop to complete the transaction and hold the documents dealing with it until the charters of the various parties who were interested had been received, it appears that the feast of St. Luke (Oct. 18) was appointed as the date for

[1] And from n. 819 in the *Chartul.*

completion.[1] It is probable that the earl of Albemarle was William le Gros, who died in 1179. The reference to the archbishop being at Leicester probably refers to the events of 1173, when the town was sacked and taken by the loyal barons, ecclesiastic and lay, under the command of Richard de Lucy and earl Reginald of Cornwall, during the king's absence beyond the sea.

After the death of Adam de Brus II some question arose as to the right of the canons in the church of Skelton. In 1202 the earl of Essex sent letters to William de Stutevill directing him to cause inquiry to be made by Simon the dean, Hamon the treasurer and Roger Arundel. Their reply indicated that the church belonged to the canons *in proprios usus*. Evidence that the canons obtained judgment is found in the enrolment on the sheriff's roll for 1202 of a proffer of 60 marks and 2 palfreys by the prior and canons—"quod convocato clero et populo audiatur per cartas eorum, quas habent de ecclesia de Scelton, utrum debeant habere ecclesiam illam in proprios usus et, si carte testentur quod illam habere debeant, illam habeant."[2]

661. Grant and confirmation by Adam de Brus II to the canons of Guisbro' of the church of Skelton. *c.*1170–1178.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 285. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 815.

Rogero Dei gratia archiepiscopo Eboracensi et universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Brus salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis me dedisse et concessisse ecclesiam de Sceltona cum omnibus appendiciis suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro vita mea et pro animabus patris mei et avi mei et ceterorum amicorum meorum. Et hanc donationem prescriptis fratribus presenti carta mea confirmo ut libere et quiete eam possideant imperpetuum, sicut aliquam aliam ecclesiam ex donatione avi mei et patris mei melius et liberius tenent. Testibus hiis, Willelmo filio Rogeri et Gaufrido Bard, Hugone Luncle, Stephano de Rosel, Willelmo Ingelram, Hugone Ingelram, Jordano de Munbi, Radulfo filio Nicholai, Willelmo coco, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Willelmo filio Hervii, Waltero Paris, Willelmo filio Aldwyni, Nicholao clerico, Rogero Pielee, Wilr' fratre Radulfi le Bret.

662. Grant by Adam de Brus II with the advice of his men, for the soul of Robert de Brus, his grandfather, and Adam his father, to the canons of Guisbro' of all Westworth (in Guisbro'). 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 112. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 10.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris has literas visuris vel audituris Adam de Brus salutem.

[1] *ib.* [2] Pipe R., 4 John.

Sciatis me communi consilio hominum meorum dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et pro anima Roberti de Brus avi mei et Ade de Brus patris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum, totam Westwith in bosco et plano et pastura in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, Adam capellano, Waltero de Stainesby, Galfrido Baard.

663. Notitia of a grant by Adam de Brus II to Adam de Setun of half a carucate in Skelton. 1170–1195.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. cxviii, f. 141.

[Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod] ego Adam de Brus concessi [et] hac presenti mea carta [confirmavi] Ade de Setuna dimidiam carucatam terre in Scelton, unde x carucate faciunt feodum militis. Testibus, Galfrido Bard, Ricolf de Galmetun, Roberto [de] Scal[ariis], Roberto Tolebu, Alan[o] de Wilton, W[illelmo] de Kilton, W[illelmo] Wirfald, Reignaldo Keven, Michael[e] de Tofcothes, etc.

664. Confirmation by Adam de Brus II to the church of Rievaulx of the fishery of Normanby and 8 acres of land, which Roger Lost demised to them. 1175–1185.

From the original in the York Museum. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 232 *n.*, *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 608; Stevens' *Continuation*, ii, app., n. 302; *Mon. Angl.* v, 284, n. 12.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Brus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pischariam de Normanebi et viij acras terre quas dimisit eis Rogerus Host,[1] tenendas libere et quiete ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari in viis et semitis et omnibus aliis rebus, per omnia sicut in carta ejusdem Rogeri continetur et heredum ejus. His testibus, Roberto clerico de Martona, Willelmo Ingelram, Stephano Rosel, Willelmo Heriz, Symone Tolebu, Willelmo de Tametona et Ricardo filio ejus, Stephano de Piketona, Hugone Huncle, Rainaldo de Tunstal, Rogero genero Rogeri Host [1] et Willelmo fratre ejus,[2] Alexandro camerario, Roberto de Hot[ona], Stephano Pincerna, Willelmo de Maltebi, Willelmo coco, Johanne filio Johannis, Godefrido de Maltebi, Rogero filio Baldrici de Martona, Thoma pistore.

Equestrian seal. Legend destroyed.

[1] Usually "Lost." [2] "et aliis"; *Chartul. of Guisbro'*.

665. Confirmation by Adam de Brus II to the church of Rievaulx of the gift of William Engelram of 5 bovates in Welbury, the site of a sheep-fold and pasture for 500 sheep, and meadow below Arncliffe. 1178–*c.*1190.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 76. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 121.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Brus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium parentum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam donationem Willelmi Engelram quam fecit eis de v bovatis terre in Welleberga cum pertinentiis suis, et locum in quo fecerunt berchariam suam, sicut fossato clauditur, et pasturam ad oves quingentas in eadem villa, et pratum subtus Ernescliva cum omnibus aliis rebus que ad prefatam terram pertinent, ita plenarie et libere et quiete per omnia sicut carta ipsius Willelmi testatur, salvo servitio meo quod ego et heredes mei exigemus a Willelmo et heredibus suis et hominibus, non a monachis. His testibus, Gerardo de Laceles, Rogero Rosel, Stephano Rosel, Henrico de Mainil, Ivone de Setona, Waltero filio Riculfi, Thurstino de Bergabi, Willelmo Wirfaud, Roberti de Hotona, Willelmo Pinchun, Hugone Huncle, Roberto de Normannebi, Rainaldo de Tunstal, Willelmo Rosel, Willelmo de Perci, Hugone filio Willelmi, Adam clerico, Stephano presbitero de Leiun, Radulfo de Barnebi.

666. Grant by Adam de Brus II to William de Wicton of ½ carucate in (Kirk)levington, to hold in fee by knight's service, where 12 carucates make a knight's fee. 1180–1196.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 49. Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 249*d*; the original at Skelton Castle *c.*1810. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 680.

Adam de Brus omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis omnes me dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Willelmo de Wictona pro servitio suo et homagio suo unam dimidiam carucatam terre in Levington in feudo et hereditate cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet in toftis, in croftis, in pratis, in pascuis, in pasturis, in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in molendinis, in stagnis, in vivariis, in arboribus, in petris et in omnibus aliis liberis consuetudinibus, illi et heredibus suis, tenendam de me et heredibus meis liberam, solutam et quietam, pro servitio quantum pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terre unde xij carucate terre faciunt feudum unius militis. Hii sunt testes: Walterus de Stainesbi tunc dapifer, Galfridus Baart, Willelmus Engerham, Robertus Engerham,

Johannes Esturmi, Robertus Esturmi, Robertus de Escales, Willelmus de Bernattebi, Michael de Tocotes, Robertus Brito,[1] Ricardus clericus, Gregorius filius Ranulfi, Ricardus filius Reineri venatoris, Patricius, Hugo ejus filius.

Seal bearing a knight riding to the dexter. (Dodsw.)

With the consent of Peter de Brus I the grantee, William de Wichton, gave the ½ carucate to the canons of Guisbro'.[2] The donor had alternatively proposed to give the land to the church of Meaux.[3]

667. Grant by Adam de Brus II, with the consent of Peter de Brus his heir, to the canons of Guisbro' of 1 carucate in Brotton with the tofts, crofts, and riddings. 1185–1196.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 290. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 839.

Adam de Brus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me assensu et concessione Petri de Brus heredis mei dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus et inperpetuum servituris, pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum, unam carucatam terre in Brottun, scilicet dimidiam carucatam quam Rogerus dispensator Gyseburne tenuit et duas bovatas quas Petrus tenuit et alias duas quas Wlmer tenuit, cum toftis et croftis et omnibus pertinentiis et cum essartis illis que Aldredus tenuit de Horm fratre suo, et Robertus Tuluse et Petrus et Waldef, et cum omnibus libertatibus et aysiamentis illis terris pertinentibus in pratis et pascuis, viis et semitis infra villam et extra, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam ex omni exactione et consuetudine seculari. Hiis testibus: Nicolao de Amundevill, Ricardo filio Simonis, Ingelberto de Mayners, Radulfo de Nevill, Ricolfo de Gamnetun, Roberto Bretun, Ricardo de Hylton,[4] Roberto de Martun, Willelmo de Lyum, Willelmo filio Hervi, duobus filiis Willelmi de Lyum, Willelmo et Petro; Matheo filio Willelmi filii Hervi, Nicholao filio Ricardi et multis aliis.

668. Grant by Adam de Brus II to Henry de Percy and Isabel his wife, daughter of the grantor, in free marriage, of the town of Kirklevington, except his free men of that town, namely Richard Lost, John Sturmy, William de Wilton and Stephen son of William. 1190–1196.

From the Percy Chartul. in poss. of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., f. 60. Pd. in the *Percy Chartul.*, n. 435.

Sciant [omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego] Adam de Brus [dedi et hac presenti carta mea] concessi, assensu et

[1] "et aliis"; *Chartul.* Continued from Dodsw. MS. [2] *Chartul.*, n. 669.
[3] *ib.*, n. 681. [4] "Lyltun"; MS.

concessione heredum meorum, Henrico de Perci et Isabelle, filie mee uxori sue, et heredibus suis ex eadem uxore sua genitis, in liberum maritagium, totam villam de Levyngtona [cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus], exceptis meis liberis hominibus qui in eadem villa sunt manentes et eorum tenementis, scilicet Ricardo Lost qui habet unam carucatam terre in eadem villa, et Johanne Sturmy qui habet dimidiam carucatam terre in eadem villa, et Willelmo de Wicton [1] qui habet dimidiam carucatam terre in eadem villa, et Symone filio Willelmi qui habet duas bovatas terre in eadem villa.

This grant was renewed by Peter de Brus I, son and heir of the grantor, to Sir Henry de Percy, son of Agnes de Percy and Joscelin (de Louvain), her husband, in frank marriage with Isabel, his sister, namely of the manor of Levington under such service that Henry and his heirs, on Christmas Day at Skelton castle, should lead the lady of the castle from her chamber to the chapel for mass, and after mass back to her chamber to take meat there with her and then withdraw.[2]

In November and December 1194, Henry de Percy was lying ill at Dalton (par. Kirkheaton ?), as testified by Hugh son of Arthur, Roger son of Peter (de Birkin), Ellis son of Morkier, Roger Beilhus, John de Coking, and Hudard de Dauton.[3] He died in 1205 or 1206, and his widow married Roger Mauduit, by whom she had a son Robert de Brus. Dugdale in his *Baronage* incorrectly describes this marriage dowry as Leckonfield.

669. Grant by Peter de Brus to Adam de Seton of 2 carucates in Southburn, which Richard son of Hamon held, with 7 natives and their sequel, to hold by doing forinsec service of 2 carucates where 14 make a knight's fee. 1196–*c.*1212.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 327.

Universis hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Petrus de Bruis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Ade de Seton et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo duas carucatas terre cum pertinentiis in Suthburnus, illas videlicet quas Ricardus filius Hamonis tenuit in eadem villa cum hominibus in eadem villa manentibus et cum tota sequela sua, videlicet Radulfo filio Nigelli, Henrico filio Mori, Henrico filio Wlf, Oseberto filio Mori, Ricardo filio Mori, Petro filio Willelmi, Stephano filio Henrici. Has predictas carucatas terre dedi et concessi eidem Ade et heredibus suis, tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et quiete et honorifice in perpetuum, infra villam et extra, in pascuis et pratis, in viis et semitis et aquis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus et aisiamentis eidem terre pertinentibus; faciendo forinsecum liberum servitium quantum pertinet ad duas carucatas terre unde quatuordecim carucate terre faciunt feudum unius militis. Et ego Petrus de Bruis et

[1] "Wilton"; *Percy Chartul.* [2] Dodsw. MS. clix, f. 191.
[3] *R. Cur. Reg.*, i, 37, 95.

heredes mei warantizabimus hanc prenominatam terram prenominato Ade et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Perci, Alano de Wilton', Rogero de Acclum, Willelmo de Thamtona, Willelmo de Kiltun', Willelmo Engeram, Marmaduc de Tweng', Ricolfo de Galmeton, Roberto de Estria, Roberto de Tolebut, Willelmo de Gaumetun, Ricardo de Levintun, Willelmo de Wictona, Roberto de Acclum, Willelmo de Tocotes, Eudone de Humet, Goceo de Jar[um], Rabot de Bovintun, Jordano de Tanct[un], Simone de Stutevilla, Waltero filio Gocei, Godefrido de la Hoge, et multis aliis.

Osbert de Setun and Ivo his son attested the concession of Adelina, wife of John Ingram, and her children to the canons of Guisborough of her husband's gift of a carucate in Ayresome.[1] During the period 1139–1148 Osbert obtained from Benedict, abbot of Whitby, a grant of ½ carucate in Hinderwell.[2] Ivo de Seton was amerced 100*s*. in 1176 for forest trespass[3] and a mark in 1180 for the rapine of a ship from Norway cast ashore on the Cleveland coast.[4] Adam son of Ivo de Seton owed 20*s*. in 1200 for forest trespass in Northumberland.[5] He married Matilda, daughter and heir of William de Turp of Castle Eden, co. Durham.[6] In 1236 Ivo son of Adam de Seton demised to the convent of Guisborough the manor of Castle Eden for a term of 25 years at a yearly rent of 8 marks.[7] In the ensuing year the manor was in the king's hands, Ivo having sold it to Guisborough.[8] His land in Yorkshire was in pledge in 1234 to 3 Jews of York.[9] At the death of Peter de Brus in 1272 Adam de Seton held 2 carucates in Southburn.

670. Confirmation by Peter de Brus I to the monks of Byland of all lands and tenements of his fee and acquittance of toll and other customs within his fee. 1196–1222.

Chartul. of Byland; Egerton MS. 2823, f. 19*d*.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Petrus de Brus salutem in Domino sempiternam. Noveritis me, pro Dei amore et pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et abbati et conventui de Bell[alanda] et successoribus suis omnes terras et tenementa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis que et quas habent in quibuscumque locis de feodo meo, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam, propriam et quietam ab omnimodo terreno servitio, exactione seculari et demanda. Preterea ego Petrus de Brus predictus pro me et heredibus meis dedi et concessi prefatis abbati et conventui de B[ellalanda] et suis successoribus, in puram et perpetuam

[1] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1117. [2] See Percy chs.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 116. [4] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 68. [5] *ib.*, 2 John.
[6] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1161; *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 134 *n.*
[7] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, 330 *n.* [8] *Close R.*, 1234–37, p. 450.
[9] *ib.*, p. 14. [10] *Yorks. Inq. p.m.*, i, 146.

elemosinam, theloneum quietum ubicumque ipsi vel fratres aut servientes eorum venerint in feodo meo; et ut ipsi sint liberi et soluti de omnimodis aliis custumis et demandis que ab eis quoquo modo exigi poterunt, quacumque consuetudine vel ratione, in feodo meo imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Adam de Setuna, Marmeduco de Th[w]eng, Roberto de Estre, Ricolfo de Gameltona, etc.

671. Confirmation by Henry I of whatever Robert de Brus gave to the church and brethren of Guisborough, namely all Guisborough, by the same bounds wherewith the donor held it in his own hands, the mills of that town with the soke and multure; also Kirkleatham with that part of Coatham which belongs to it and tithe of his demesne of Kirkleatham; all the churches of his demesne, namely Marske, Upleatham, Kirkburn, Danby, Skelton, Stainton, Levington, Hartness and Stranton, with the lands belonging to them. 1130–1135.

From the original in the library of Hornby chapel, near Lancaster. Confirmation R., 7 Hen. VIII, pt. i, n. 17. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 15.

In nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis. Quoniam regum et principum munificentia in possessionibus creverunt ecclesie, que per orbem terrarum longe lateque diffuse sunt, in regno nostro de earum multiplicatione gaudemus, in quibus augeatur religio et religiosorum numerus multiplicetur, quorum precibus regni nostri stabilitas muniatur, et regni celestis aditus justa petentibus misericorditer aperiatur. Eapropter ego Henricus Dei dispositione rex Anglorum, Willelmi magni regis filius, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et antecessorum meorum, quicquid Robertus de Brus dedit ecclesie de Giseburh[1] et fratribus ibidem regulariter Deo famulantibus, tam in ecclesiis quam in terris, possessionibus et aliis redditibus, ad honorem Dei et sancte ecclesie concedo et regia auctoritate confirmo, videlicet totam Giseburh[1] cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus in bosco et plano, pascuis [et aqu]is[2] per eosdem terminos et metas per quas eam habuit Robertus de Brus cum esset in manu sua et sicut in carta [ejus contin]etur.[3] Insuper et molendina ejusdem ville cum soca et molta et ne quis faciat molendina in parrochia [illa ab]sque licentia et concessu canonicorum. Concedo etiam eis et regia auctoritate confirmo totam Lithum cum illa parte de Cotum que ad illam spectat cum ceteris omnibus suis pertinentiis,[4] et decimam dominii sui de Lithum, et omnes ecclesias de dominiis

[1] "Gyseburne"; chartul. [2] mutilation.
[3] So in Chartul., n. 15; "continebatur"; n. 14.
[4] n. 14 proceeds: "et ecclesiam de Mersc cum una carucata terre" . . .

suis, videlicet ecclesiam de Mersc, et ecclesiam de Uplium,[1] et ecclesiam de Burnus, et ecclesiam de Danebi, et ecclesiam de Scheltun, et ecclesiam de Staintun, et ecclesiam de Levintun, et ecclesiam de Hert, et ecclesiam de Strantun cum terris illarum et ceteris omnibus que ad eas pertinent. Quare volo et firmiter precipio ut predicta ecclesia omnes tenuras suas bene et in pace, libere et quiete et honorifice teneat et habeat in omnibus rebus suis et locis cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus, sicut aliqua ecclesia[2] melius et liberius tenet in toto archiepiscopatu Eboracensi.[3] Signum Henrici regis, signum Turstini archiepiscopi, signum Gaufridi filii Pagani, signum comitis de Ou, signum Willelmi de Varenna,[4] signum W[illelmi] camerarii de Tancarvilla, signum Roberti de Novoburgo, signum Rogeri de Tooni, signum Rabel', signum Willelmi pincerne.

Fragment of the seal in a bag.

In the Chartulary of Guisbro' there are two charters of Henry I confirming to the canons of Guisbro' the gifts conferred upon them by Robert de Brus I, the founder of their house. In the first the initial invocation is omitted, and, as the notes show, reference to the churches of Skelton and Levington is also omitted, although the charter states that Robert de Brus gave *all* the churches of his demesne. This charter appears to have been issued during the period 1123–1128, a date prior to the recorded foundation of the house ; another suspicious feature is that it gives particulars of the glebe attached to most of the churches.

The original of the second confirmation, of which a copy is given here, is preserved in the library of Hornby chapel, Lancashire. The seal has not been examined, as it is in a fragmentary state. The charter appears to have been issued during one of the last years of the first Henry's reign, and to give a veracious description of the gifts made by the founder of this monastery of canons regular. Walter of Hemingburgh records that this house was founded in 1129,[5] and his reputation as a careful and judicious chronicler demands our acceptance of this date, notwithstanding that such acceptance involves the condemnation of Henry's first confirmation as a forgery.

There are also in the chartulary two charters purporting to have been issued by the founder; and a confirmation of pope Calixtus II (1119–1124). The first of the 2 charters of foundation, and the longer of the twain, commences :

> "Regi Anglie et archiepiscopo Eboracensi, omnibusque sancte matris ecclesie filiis, Robertus de Brus salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me, consilio et ammonitione Calixti pape secundi et Turstini Eboracensis archiepiscopi, quoddam monasterium canonice religionis in Gyseburne ad honorem Dei et Sancte Marie fundasse, ibique canonicos regulares pro regis Anglie et mei atque uxoris mee liberorumque salute animarum, constituisse . . ."

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[1] "cum duabus bovatis terre, et ecclesiam de Daneby cum dimidia carucata terre, et ecclesiam de Staintona cum dimidia carucata terre et quicquid ad eam pertinet, et ecclesias de Herternes cum xij bovatis terre, et ecclesiam de Burnnus et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Quare . . ." ; *ib.*

[2] "abbacia" ; *ib.*

[3] n. 14 proceeds : "Testibus hiis, Turstino archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Ranulfo episcopo Dunelmensi, Bernardo episcopo de Sancto David, Roberto comite Glocestrie, Brientio de Warenga, A[lexandro] episcopo Lincolniensi, R[ogero] episcopo Salisburiensi et aliis." The approximate date is 1123–1128.

[4] "Vernun" (?) ; MS.

[5] *op. cit.* (ed. Hamilton), i, 52.

The founder then relates his gift of all Guisbro', namely 20 carucates and 2 bovates, by the bounds wherewith he had held it, and this he confers upon the canons, except the hay and Asedale, which are forthwith described by bounds, the very detailed description of which occupies more than a fourth part of the whole charter. The gift of the mills of Guisbro', of the service of the land of the son of Geoffrey and of Uctred de Cliveland, and of all Kirkleatham, namely 9 carucates, with that part of Coatham which belonged to it, follow, as in the confirmation of Henry I, which describes, in slightly different order, the same churches as those named in the founder's charter. At the decease of the clerks who held them, the canons were to have these churches for their own use. The founder also gave liberty to the canons to take building and other materials in Eskdale for their own use, and finally he confirmed the gifts of churches and lands made by his men, namely by Ernald de Percy, Robert Sturmy, Alfred of Acklam, William Engelram, Theobald of Lofthouse and Roger de Roselle. This recital, it will be observed, was much more extensive than the description of the alms in Henry's confirmation. Strange to say, there is no record of any witnesses to either of the founder's charters.

It is important to note that in the first confirmation of Henry II (1155–1158) there is no reference to "the hay and Asedale," or to their exclusion out of the founder's gift of all Guisbro', but this exception occurs in Henry's second confirmation of 1176–1186. This divergence tends to suggest that the so-called founder's charter, or charters, were fabricated in the interval which elapsed between the issue of the 1155–58 charter and that of 1176–1186. A charitable view of these instruments is that they approximately describe the gifts made by the founder during his later days, namely from 1129 to 1141. The reference to pope Calixtus, and his confirmation, may be genuine, or they may be due to the unscrupulousness and diplomatic skill of the archivists of the monastery during the reign of Henry II.

672. Confirmation by Henry II to the canons of Guisbro' of the gifts of Robert de Brus I, namely Guisbro' and the mill, (Kirk)-leatham and part of Coatham belonging to it, the church of Marske with 1 carucate, that of (Kirk)leatham with 2 bovates, that of Danby with ½ carucate, that of Stainton with ½ carucate, those of Hartness with 12 bovates, and that of (Kirk)burn. 1155–1158.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 113*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 16.

Henricus rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopo Eboracensi et omnibus justiciariis et baronibus et vicecomitibus et ministris et fidelibus suis de Eboraciscira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse canonicis de Gyseburna quicquid eis datum est ex dono Roberti de Brus, totam scilicet Gyseburnam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, pascuis et aquis, per eosdem terminos et metas per quas eam habuit Robertus de Brus cum esset in manu sua, et sicut carta sua testatur. Insuper et molendina ejusdem ville cum soca et molta et ne quis faciat molendina in parochia illa absque licentia et concessu canonicorum, et totam Lyum cum illa parte de Cotum que ad illam pertinet cum omnibus

pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Mersc cum una carucata terre et ecclesiam de Uplium cum duabus bovatis terre et ecclesiam de Daneby cum dimidia carucata terre et ecclesiam de Staintona cum dimidia carucata terre et quicquid ad eam pertinet et ecclesias de Herternes cum xii bovatis terre et ecclesiam de Burnnus et quicquid ad eam pertinet. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod iidem canonici habeant et teneant omnia predicta cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus et quietantiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis et in omnibus locis, ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice sicut unquam melius et liberius et quietius et honorificentius tenuerunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei et sicut [alia] abbatia melius et liberius tenet in toto archiepiscopatu Eboracensi et sicut carta predicti regis Henrici avi mei testatur. Testibus, T[homa] cancellario, R[icardo] de Humez conestabulario, Warino filio Gerardi camerario, M[anasser] Bis[et] dap[ifero], et Willelmo filio Johannis, apud Wyntoniam.

673. Confirmation by Henry II to the canons of Guisbro' of the gifts made by Robert de Brus I, namely of all Guisbro', except the hay and Asedale, the mills of Guisbro', all (Kirk)leatham, namely 9 carucates, with (East) Coatham, tithe of the demesne of (Kirk)leatham, the churches of Marske, (Kirk)burn, Skelton, Danby, Upleatham, Stainton with the chapels, (Kirk)levington, Yarm, Hart, Stranton and Hartlepool, and materials in Eskdale; also of the gifts of Ernald de Percy, Agnes wife of Robert de Brus, namely of Carleton by (?) Camblesforth, Robert and William Esturmy, Walter Engelram, Roger de Rosel, William de Kirkeby, Ives de Karkem, Hugh de Bayeux, Peter de Cordanvill, William son of Fulk, Thurstan de Munfort, Osbert de Bayeux, William de Turp, Aschetill de Worcester and Ralph his son, William Fossard, William de Aklum, William de Argentom, John son of Jordan de Toftecotes, and John de Hasele. 1176–1186.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 114. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 17.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis totius terre sue salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et in perpetuam elemosinam presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes rationabiles donationes que eis facte sunt, scilicet ex dono Robertide Brus totam Gyseburnam cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, exceptis haya et Asedala, per metas et divisas quibus ipse eam habuit, et molendina in Gyseburna cum soca et molta et omnibus libertatibus quas in eis habuit, et totam Lyum, scilicet ix carucatas terre, cum illa parte de Cotum que illi adjacet, cum libertatibus

et ceteris omnibus ad eam pertinentibus; et decimam dominii sui de Lyum; et ecclesiam de Mersc, et ecclesiam de Burnnus, et ecclesiam de Sche[l]tona, et ecclesiam de Daneby, et ecclesiam de Uplyum, et ecclesiam de Staintona cum capellis suis, et ecclesiam de Levintona, et ecclesiam de Jarum, et ecclesiam de Hert, et ecclesiam de Strantona, et ecclesiam de Herterpol cum omnibus appendiciis et terris illarum; et in Eskedale materiem in perpetuum ad edificia sua et cetera omnia necessaria domus sue; ex dono Ernaldi de Percy ecclesiam de Ormesby et unam carucatam terre que ad ecclesiam pertinet, et molendinum de Kaldecotes cum secta sua et tolta; ex dono Agnetis uxoris Roberti de Brus, Carletun de Camesford cum omnibus appendiciis suis; ex dono Roberti et Willelmi Sturmi ecclesiam de Martona et dimidiam carucatam terre in Tollesby; ex dono Walteri Engeram ecclesiam de Erneclive cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente, et ecclesiam de Wllebore cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente, et ecclesiam de Haligtun cum dimidia carucata terre et manso, et cum capella alterius Haligtun, excepto quod dimidia carucata terre facit forinsecum servitium; ex dono Rogeri de Rosel ecclesiam de Esintun cum omnibus appendiciis suis; ex dono Willelmi de Kirkeby ecclesiam de Kirkeby super Wisc cum omnibus appendiciis suis, tam in capellis quam in terris et toftis; ex dono Ivonis de Karkem ecclesiam de Hasele cum pertinentiis suis; ex dono Hugonis Baiocensis ecclesiam de Kelesterna cum duabus bovatis terre ad eam pertinentibus, et de incremento sex bovatas de dominio suo; ex dono Petri de Cordavilla ecclesiam de Schireburna cum dimidia carucata terre, et decimam molendinorum suorum in Schireburna, et unam carucatam in Uggethorp; ex dono Willelmi filii Fulconis, scilicet Ricardum filium Odonis quondam villanum suum, cum duabus bovatis terre in Malteby et tofta et communione in pratis et pascuis quantum ad duas bovatas pertinet; ex dono Turstini de Munford unam marcam argenti de redditibus molendinorum de Atun; de dono Osberti Baiocensis dimidiam carucatam terre in Bradele et communem pasturam ipsius ville ad lx vaccas et ad lx equas; ex dono Willelmi de Turpe terram et pasturam de Edene; ex dono Asketilli de Wygorn[ia] et Radulphi filii ejus totam Tremedum cum omnibus appendiciis suis, et terram de Langed'; ex dono Willelmi Fossard v bovatas terre in Baintun; ex dono Willelmi de Aklum dimidiam carucatam terre in Tollesby cum pertinentiis suis; ex dono Willelmi de Argentom duas bovatas terre in Uggetorpe; ex dono Johannis filii Jordani de Toftecotes tenuram Normanni in Uplium, tenendam de se et heredibus suis pro iiii solidis annuatim sibi reddendis et forinseco servitio, et preterea iiii acras terre et terram de Arsum; ex dono Johannis de Hasele quandam toftam in Beverlaco, scilicet quam Levericus tenuit. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta

ecclesia de Gyseburna et canonici regulares ibidem Deo servientes, omnia prenominata et quecunque alia eis fuerint rationabiliter collata habeant et teneant in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plenarie et integre et honorifice, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in stangnis et vivariis, in moris et turbariis, in piscariis et salinis, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus aliis locis, cum socha et sacha et tolta[1] et theam et infangenthef et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut donatorum carte testantur. Testibus, G[alfrido Eliensi],[2] J[ohanne] Norwicensi episcopis, Rogero le Bygoth, Willelmo de Geponvile, fratre Rogero elemosinario, Willelmo Rufo et aliis.

674. Notification of Roger, archbishop of York, that at the request of Adam de Brus he has confirmed to Cuthbert, prior, and the brethren of Guisbro' the church of (Kirk)levington, with licence to appoint a clerk after the decease of Geoffrey de Cramavill, to whom the archbishop had previously given the church at the request of the said prior. 1154–1160.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 250. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 682.

Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus Roberto decano, archidiaconis et universis per Eboracensem diocesim constitutis salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre nos representatione Adam de Brus concessisse Cuthberto, priori de Gyseburna, et successoribus suis et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Levington cum omnibus appendiciis suis et eandem eis presenti carta confirmasse. Decedente vero Gaufrido de Crammavilla, cui ipsam ecclesiam representatione predicti prioris donavimus, liberam habebit ecclesiam[3] de Gyseburna potestatem ordinandi ibi clericum, cui tamen de beneficiis ejusdem ecclesie providebitur, unde convenienter possit sustentari et onera que ad archiepiscopum vel archidiaconum spectant sustinere. His testibus: Aylredo abbate Rievallis, Gregorio priore Brellingtone, Reinero suppriore Gyseburne, Radulfo canonico Gyseburne, Willelmo suppriore Brellingtone, Willelmo capellano, magistro Guidone, Alano clerico, Johanne Letoldi.

Archbishop Roger had not yet received the papal legation, and John Letold was not yet archdeacon; therefore the date lies before 1164, possibly before 1161. Towards the year 1180, and whilst Alexius was legate of the Holy See, a dispute between archbishop Roger and the convent of Guisbro', touching the church of Kirklevington, was settled. It appears that prior Ralph and the convent had opposed the institution of a clerk, named William de Ridale, on behalf of the archbishop by Jeremiah, archdeacon of

[1] "toltl"; MS.
[2] Supplied by Mr. Brown from Confirmation R., 7 Hen. VIII, pt. i, n. 17.
[3] *Sic.*

Cleveland,[1] to the chapel of Eston. By the settlement then made the church of Kirklevington was granted to the archbishop for the term of his life, the chapels of Yarm and Low Worsall being left in the possession of Guisbro'. The witnesses of the agreement were: Alexius the legate, mag. Vaccarius, mag. Ambrosius, Geoffrey de la Haye, king's clerk, 5 canons of Guisbro', namely William, Robert, Richard, Roald and Thomas, 4 clerks of the archbishop, namely mag. Milo, William Tillemire, mag. Attilinus and Reginald Arundel.[2] Dean Robert also confirmed the agreement, his confirmation being attested by Hamon the precentor, Ralph archdeacon of York, and 5 canons of St. Peter's, namely Marmaduke, Gerold, Adam, Reginald, and Nicholas.

675. Confirmation by Roger, archbishop of York, at the request of Adam de Brus, to the canons of Guisbro' of the church of Skelton, to be held after the death of Ralph, archdeacon of York, by the canons *in proprios usus*. 1170–1178.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 285*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 816.

Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, Anglie primas, omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos ad petitionem nobilis viri A[dam] de Brus, amore Dei et pietatis intuitu, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse dilectis filiis nostris priori et canonicis de Gyseburna totam ecclesiam de Sceltona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ubique sine aliquo retinemento[4]; tenendam et habendam in proprios usus in perpetuum post decessum[5] dilecti filii nostri Radulfi, archidiaconi Eboracensis, salva fidelitate nobis et successoribus nostris exhibenda. Et sciendum quod predicti canonici de Gyseburna facient sinodalia et episcopalia et sustinebunt honera que ad predictam ecclesiam de Sceltona pertinere noscuntur. Hiis testibus, Johanne archidiacono de Notingham, Jeremia archidiacono de Cliveland, Willelmo Tillemira, magistro Widone, magistro Mainard, magistro Roberto filio Stephani, Rogero Hurrel, Radulfo de Sviggatot.

676. Grant by Geoffrey Bainard to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of the churches of Burton-Agnes, Harpham and Foxholes and the tithe of his demesne of Burton-Agnes. *c.*1100–*c.*1115.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 356.

Godfridus[6] Baynnard omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et abbatie Sancte Marie Eboracensis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Burton et ecclesiam de Harpam et de Foxholo cum omnibus rebus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus et decimam de dominio meo de Burton in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni terreno servitio, pro animabus patris mei et

[1] Chartul., nos. 883, 718.
[2] *ib.*, n. 884.
[3] *ib.*, n. 685.
[4] "retinenemento"; Chartul.
[5] "desessum"; *ib.*
[6] *Lege* "Goffridus."

matris mee et omnium parentum meorum necnon et pro salute mea et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus, Willelmo archidiacono, R. sacerdote, Radulfo Nigelli filio et multis aliis.

Burton-Agnes with its 3 berewicks in Gransmoor, Harpham and Boythorpe was held at the Survey by a farmer who rendered 10 shillings to the king. There was also soc of this manor in Langtoft, Haisthorpe, Thwing, Potter Brompton and Thornholme, assessed at 25 carucates. When the manor of Burton-Agnes with the soc was given to Robert de Brus the berewicks of Gransmoor and Harpham were treated as soc. The other berewick in Boythorpe, and soc in Langtoft and Potter Brompton were not included in the grant; but 5 carucates in Foxholes, of which no mention is found in the Survey,[1] were added to the soc of Burton-Agnes and included in the grant to Brus. At some period after the account of the fee of Robert de Brus was compiled, Boythorpe, and perhaps something in Bempton, were added to the fee of Brus, and 5 carucates in Scampston were subtracted. At the time of Kirkby's Quest the assessment of Boythorpe had been increased from 5 to 6 carucates and Foxholes reduced from 7 to 6. After the Survey was made, but before the Brus fee was recorded in it, the king gave Robert de Brus the land of Ernuin the priest and Gransmoor and Harpham in exchange for some part of Brus' fee.

It is probable, in view of the evidence afforded by this charter, that Geoffrey Bainard was the farmer who held Burton-Agnes of the king at the Survey. He served as sheriff of York during the first half of the reign of William II, in succession to Ralph Paynel. He was the brother of Ralph Bainard, a tenant-in-chief in the Survey in cos. Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Hertford, and held of him Langford[2] in Essex, besides many other manors in Norfolk, all of which afterwards belonged to the honor of Baynard. Geoffrey was a benefactor to the monastery of St. Pancras,[3] and he held a plot of land in York, which the Conqueror is said to have given for the site of the buildings of St. Peter's hospital.[4]

677. Confirmation by William de Roumare III to the abbey of St. Mary, York, of the church of Burton-Agnes to hold as beneficially as they held it in the time of Robert de Brus and Adam his son, "my predecessors." 1170–1176.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 353*d*.

Willelmus de Rusmar omnibus ministris suis fidelibus et amicis tam Francis quam Anglis salutem. Notum vobis sit me dedisse et concessisse in pura elemosina abbatie Sancte Marie Eboracensis ecclesiam de Burtun, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio, cum decimis et terris et omnibus ei appendentibus sicut eandem ecclesiam in diebus Rodberti de Brus et Ad[e] filii ejus, predecessorum meorum, unquam melius tenuerunt. Testibus, Domina Annes, Rodberto Calceis, Roberto de Bultunu', Snerri, Paul, Willelmo filio Aschilli palm[erii], Willelmo de Dudevill, Rogero de Biligwort, Elia, Waltero de Scottenni.

[1] They are assigned to the king in the Summary; where 17 car. 2 bov. in Thwing are also assigned to the king, although only 10 car. 6 bov. in that place are recorded in the Survey.

[2] *Dom. Bk.*, ii, 68*b*, 71.

[3] Round, *Cal. of Docs. France*, 512; *Mon. Angl.*, v, 14*b*.

[4] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, i, 52*n*.

This charter offers several problems. It is entered in the Chartulary among the charters relating to Hornsea-Burton, but it clearly relates to Burton-Agnes. It will be noticed that William de Roumare's title to confirm the church of Burton to St. Mary's, York, was in succession to Robert de Brus, who died in 1142, and to Adam de Brus, his son, who died a year later. The only possible explanation of his status seems to be that the grantor held part of the Brus fee from his mother Agnes de Albemarle. This lady was the daughter of Stephen, earl of Albemarle, who died *circa* 1127. She married first William de Roumare II, who died in 1151, during the lifetime of his father; and secondly she is stated to have married Peter de Brus I. This is however quite impossible, not only because the wife of Peter de Brus I was named Joan, but also by reason of the great disparity in their respective ages. It seems probable, therefore, that Agnes de Albemarle married for her second husband, in or after 1151, Adam de Brus II, son of Adam I, and that she died before 1176.

It was no doubt the connexion of Agnes de Albemarle with this place that caused it to be described as Burton-Annais, later Burton-Agnes.

Robert de Cauz and Roger de Beningworth were feudal tenants of the fee of William de Roumare in 1166.[1]

There is nothing on record to indicate how the manor and soc of Burton-Agnes came to the Stutevills. Osmund de Stutevill held part of the town of Weston, co. Camb., of the earl of Warenne, and gave it to Roger de Stutevill, younger brother of Robert de Stutevill III.[2] This Osmund was not the individual of the same name who gave a right of way in Cowesby to Rievaulx, but he may have been the Osbert who held $\frac{2}{3}$ fee in Cowesby and elsewhere of Robert de Stutevill in 1166. Possibly he held Burton-Agnes also, but in any case he died before 1172, when Roger de Stutevill paid scutage on $1\frac{7}{8}$ fee of the fee of Adam de Brus in Yorkshire,[3] evidently Burton-Agnes and the soc. He was associated with William de Roumare and Agnes de Albemarle in the gift to Meaux of lands in Blanchemarle.[4] He too was dead in 1194, when Anselm his son was engaged in a plea about land in West Heslerton.[5] Anselm died in 1199, without issue, when his sisters became co-heirs of his inheritance. They were Alice, relict of Roger de Merlay [*d.* 1188]; Agnes wife of Herbert de St. Quintin; Beatrice wife of William de Colevill; Gundreda mother by an unknown husband[6] of Roesia, wife of Robert de L'Isle, and of Agnes, wife of William Fitz-Warine; and Isabel wife of Robert de Crammavill.[7] Eventually the inheritance descended in the line of Alice, Agnes and Beatrice. In 1199 Simon de Stutevill proffered 5 marks for the right of 9 carucates and 7 bovates in Burton (Agnes) against Alice de Stutevill, and 2 marks for the right of 5 carucates and 6 bovates in Harpham against Herbert de St. Quintin and Agnes his wife, also 4 marks for the right of 9 carucates and 2 bovates in Thornholme and Gransmoor against Robert de Crammavill and Isabel his wife.[8] Simon's debts were not recorded as due in the ensuing year, so that his plea was evidently abortive.

William de Colevill and Beatrice had issue Roger de Colevill, who held in 1243 the fee in Weston, co. Camb. He gave his pourparty of the Stutevill inheritance in Haisthorpe to his sister Alice, whose only daughter, Matilda, married William de St. Quintin. She and her husband in 1290 recovered $\frac{1}{2}$ fee in Haisthorpe, which had once belonged to Roger de Stutevill, father of Anselm.[9]

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[1] *Red Bk.*, 376.
[2] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 39. Cf. *Testa*, 354.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 18 Hen. II, 62.
[4] *Chron. de Melsa*, 172.
[5] Pipe R., 6 Ric I.
[6] "John de Bassingham," according to the *Visit. of Yorks.* (ed. Foster), 162.
[7] *R. Cur. Reg.*, ii, 80; Cur. Regis R. 73, m. 41; *Abbrev. Placit.*, 39, 52*b*, 76.
[8] Pipe R., 1 John.
[9] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 222.

In 1243 Roger de Merlay held 3 fees in the soc of Burton-Agnes of Peter de Brus,[1] at whose death in 1272 the heirs of Roger de Merlay held only 2 fees in Burton and the members.[2] What Roger actually held at his death in 1265, of the fee of Brus, is shown by the inquest then taken,[3] namely the greater part of Burton-Agnes in demesne with the service of free tenants there and in Thornholme and Haisthorpe; also lands held of him by Herbert de St. Quintin in Harpham (12 car.), Thornholme (6 car. ?), and Gransmoor (4 car.) for the service of about 2 knights; a fee held by William de Rudestain in Rudston (8 car.), Bempton and Buckton (5 car.), and about 5 carucates in Burton-Agnes, Haisthorpe, Gransmoor, Thornholme and Harpham, held for the 4th, 10th and 16th parts of a fee; in all about 40 carucates representing about $3\frac{1}{3}$ fees.

678. Grant by Adam Paynel to the church of Guisbro' of a toft on the north side of the donor's house (in Tibthorpe). 1174–*c.*1195.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 47*d*.

Sciant omnes litteras [istas] audituri quod ego Ada[m] Painel dedi et hac ca[r]ta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna toftam unam a parte aquilonali domus mee, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Hanc elemosinam ego et heredes mei fecimus pro animabus nostris, cum communi pastura ville. Hanc toftam tenebit Gilebertus filius Radulphi de priore de Giseburna, ipse et heredes sui in feudo et hereditate, pro una libra piperis reddenda annuatim domui de Giseb[ur]nie, liberam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et exactionibus. Hiis testibus,[4] ipse prior Radulphus, Robertus de Uplium canonicus, Henricus et Petrus canonici, Anfridus presbiter, magister Stephanus, Robertus cum filia, Ricardus filius Hernisii, Turstinus clericus, Ricardus filius Hamonis, Horn, Willelmus filius Hervii, Robertus de Gartuna, Hugo Bucca, Robertus pistor, Hervius.

Endorsed: "Ade Painel de tofta una in Tibetorp." *Equestrian seal of brown paste.* Legend: SIGILLVM ADAM PAINEL.

The donor may have been one of the Lincolnshire Paynels and the Adam Paynel who was amerced in that county in 1180, because he had not adequately "slighted" Roger de Mowbray's castle of Kinard Ferry.[5]

679. Grant by Savary, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Ralph de Harpham, of 4 bovates in Harpham, to hold by rendering yearly 5*s.* 4*d.* to Robert, priest of Burton (-Agnes), or to whomsoever the abbot and chapter shall appoint. *c.*1150–1161.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 358.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus [has] litteras quod ego Savaricus abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis, cum communi consilio et assensu totius capituli nostri, concessi Radulfo de Harpham et heredibus suis tenere de nobis in feudo

[1] *Testa*, 363. [2] *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, ii, 189.
[3] *Yorks. Inq. p.m.*, i, 100. [4] *Sic.* [5] *Pipe R.*, 26 Hen. II, 53.

et hereditate quatuor bovatas terre quas habemus in predicta villa de elemosina ecclesie. Ipse autem Radulfus et heredes sui reddent singulis annis pro eadem terra quinque solidos et quatuor denarios Rodberto sacerdoti de Burton et post eum cuicunque jusserimus, dimidium videlicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Hoc concedimus eis quamdiu se legaliter habuerint erga nos et bene reddiderint predictum censum et quamdiu fecerint erga nos sicut alii franctenentes nostri faciunt.

680. Notitia of a grant by Robert de Brus and Agnes his wife to the church of St. Mary, York, of 2 carucates and a mill in Sunderlandwick for the service of the third part of a knight. *c.*1120–1141.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 271, n. 1.

Inprimis habetur carta in predicto xxxvj° folio per quam Robertus de Brus et uxor sua Agnes et eorum heredes concesserunt et donaverunt ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis duas carrucatas terre et unum molendinum per tertiam partem servitii unius militis in Sunderlandwyke cum omnibus pertinentiis suis etc.

Abbot Clement rendered to Jordan Foliot in fee his right in the land of the abbot and convent in Sunderlandwick, namely 2 carucates for 2 marks yearly, the same Jordan to acquit the forinsec service, but the convent to retain the mill of that fee with the pool and the soke for a pension of 20 shillings.[1] Abbot Clement also granted to William Filioth (*sic*) and his heirs whatever right Henry Folioth his son had in 2 carucates in Sunderlandwick which he held of the convent. The same rent and the mill were reserved, as in the other charter.[2]

681. Grant by Clement, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to the brethren and sisters of Watton of the mill of Sunderlandwick for 20 shillings yearly. 1161–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 240*d.*

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego C[lemens] abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri concessi et dedi fratribus et sororibus de Waton tenere de nobis imperpetuum molendinum nostrum de Sunderlandewich quod dicitur Kemeomilna liberum et quietum ab omni exactione, cum omnibus que ad illud pertinent in terra et in aqua, reddendo nobis annuatim xx^ti^ solidos, dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini et dimidium ad Pentecosten. Sciendum vero est quod sive ipsum molendinum edificaverint sive non tamen prefata pensio continue nobis persolvetur vel ab hac conventione neutra pars poterit resilire nisi consensu utriusque ecclesie.

[1] Chartul., f. 271, n. 2. [2] *ib.*, n. 3.

Similiter vero notandum est quod si terra quam in predicta villa habemus aliqua ratione in proprietate ecclesie nostre venerit, supradicti fratres et sorores pensione x^cem^ solidorum eam de nobis tenebunt et forense servitium adquietabunt. Hoc autem eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et prescriptum censum bene reddiderint; si vero forte contigerit eos has tenuras vi vel ratione amittere, non dabimus eis excambium. Testibus hiis, domino Gamello episcopo de Man, Joscellino capellano et aliis.

682. Confirmation by Ingram de Monceaux, with the consent of Robert his son, of the gift made by Henry Foliot to the church of St. Peter, York, of 1 bovate in Sunderlandwick for the rebuilding of the said church. 1161–*c.*1175.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 61*d.*

Engelr[amus] de Mounceaus omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris salutem. Universitati vestre notum fieri volo me concessisse et ratam habere donationem illam quam Henricus Foliot fecit Deo et Sancto Petro de una bovata terre in Sunderlangwyc quam dedit ad reedificationem ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari. Et ne ipsius donatio vel nostra concessio ab aliquo heredum meorum decetero possit perturbari, eandam bovatam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra, sicut prefatus Henricus eam dedit et concessit, liberam et quietam concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Petro, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hoc autem feci consilio et assensu uxoris mee et heredum meorum et nominatim Roberti filii mei, qui hoc idem concessit et sigillo suo confirmavit. Hiis testibus, C[lemente] abbate Beate Marie Eboracensis, H[amone] cantore Eboracensi, Stephano canonico, Waltero Fagham[ulf], Serlone clerico, Thoma presbitero, Roberto de Gaunt.

Robert de Monceaux confirmed the gift of Henry Foliot in the same terms.[1] At the Survey the 2 manors late of Wifle and Siward in Sunderlandwick (1½ car.) were in the king's hands; another manor (1½ car.) was held by Gospatric, as he had held it T.R.E.

In a grant of 2 bovates of land in Sunderlandwick from John de Oketon, son and heir of John de Oketon, knt., to the nuns of Nunkeeling, the donor records that the land formed part of the tenement purchased by William Foliot his ancestor from the said nuns, the homage and service whereof belonged to him as one of the heirs of the said William.[2]

683. Grant by Maurice de Askerne to the chapter of St. Peter, York, of the land in the close of North Cave which belongs to the fee of Adam de Brus; pledge by the donor in the hand of Robert

[1] R.M.A., f. 62. [2] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 262*d.*

the dean to warrant the land, and quit-claim to the donor by William de Evesham. *c.*1165–1180.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 65*d.*

Mauritius de Escherna omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas istas salutem. Notum vobis facio me dedisse et hoc presenti carta mea confirmasse Beato Petro et capitulo Eboracensis ecclesie totam terram que continetur in clauso de Northcave de feudo Ade de Bruis usque ad viam que est juxta feudum ejusdem Ade. Hanc totam terram dedi Sancto Petro Eboracensi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus et eam super altare Sancti Petri optuli in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni temporali servitio. Affidavi etiam in manu Roberti decani in presentia capituli ejusdem ecclesie quod ego et heredes mei warantizabimus eam contra omnes homines sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam meam. Hec autem terra durat in longum usque ad rivulum qui currit per mediam villam. Hiis testibus, Roberto decano, Willelmo cantore, magistro Roberto, Alano, Hamone, Stephano, Nicholao de Trailli, magistro Minardo, Geroldo, Willelmo Tostini, Ieronimo, Hugone de Gaunt, Stephano, Thoma Paulini, Nicholao, canonicis; Willelmo de Evesham qui michi terram illam quietam clamavit tanquam hereditatem meam coram altari Sancti Petri, Amfrido de Canci, Willelmo filio Roberti, Willelmo Turcople, Roberto de Escherna, Willelmo de Crave clerico, Petro filio Willelmi, Bernardo de Ripon, Gilberto Harant, Thurstino filio Willelmi, Galfrido de Altres.

684. Grant by Robert II, dean, and the chapter of St. Peter, York, to Roger and Reginald of the close in North Cave, given by Maurice de Askerne, to hold for 12*d.* yearly. *c.*1165–1180.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 66.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis R[obertus] secundus decanus Eboracensis et ejusdem ecclesie capitulum salutem. Notum sit vobis nos concessisse et dedisse Rogero et Reginaldo totum clausum in Northcave quod Mauritius de Escherne in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam eorum perquisitione dedit Sancto Petro et super altare ipsius optulit, ita ut predicti Rogerus et Reginaldus et heredes ipsorum teneant illud clausum totum et eisdem limitibus quibus Sancto Petro donatum est in feodum et hereditatem, libere et quiete ab omni servitio; reddendo singulis annis xii. denarios, vi. ad festum Sancti Martini et vi. ad Pentecosten. Hii sunt testes, Robertus decanus, Willelmus cantor, magister Robertus, Radulfus filius episcopi, Simon de Sigillo, Geroldus et Serlo fratres, Ernulphus Sotovagina, Gilbertus filius Fulconis, Stephanus filius Holdeberti, Willelmus de Baiocis junior, canonici; Picotus, Herbertus, Alexander, Galfridus, presbiteri; et alii laici multi.

685. Grant by Maurice de Askerne to St. Peter's, York, of a toft in North Cave. 1175–1190.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 66.

Mauritius de Escherna omnibus fidelibus ad quos littere iste pervenerint salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancto Petro Eboracensi unum toftum in Cava, illud scilicet quod fuit Normanni filii Brunig', in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberum et quietum ab omni servitio, pro salute mea et antecessorum, sicut ego illud certis limitibus ad opus Sancti Petri consignavi. Hiis testibus, Hugone filio Ernisii, Suano barn, Roberto de Houm, Alexandro de Ascherne, Gilberto de Burton, Hugone clerico de Bainton, Roberto clerico de Ascherne, Ricardo presbitero de Camschale, Willelmo fratre ejus, Adam filio Liulphi, Normanno filio Radulphi de Cava, Ricardo filio Ernisii, Roberto de Sutton, Aschet[ino] fratre ejus, et Ivone fratre ejus.

686. Grant by Robert Esturmi at the prayer of Robert de Brus his lord to the canons of Guisborough of the church of Marton(-in-Cleveland) and ½ carucate in Tolesby. *c.*1130–1140.

Brit. Mus., Stowe ch. 465*a*.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus Sturmi salutem. [Sciatis me ad petitio]nem[1] Roberti de Brus domini mei dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie de Giseb[urna] et canonicis [ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute anime m]ee et antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Marton et dimidiam carucatam terre in Tollisbi cum omnibus pertinentiis [suis, ita quod canonici libere et quiete t]eneant predictam ecclesiam et prenominatam dimidiam carucatam terre cum pertinentiis suis sicut aliqua ecclesia liberius et quietius aliquam ecclesiam vel terram tenet, etc.

This document and 3 which follow it are from an exemplification of the originals made in 1203–1204 by William of Rievaulx, John of Fountains, Hugh of Byland and William of Jervaulx, abbots, the prior of Kirkham and H. prior of Marton and addressed to the archbishop of York.

No complete account of the Esturmi family of Faceby and Sexhow can be given. Robert Esturmi, as recorded elsewhere, held 1 carucate in Acklam at the commencement of Stephen's reign. According to the charters of confirmation of Robert de Brus I the gift of Robert Esturmi to Guisborough included a moiety of the church of Marton and not the entire church, as this charter and those which follow would appear to ascribe to his gift. Nevertheless, the general confirmation of Henry II to the priory enumerates among the possessions of the house "the church of Marton and ½ carucate in Tolesby by the gift of Robert and William Sturmi."[2]

This William was probably Robert's heir, and I have ventured to ascribe a later charter of this series to him, although the name of the

[1] Part of the left-hand side of the document has been cut off. The restorations are tentative.

[2] *Chartul.*, i, 16.

grantor has been cut off. Possibly he was son or nephew of Robert and the William Esturmi who occurs in the reign of Henry II, and who undoubtedly held 1 fee of the barony of Brus. In 1176 William Esturmi was amerced 10*m.* for forest trespass.[1] In 1193 William son of Robert Esturmi was amerced for a default.[2] He died before November, 1208, when Philip de Colevill and Ingelesa his wife were demanding against William Esturmi a third part of 1 carucate in Faceby and of 30*s.* of rent in Crambe and of ½ mark of rent in Newsham (in par. Appleton-le-Street?), as the dower of Ingelesa in the tenement of William son of Robert, her late husband. In discharge of their claim William Esturmi granted them 1 mark of rent in Crambe.[3] William son of Robert is shown by the charters relating to Crambe to have been son of Robert and grandson of William mentioned above under date 1176.

In 1224 Robert Esturmy and Juliana his wife, Alan de Parco and Ingram de Danby arraigned an assize of *novel disseisin* against the prior of Guisborough touching common of their pasture in Glasedale and Swinehevet belonging to their free tenement in Danby.[4] Robert gave a tenement in Skelton to provide lights in the church of Guisborough.[5] He had a son Robert who joined his father and many others in a gift of land in Ormsby to Ralph, prior, and the convent of Guisborough.[6] At the death of Peter de Brus in 1272 William Sturmy and his parceners held 2 fees in Faceby and elsewhere. In 1281 William had been succeeded by Roger Esturmy.[7]

687. Confirmation by Thurstan, archbishop of York, of the gift made by Robert Esturmy to the church of Guisborough, with the consent of Robert de Brus, for the support of poor folks, of the church of Marton(-in-Cleveland) and the church of Crathorne. *c.*1130–1140.

Brit. Mus.; Stowe ch. 465*c*.

T[urstinus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus parochianis Sancti Petri [Eboracensis ecclesie salutem. Sciatis quod nos concedi]mus et confirmamus donum quod Robertus Esturmi fecit ecclesie de Giseburna, scilicet ad sustentationem pauperum, ecclesiam de Marton, necnon et ecclesiam de [Crathorn quam Ernaldus de Perci ded]it eidem ecclesie de Gise-b[urna] cum omnibus rebus ad eam pertinentibus. Hee donationes facte sunt concessu Roberti de Bruis qui est advocatus earum.

688. Confirmation by Roger, archbishop of York (?), to the canons of Guisborough, for their support, of the church of Marton(-in-Cleveland) and the church of Crathorne and whatever his predecessors Thurstan (?) and Henry (?) granted to them. *c.*1160–1175.

Brit. Mus.; Stowe ch. 465*d*.

[Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus] omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Deo servientibus pium est

[1] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 113.
[2] *ib.*, 5 Ric. I.
[3] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 397.
[4] *Pat. R.*, 1216–25, p. 487.
[5] *Chartul.*, ii, n. 828.
[6] *ib.*, i, n. 591.
[7] *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, i, 265; ii, 189; and *Cal. Close*, 1279–88, p. 106.

providere et beneficia eis a Christi fidelibus collata ampliori auctoritate roborare. Quapropter [c]onciliationis gratia concedimus ad sustentationem fratrum et auctoritate episcopali confirmamus dilectis filiis nostris canonicis de Giseb[urna] ecclesiam de Marton et ecclesiam de Crathorn [ ]s can[onicis] quicquid predecessores nostri T[urstinus] et H[enricus] eisdem concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Hiis testibus, Johanne archidiacono, etc.

689. Grant by William (?) Esturmy to the canons of Guisborough of his right in the church of Marton(-in-Cleveland) and ½ carucate in Tolesby and confirmation of the same. *c.*1150–1180.

Brit. Mus.; Stowe ch. 465*b*.

[Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmu]s Esturmi salutem et pacem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseb[urna] et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus [totum jus meum quod habui] super ecclesia de Marton et dimidia carucata terre in Tollisbi, quam ecclesiam integram cum omni jure suo sine omni retentione eis concedo [et confirmo in puram et per]petuam elemosinam, pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et liberorum et omnium pa[rentum meorum, ita quod illam tenea]nt tam quiete sicut aliquam ecclesiam liberius et quietius tenent. Hiis testibus, etc.

690. Notification by Geoffrey, elect of Lincoln, Silvan, abbot of Rievaulx and Geoffrey, dean of Lincoln, of the settlement of a dispute between the church of Guisbro' and Robert, clerk of Glemham, about the church of Crathorne; that whereas Thurstan, archbishop of York, with the consent of Ernald de Percy, confirmed that church to the chapter of Guisbro', the said chapter has granted the church of Crathorne to the said Robert, to hold for life rendering to the canons a yearly pension of ½ mark. 1173–1182.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 233. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 592.

G[alfridus] Dei gratia electus Lincolniensis et S[ilvanus] abbas Rievallis et G[alfridus] Lincolniensis decanus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Universitati vestre innotescimus causam que vertebatur inter ecclesiam de Gyseburna et R[obertum] clericum de Glemham super ecclesia de Crathorne hoc tenore positam esse in capitulo Lincolniensi. Cumque eam ex mandato summi pontificis nobis delegatam sub judiciali examine dinosceremus, post auditum sub religione juris[1] jurandi testimonium a canonicis productum, quo nobis revelatum est

[1] "jures"; Chartul.

quod Turstinus venerabilis memorie archiepiscopus Eboracensis, consensu Ernaldi de Percy, predictam ecclesiam capitulo de Gyseburna episcopali auctoritate dederit, hoc modo inter eos transactum est. Ecclesia autem de Gyseburna prefato Roberto clerico concessit ut sepedictam ecclesiam omnibus diebus vite sue teneret sub annua pensione dimidie marce prenominato capitulo, nomine ecclesie de Crathorne, persolvende infra solempnem septimanam Pentecostes. Hanc vero pactionem canonici sub nostra presentia fide interposita firmaverunt et quod per se vel per alium nichil machinabuntur, quominus Robertus sepedictam ecclesiam de Crathorne sicut supradictum est teneat. Robertus etiam versa vice, sub interpositione fidei in manu nostra, sanxit se hanc transactionem omnibus diebus vite sue observaturum, nec aliquam ejus machinationem fieri quominus suprascripta ecclesia post ejus obitum apud ecclesiam de Gyseburna libere et integre resideat. Et ne aliquibus versutiis transactio ista in irritum in posterum revocari valeat, ad robur apostolici mandati dignum duximus sigillorum nostrorum attestatione eam corroborare. Valeatis.

691. Notitiæ of grants made to the canons of Kirkham: (1) by William Esturmy of the church of Crambe, (2) by Adam de Brus confirming the gift of William Esturmy of 4 carucates in Crambe. *c.*1165–1180.

Chartul. of Kirkham; Fairfax MS. vii, f. 65.

Carta Willelmi Sturmy de ecclesia de Crambum in qua continetur quod dictus Willelmus dedit canonicis de Kirkham ecclesiam de Crambum et quicquid juris dominii et advocationis ad se pertinebat, tenendam libere et quiete in perpetuum.

Confirmatio Ade de Brus de Crambum in qua continetur quod dictus A[dam] confirmavit canonicis de Kirkham donationem Willelmi Esturmy de iiij carucatis terre in Crambum, tenendas dictis canonicis libere et quiete imperpetuum, salvo servitio quod ipse Willelmus et heredes sui de prefata terra dicto Ade et heredibus suis debent.

Robert Esturmy confirmed the gifts of William his father of the church of Crambe and of 4 carucates in Crambe subject to a yearly rent of 7 marks to William and his heirs.[1] William Esturmy released to Kirkham 30*s.* 1*d.* of rent in Crambe which the canons used to pay for the third part of 4 carucates which they had by the gift of William Esturmy, his grandfather. Stephen Guer made a similar release of a rent of 30*s.* 1*d.* in Crambe and William de Scuderchelf released the payment of 30*s.* of rent from land in Crambe, which came to him through Rose his mother, because he had sold that rent to Nicholas son of Hugh Palmer. The canons acknowledged their obligation to the said Hugh in respect of these 30*s.* and of 6*s.* more in respect of a plot of land in Walmegate in York.

[1] Chartul., f. 65.

The chartulary of Kirkham contains documents which show that the priory of Holy Trinity, York, possessed a title to a mediety of the church of Crambe. One is a cirograph between the monks of Christ Church, York, and the canons of Kirkham, whereby the monks granted to the canons a mediety of the church for 10*s*. yearly pension, to be increased to 20*s*. after the decease of Gilbert de Pontino, then parson of the church. The prior and chapter of Holy Trinity, York, granted this, and the abbot and brethren of Marmoutier confirmed it.[1]

Under the fee of Bigod reference is made to the apparent subjection by Hugh Bigod, earl of Norfolk, of land in Firby, Grimston and Crambe, which had belonged to the fee of Brus, to his own fee and the infeudation of the earl of Albemarle between Adam de Brus II and himself, whereby the earl of Norfolk became tenant in chief of the crown and Brus took third place in the feudal scale.

It appears from the evidences cited above that the owner of the 4 carucates in Crambe left at his decease heirs general, who had respectively married William the father of Robert Esturmy, the father of William de Scuderchelf and the father (?) of Stephen Guer.

Walter Percehaye held the other moiety of Crambe (Paynel fee) in 1219, when he accused the prior of Kirkham of obstructing a way in Crambe. He was non-suited because the way was in Whitwell.[2] Subsequently the canons granted to him a cartway in Crambe by the road to Barton through Gyldecros, and entry to the pasture of Ayclyff by the old road. Walter was to fence off the pasture of Whitwell (*Qwyttwell*).[3]

692. Grant by William Esturmy to William son of Hucce of the land of Sexhow, namely 2 carucates, by the bounds by which Hucce his father held and on the day when William did homage to the grantor, to hold by the 5th part of a knight's fee, where 10 carucates make a fee. *c.*1160–1180.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 62.

Willelmus Sturmi omnibus hominibus suis et amicis tam Francis quam Anglicis, salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse Willelmo filio Hucci totam terram de Sexhou, scilicet duas carruchatas tam amplas et plenarias "par marc e par divises" quas pater suus Hucce tenuit eodem die quo Willelmus fecit michi homagium, ei tenendas in feudo et in hereditate, ei et heredibus suis, de me et heredibus meis libere, in libero servitio, in plano, in prato, in campis, in pasc[u]is, in aquis, in stangis, in rivis, in molendino, in hominibus, et in omnibus liberis conventionibus, videlicet ad quintam partem unius militis, decem ubi charuchate ad feudum militis sunt. His testibus, Roberto de Meinil, Valtero de Meinil, Johanne Engeram, Rogero de Latun, Ricardo de Tunstal, Roberto filio Rogeri, Berengero avunculo suo, Reginaldo Sturmi, Radulfo capellano Semer, Ricardo Engelbi, Gerardo de Hetune, Rogero de Carletun, Ailrico de Martun, Willelmo filio Rogeri, Bertram de Hou, Harnaldo Archario, Gilebert del Meinil, Johanne Esturmi, Teobaldo de Gisna, Henrico

[1] Chartul., f. 65*d*. [2] Assize R., 1040, m. 12.
[3] Chartul. of Kirkham, f. 65*d*.

de Wal, Baldwino capellano, Stephano de Bulemer, Waltero Hingelram, Reinnaldo de [*blank*], Willelmo le Waleis, Waltero decano.

[*A sketch of the seal.*]

Possibly the feoffee of Sexhow was the William de Bucthon, or Bucthoton, son of Hucche de Frytheby, who gave all Firby to the canons of Kirkham. See n. 636 above. A Robert de Sexhou occurs early in the reign of Henry III, and Thomas de Sexhou a little later.[1]

693. Release by Gundreda, daughter of Uctred, with the consent of Cuthbert, prior of Guisbro', her lord, and O. her husband, of half the yearly pension of 20*s.* which the church of Guisbro' owed to her mother, Uctred her brother, and to her, as their heir. 1160–1170.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 138. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 146.

Universis ecclesie filiis Gundreda filia Huctredi salutem. Noverit dilecta [universitas] vestra me, ex concessu dompni C[uthberti] prioris Gyseburne, advocati mei, et ex concessu O[smundi ?] mariti mei, dimidium annue pensionis quam predecessoribus meis, videlicet matri mee et fratri meo Huctredo, et michi eorum heredi debuit ecclesia Gyseburne, scilicet viginti solidos, eidem ecclesie in perpetuum remisisse et in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam super altare obtulisse, pro vita mariti mei et pro me ipso et pro animabus predecessorum meorum. Testes vero hujus mee donationis sunt isti, Arnaldus de Percy, Willelmus filius Rogeri, Umfridus de Hotona, Robertus frater ejus, Ricardus de Bernaldby, Henricus de Hispania, Johannes de Thocotes, Bernardus de Herewelle, Rogerus de Martona, Radulfus filius Nicholai de Percy, Eustachius et T[homas] nepotes dompni prioris, Robertus de Gartona, Wald[evus] de Broctona.

694. Quit-claim by Robert, son of Richard son of Lefsi to the canons of Guisbro' of the messuage which he held of them in Guisbro', saving to the nuns of Rosedale 22*s.* 6*d.* due yearly from the tenant thereof. 1180–1195.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 141*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 164.

Sciant omnes hanc cartam visuri et audituri quod ego Robertus filius Radulfi filii Lefsi quietum clamavi canonicis de Gyseburna de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum, masagium illud quod de eis tenui in Gyseburna, scilicet quod jacet inter Alanum carpentarium et domum que fuit Eppus, pro tribus marcis argenti quas michi dederunt et cartam [quam] inde habui eis resignavi, salvis monialibus de Rossedale duobus annuis solidis et sex denariis ab eo qui terram istam de eis tenuerit. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Percy, Galfrido Baard, Galfrido de Albemarle, Ricolfo

[1] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 143, 146.

[de Galmetona], Roberto Ingeram, Roberto Britone, Ricardo de Levingtona, Waltero et Roberto, clericis, tunc servientibus domini regis, et pluribus aliis.

695. Grant by Hawise Cogan with the consent of Hervey de Bretvill, her lord and uncle, to the canons of Guisbro' of the bovate in the fields of Guisbro' which was the marriage dowry of her mother, whose heir she is, with meadow and wood in the cliff of the said Hervey from below "Heclive" upwards, of such breadth of wood and moor as her mother's croft extends to, and of as much length as the bounds of the remaining part of the cliff, which belongs to the said Hervey, extend to; excepting her mother's messuage and toft in Belmund-gate. 1170–1180.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 129. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 90.

Notum sit universis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Hawis Cogan, consilio et consensu et concessu Hervi de Bretavilla, domini mei et advocati et avunculi, pro anima mea et antecessorum meorum concessi, dedi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus illam bovatam terre in campo Gyseburne que fuit maritagium matris mee cujus ego heres legitima supersum, cum pertinentiis suis, scilicet prato et bosco in Cliva predicti Hervi, id est quantum crofta matris mee se extendit de sub Hecliva [1] inferius in altum, tantum in ipsa Cliva per latitudinem habeant in bosco et mora usque ad eosdem terminos et metas in longum ad quos ipse Herveius reliquum Clive habet, et etiam prefatam croftam de sub Hecliva, nisi managium matris mee aliquando fuit, et toftam illam quam mater mea habuit et ego post eam hereditario jure, in via de Belmund; in perpetuam et puram elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari preter Danageld antedicto Herveio et heredibus suis solvendum. Hiis testibus, Roberto coco, Hervio de Bretavilla, Thoma de Lend', Johanne Rufo, Roberto Belting', Hugone de Hasele,[2] Eustachio dapifero, Willelmo de Lyum, Adam de Kardule, Willelmo de Thocotes, Hugone Buche, Willelmo Cheverel et multis aliis.

Hervey de Bretvill was father of William son of Hervey, who sold land to the canons of Guisbro' in his necessity. Both father and son gave land in the field of Guisbro' below Hecliff to the canons,[3] and so also did Peter, son of William son of Hervey.[4]

696. Grant by William son of Hervey (de Bretvill) for money received in his need from Stephen, master of the fabric of St. Mary's,

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[1] "de subhecliva"; chartul.
[2] "Halese"; *ib.*
[3] *Chartul. of G.*, nos. 92–96.
[4] *ib.*, nos. 97–101.

Guisbro', to the fabric of the same of 6 acres of land in certain places in Guisbro'. 1185–1195.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 175. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 294.

Willelmus filius Hervei omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, pro anima mea et animabus predecessorum meorum et pro quibusdam denariis quos in mea magna necessitate ego accepi a domino Stephano tunc magistro fabrice Sancte Marie de Gyseburna, dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse prefate fabrice, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sex acras terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, unam scilicet acram et dimidiam ad Turfmire cum tota illa parte de Turfmire que ad eam pertinet et ad Scuggedale unam acram et versus Belmund duas acras et ad Boulandsike unam acram et dimidiam versus occidentem. Hanc terram ego et heredes mei prefate fabrice Sancte Marie de Gyseburna warantizabimus, vel si non possimus, excambium ei ad valentiam dabimus. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Thocotes et Johanne de Thocotes, Willelmo de Thornetona, Petro de Uply[u]m, Willelmo forestario, Ricardo Keverel.

697. Confirmation by Robert, son of Robert son of Alfred, of the gift which Emma de Hoton, his grandmother, made to the canons of Guisbro', namely of 2 bovates and 2 tofts in Hutton (Lowcross). This he did immediately after entering into his inheritance. 1170–1185.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 179. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 322.

Noverint omnes audituri vel visuri litteras istas quod ego Robertus filius Roberti filii Alveredi, devoto animo, in plena et integra sanitate cordis et corporis mei, concessi donationem et elemosinam quam fecit avia mea Emma de Hotona ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet duas bovatas terre cum duabus toftis eis adjacentibus in Hotun, quas bovatas Albertus et Ricardus de Hotona tenere solebant. Hanc elemosinam avie mee Emme ego Robertus sicut heres ejus legitimus et proximus postquam hereditatem meam habui in manu mea et pacifice tenui, concessi et dedi prefate ecclesie in puram et perpetuam, liberam et quietam elemosinam, pro anima mea, patris et matris mee et avie mee et omnium predecessorum meorum, et ipsi fratres predicti susceperunt me in communem omnium beneficiorum suorum[1] societatem. Hiis testibus, Stephano de Rosell, Gylberto filio Gylberti, Stephano clerico de Atona, Roberto de Mortona et Waltero filio ejus Johanne de Thocotes, Alberto de Hotona.

[1] "meorum"; chartul.

698. Similar quit-claim (to the last) by Robert, son of Robert son of Alfred de Scelton, to the canons of Guisbro', and grant of the toft of 1 bovate in Hutton (Lowcross), adjoining those which Emma, his grandmother, gave with 2 bovates to the said canons. 1170–1185.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 179. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 323.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis me Robertum filium Roberti filii Alveredi de Sceltona concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse canonicis ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna, pro anima mea et antecessorum meorum, totam donationem quam Emma de Hotun avia mea predictis fecit canonicis, scilicet duas bovatas terre in Hotona cum toftis ad eas pertinentibus, salvo forinseco servitio. Dedi etiam prefate ecclesie unam toftam unius bovate terre in Hotona que propinquior est toftis illis quas eadem Emma de Hotona avia mea, cum duabus bovatis terre, eidem dedit ecclesie in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Testibus hiis, Stephano de Rosell et Rogero filio ejus, Willelmo filio Cuthberti, Eustachio nepote prioris, Rogero de Brottona, Rogero Cath, Ricardo de Sceltona et aliis.

699. Grant by Eustace, nephew of Cuthbert and Ralph, priors of Guisbro' with the consent of Matilda his wife, Eustace his son and heir, and Ives his son-in-law to the canons of Guisbro' of 1 bovate in the fields of Guisbro' with the toft next to that of Thomas, the donor's brother, in Belmund-gate and all liberties belonging to the 4th bovate of the ½ carucate which the donor received with his wife. 1175–1195.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 115*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 20.

Sciant omnes hoc scriptum audientes quod ego Eustachius nepos priorum Gisburne Cuthberti et Radulphi, de concessione et assensu Matildis uxoris mee et Eustachii filii mei et heredis et Ivonis generi mei et uxoris ejus filie mee, dedi et concessi et hac carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omni servitio et consuetudine seculari penitus quietam, unam bovatam terre in campis de Gyseburna cum tofto ad eam pertinente uno, proximo scilicet tofto Thome fratris mei in Belmundgate ab australi parte excepto uno, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, in mora et campo, in villa et extra villam, quantum pertinet ad quartam bovatam terre dimidie carucate mee quam accepi cum predicta uxore mea, cujus quarta est predicta bovata. Hiis testibus, Stephano clerico de Atun et Roberto filio ejus, Eustachio filio Eustachii et Ivone sororio ejus, Reginaldo clerico de Mersc et Goce et Hugone fratribus ejus, Roberto de Walsand filio Roberti, Willelmo filio Herveii,

Radulpho de Redker et Roberto filio ejus, Rogero de Toukotes et Michaele serviente ejus, Roberto filio Bernulfi et Alano filio Ordine, Johanne de Toucotes et Stephano fratre ejus.

700. Grant by Thomas, nephew of Ralph prior of Guisbro', to the canons of Guisbro', with the consent of John, his son and heir, of 1½ acre of land in Guisbro' between the canons' tillage behind the wall towards Skelton and land of William de Uplyum. 1180–1195.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 138*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 149.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Thomas nepos R[adulfi] prioris de Gyseburna, de consilio et assensu Johannis filii mei et heredis mei, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem servientibus acram et dimidiam terre in campis de Gyseburna, videlicet inter culturam eorundem canonicorum, retro murum versus Sceltun, et Willelmi de Uplyum, ubi aliquando domus mea sita fuit, in liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro uno argenteo michi et heredibus meis annuatim ad Pentecosten reddendo pro omni servitio seculari. Hiis testibus, Roberto persona de Martona, Hugone clerico, Eustachio senescallo de Gyseburna, magistro Rogero de Broctona, Thoma Buche, Rogero Cato, Helia nepote Umfridi supprioris. Et quia sigillum non habui, hanc cartam meam sigillo Eustachii fratris mei senioris et terre domini, signavi.

701. Confirmation by Nicholas, son of Richard son of Roald, to the canons of Guisbro' of his father's gift of 2 bovates and 3 tofts in Guisbro', with Peter, brother of the said Nicholas; and quit-claim for 10*s*. and ½ skep of bread-corn of the plea which he moved against them before Hugh, bishop of Durham, William de Stutevill, William Fitz-Audelin, master Roger Arundel, Peter de Ros, Geoffrey Haget and William Vavasor, the king's justices.[1] 1189.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 132. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 112.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Nicholaus filius Ricardi filii Roaldi dedi et concessi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donationem illam quam pater meus Ricardus eis fecit de duabus bovatis terre et tribus toftis in Gyseburna quas dedit eis cum Petro fratre meo in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, has duas bovatas scilicet quas Ranulfus filius Columbe tenuit et duos toftos qui ad illas duas bovatas pertinent,

[1] Cf. Eyton, *Itin. of Hen. II*, 298.

unum videlicet proximum Willelmo de Lyum, et alium ex opposita parte vie proximum terre canonicorum, et tertium quem Ranulfus cementarius tenuit, do ego et concedo et hac carta mea confirmo Deo et Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et predictis canonicis tenendas de me et heredibus meis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et querelam quam movi versus eosdem canonicos de hac eadem terra per breve recognitionis remisi eis in perpetuum pro decem solidis quos michi dederunt et dimidia escheppa frumenti, et posui me in misericordiam domini regis [coram] domino Hugone Dunelmensi episcopo et Willelmo de Stutevill et Willelmo filio Audelini et magistro Rogero Arundel et Petro de Ros et Galfrido Haget et Willelmo Vavasur tunc domini regis justiciariis. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Thocotes, Willelmo de Bernaldby, Willelmo filio Hervi, Petro de Uplium, Hugone Buche, Hugone de Hasel, Rogero de Brottona et multis aliis.

702. Grant by Ricolf de Galmeton to the canons of Guisbro' of 6 bovates in Barnaby (near Guisbro'), with the tofts and crofts, to hold for ½ mark yearly. 1170–1185.

Guisbro' Chartul. Cleop. D. ii, old f. 200. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 398.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Ricolf de Galmetona salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, sex bovatas terre in Bernaldeby, tenendas et habendas cum toftis et croftis [et] cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis et liberis consuetudinibus ad easdem sex bovatas terre pertinentibus infra villam et extra, reddendo inde annuatim michi et heredibus meis dimidiam marcam argenti, medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini, pro omni servitio, consuetudine, exactione et adquietantia, et pro omni servitio preter forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad sex bovatas terre, unde decem carucate [faciunt] feudum militis. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Gaumetona fratre meo, Willelmo de Tamentona, Roberto de Estria, Roberto Tholebu, Roberto de Acclum, Hugone de Hotona et Waltero fratre ejus, Willelmo de Bernaldeby et multis aliis.

703. Grant by William de Acclum, for the health of the soul of Margery (?) his wife, to the monks of Byland of his fishery in Tees below Gayteryg with the onset and 9 acres of land, also licence to fish in Tees with a net, where others draw their nets, to fix timber and arrange their crates and to dry their nets, also common of pasture (with his men of Acklam) for their animals bringing timber to the fishery for 2 nights with right of entry,

and an undertaking that no other fishery shall be made between the said fishery and the one which the grantor last made below Ayresome. *c.*1170–1180.

Chartul. of Byland; Egerton MS. 2823, f. 38*d.*[1]

Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Willelmus de Acclum salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et monachis Beghlande in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari imperpetuum, piscariam meam que est subtus Gayteryg ita libere sicut ego et antecessores mei eandem piscariam unquam liberius habuimus, et sedem ejusdem piscarie et novem acras terre vel si plus in eadem c[ultura] quam ibi habent habetur. Dedi etiam eis potestatem piscandi cum sagena in aqua de Thesa ubi alii trahunt sagenas [et ut] libere mairemium suum ponant et crates suas preparent et retia sua expandant super ripam ante piscar[iam; ita quod] nec ego vel heredes mei unquam firmabimus aliquam piscariam inter piscariam predictam et piscariam illam quam postremo firmavi subtus Arushum, set nec patiemur ullum alium firmare piscariam in quantum nos disturbare possumus. Dedi etiam eis in perpetuum communem pasturam ubi homines mei de Acclum eam habent iiij^or^ bobus et duobus equis, et supra hec aliis averiis suis que trahent mairemium ad piscariam duabus noctibus ins[imul] quum illuc venerint si necesse habent ibi morari. Dedi etiam eis liberos et congruos introitus et exitus sibi et averiis suis et omnibus suis per illam viam quam habent et quam eis tradidi usque ad Herbe . . . entum suum [et?] piscariam suam. Hanc donationem feci predictis monachis in perpetuum pro salute anime mee et Margerie[2] sponse mee et infantum nostrorum et omnium antecessorum et heredum nostrorum. Monachi receperunt me [et sponsam meam] et infantes nostros in plenariam fraternitatem domus sui. Et ego et heredes mei hanc [donationem] eis manutenebimus et warantizabimus contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Roberto . . . Marton, Ricardo filio Symonis, Symone de Mikelby, Radulfo le Graunt, . . . sene . . .

This gift was confirmed by Adam de Brus (n. 773), and also by Roger, son of William de Acclum.

Alfred, the first of the family of Acclum, gave to the canons of Guisborough, at the foundation of the priory (1129), the church of Acklam with 2 bovates of land.[3] As "Alfred the man of Robert de Brus" he held 3 carucates in Acklama bout the time of Stephen's accession to the throne.[4]

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[1] MS. illegible in places.
[2] Almost illegible. "Marjoria" in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 619.
[3] *Chartul.*, i, 3, 9.
[4] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 215.

Reiner, his son, attested charters of Robert de Brus, and Cecily, wife of Reiner gave to Whitby a toft in Middlesbrough which William de Acclum, her son, confirmed.[1] The same William was amerced 5 marks in 1176 for forest trespass.[2] He had issue Roger and Robert. In 1195 Roger de Acclum was amerced 1*m.* for making his peace with some one without licence.[3] He and Robert his brother were sureties in 1208 for Richard de Escales.[4] Roger died before 1231, when Ingram de Bovinton and Joan his wife, Henry son of Ralph and Agnes his wife were summoned to answer Robert de Acclum wherefore they did not keep the covenant made between the said Robert and Roger de Acclum father of the said Joan and Agnes, whose heirs they were, touching 3 bovates in Tollesby and a mark's worth of rent in Newbigging. Further that whereas Roger gave him 20*s.* of rent in his mill of Roxby (*Rouceby*) to hold for 10 years in exchange for the tenement and rent named above and covenanted that he or his heirs would within the term make over to him land or rent of 2 marks yearly value in exchange for the land and mill, they have not done so. Robert obtained judgment against each for a mark of rent.[5] The fee descended to William de Bovington, who held in 1272 and 1279 of the heirs of Peter de Brus 1 fee and ½ carucate in Acklam with the members and with his parceners ½ fee in Linthorpe.[6] Hugh de Lakenby and William de Mowbray of Tanton were his parceners of part of these tenements.[7]

704. Grant by Geoffrey de Ayresome to the monks of Byland of 4 acres of land near their tillage upon Gayteryg. *c.*1180.

Chartul. of Byland ; Egerton MS. 2823, f. 39.

Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Galfridus de Harusum salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et monachis Sancte Marie de Beghland quatuor acras terre juxta culturam eorum quam habent super Gayteryg in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, propriam, liberam, solutam, et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari imperpetuum ; pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Et ego et heredes mei hanc ipsam donationem predictis monachis manutenebimus et warantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Willelmo et Nicholao de Midelburgh monachis [de White]by, Petro presbitero, Jordano clerico, etc.

The above gift was confirmed by Baldric, son of Matilda de Harusum, described in the heading as brother of the above Geoffrey. Geoffrey de Aresum, son of Matilda, gave to Whitby and the church of Middlesbrough a small tenement in Middlesbrough.[8] Baldric de Arosum gave 3½ acres of land before the house of Geoffrey le Blond of Middlesbrough and 2½ acres at Arnaldetoftes.[9] Robert son of Baldric de Midelesburg also gave 2 acres between "Igelme" and the Kirk-gate of Middlesbrough.[10]

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[1] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 102.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 114.
[3] *ib.*, 7 Ric. I.
[4] *R. de Fin.*, 462.
[5] Assize R., 1042, m. 23*d.* See also m. 8*d.* and m. 17.
[6] *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, ii, 189–90.
[7] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106.
[8] *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 123.
[9] *ib.*, n. 135.
[10] *ib.*, n. 126.

705. Confirmation by William de Acclum to the monks of Whitby of a toft of 4 acres of land in Middlesbrough which Cecily, his mother, gave. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 25*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 125.

Sciant omnes tam moderni quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Hacclum assensu uxoris mee et filiorum meorum concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omni servitute liberam et quietam, toftam iiij^or^ acrarum que fuit Goduini Salv in Midlesburc, quam mater mea Cecilia dedit prefate ecclesie. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Coyneris, Willelmo filio Odonis, Arnulfo filio Muriel et multis aliis.

706. Grant by William de Acclum to the canons of Guisborough, for the soul of Margery his wife, of ½ carucate in Tolesby. *c.*1170–1182.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii f. 83*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 620*a*.

Sciant universi hanc cartam audituri quod ego Willelmus de Aclum dedi et concessi et hoc carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseb[urna] et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam carucatam terre mee in Thollesbi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in tophtis, in pratis et pascuis, in semitis et viis et in plena communione prefate ville, in liberam et perpetuam et puram elemosinam, tenendam sicut aliqua elemosina melius, quietius et liberius tenetur;[1] quod si ego et heredes mei predictam terram warantizare eis non poterimus ad equavalentiam illis eam excambiemus. Hanc donationem feci pro anima mea et pro anima M[argerie] uxoris mee et pro filiis et filiabus nostris et pro animabus patrum, matrum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum. Hiis testibus, Radulfo Longo, Willelmo filio ejus, Adam capellano, Ernaldo filio Miraldi, Patricio clerico, Enea, Rogero de Brotton Roberto portario, Simone pugili, Simone Linc[olniensi], Matheo canonico, Nicholao, Ricardo diacono. Teste etiam conventu de Giseburna.

The donor also confirmed to the canons the gift of William son of Tosti de Marton of 2 tofts in Marton-in-Cleveland, which were of the grantor's fee. The witnesses were Margery his wife, Roger de Coinners, Thurstan de Berghby, Geoffrey his brother and Robert son of Rainald.[2] By another charter he enfeoffed Ralph Magnus, son of Ernald, of ½ carucate of his demesne in Marton. Some years later Roger de Acclum, his son, confirmed to Robert son of Walter Galicien,[3] the gift made by the said William de Acclum to Ralph son of Ernald, grandfather of the said Robert.[4]

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[1] "tenent"; MS.
[2] *Chartul.*, n. 619.
[3] *ib.*, n. 620.
[4] *ib.*, 657.

707. Grant by John Ingram, son of William Ingram, with the consent of Adelina his daughter and heir, to the church of St. Mary of Guisborough of 1 carucate in Ayresome with places for the construction of fisheries on Tees. *c.*1150–1160.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. cxviii, f. 155. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisboro'*, n. 1117.

[Notum sit omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis quod] ego Johannes Engelram filius Willelmi Engelram consilio uxoris mee et concensu Adeline filie et h[eredis] mee [concessi et] dedi unam carucatam terre in Harusum ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gisburna in locis[1] ad faciendas piscarias in Teesia. [Hujus rei] testes [sunt], Willelmus filius Rogeri cum fratribus suis Ricardo et Ada, Robertus Scarbota, Unfridus de Hotuna et Robertus frater ejus, Radulfus de Heslertona et multi alii. Concessionis autem uxoris et filie mee isti sunt testes, Robertus de Bruis, Osbertus de Setuna et Ivo filius ejus, Ricardus f[ilius] Hamonis, Unfridus de Sancto Martino, Ilgerus de Lacabi, Ricardus de Flamevilla,[2] Renerus f[ilius] Willelmi de Leventuna.

The first of the family of Ingram, or Engelram, on record is William Ingram, tenant of the bishop of Durham early in the reign of Henry I of 1½ carucate in (High) Worsall (*Werbeshall*) in succession to Helrand son of Forne.[3] He was probably tenant of land in Wiltshire under the bishop of Winchester, for after William's death John Ingram owed in 1130 in Wiltshire a good horse for the right of his father's land. To the entry is attached a note that the debt was to be collected in Yorkshire.[4] John Ingram held 4 caracutes in Ayresome and Acklam between 1130 and 1138. He was living as late as 1168, when he rendered account of 20*s.* for a wrongful disseisin.[5] What he held of the fee of Brus will appear from pleas instituted in 1213 and cited below. His daughter and heir, Edeline, married Robert son of Erneis, a cadet of the house of Goxhill, co. Linc., and a frequent attestant of Rievaulx charters, usually in association with Everard de Ros. He was one of those who fell under the displeasure of pope Alexander III as a plunderer of the convent of Rievaulx,[6] probably in connexion with land in Great Broughton and Bilsdale. In 1176 he was amerced 60*m.* for forest trespass,[7] and 3*m.* in 1181 for refusing to surrender to the king's serjeant some one whom he had incarcerated for the destruction of a barn by fire.[8] Other entries which may also refer to him are the following: In 1171 Robert son of Erneis owed 5*m.* to have a plea between him and Hugh Malebisse removed before the justices at the Exchequer;[9] in 1173 the land of Robert son of Erneis in Hemmingby, co. Linc., was in the king's hand.[10] In 1180 "Morhuse Lengerram," that is, Moorsholme of Ingram, was amerced a mark for rapine of a Norwegian ship.[11] In 1185 the wife of Simon de Crevequer, who was the daughter of Robert son of Erneis and daughter of [Adeline], daughter of John Ingelram, was in the

[1] The confirmation of Adam de Brus was "de una carucata in Aresum cum suis pertinentiis, id est prato et communione pasture et locis," etc.; *Chartul.*, i, n. 9.
[2] "Hamevilla"; Dodsw.
[3] *Lib. Vitae* (Surtees Soc.), 77.
[4] "Sed positus est in Euerwicscira"; *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 16.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 14 Hen. II, 86.
[6] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 195.
[7] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 112.
[8] *ib.*, 27 Hen. II, 43.
[9] *ib.*, 17 Hen. II, 73.
[10] *ib.*, 19 Hen. II, 139.
[11] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 69.

king's gift after the death of her husband and was aged 24, having two sons respectively aged 5 and 4.[1] I am unable to find any reference to the Crevequers, as heirs general of John Ingram, owning lands in the North Riding, but, assuming that Robert son of Erneis was of the family of Goxhill, or Goushill, it appears that he also had issue by Adeline Ingram a son Adam, described as "de Sproatley," "de Vere" and "de Goushill." This Adam was dead in 1205, when Simon de Kyme answered for his debts on behalf of Walter, son of Adam de Vere,[2] and in 1208 Robert Gospatric, Matilda his wife and Reisant, sister of Matilda, relinquished to Walter de Vere their claim to 3 bovates, 4½ acres of land in Thormanby and Bilsdale, whereupon Walter granted to them a tenement in Thormanby to be held of the prior and convent of Guisboro'.[3] Mr. Brown has found confirmation of the identity of the Lincolnshire family of Goushill, or Vere, with Robert son of Erneis in a grant by Simon de Vere to Guisboro' of ½ carucate in Ayresome.[4] Further proof of this and an important identification of the estate formerly of Robert son of Erneis is afforded by pleas in Trinity term, 1213, when Sibil, relict of Walter de Vere, demanded dower in the following tenements: against Godfrey Breton in ½ carucate in (Great) Broughton; against Saher de Sutton in 6 bovates and 6 tofts in Sproatley; against the abbot of Rievaulx in ½ carucate in (Great) Broughton;[5] against Robert de Ros in the town of Bilsdale and in a knight's fee in Thormanby, Ayresome, Linthorpe, Stainton, Gowton and Lazenby;[6] and (in the ensuing Michaelmas term) against Alexander de Crevequer in 10 bovates and 5 tofts in Goxhill, co. Linc., as her dower of the gift of Walter de Vere, her late husband. In this plea Alexander calls to warranty Simon, son and heir of Walter de Vere.[7] In 1251 the convent of Rievaulx held Great Raisdale, in Bilsdale, of Simon de Vere's tenant, William de Mowbray of Tanton, and Little Raisdale, of William Malebisse,[8] the former of the fee of Brus and the latter of the fee of Malet (Mowbray). In 1279 this fee appears to have been held of the heirs of Brus by William de Bovington and William de Mowbray of Tanton.[9]

It is very improbable that Robert de Brus, the witness of this charter, was the first Robert, and founder of Guisborough. The other witnesses belong to a period later than that of the first Robert. Adeline Ingram had not yet become the wife of Robert son of Erneis.

708. Grant by John Ingram, Robert son of Erneis and Adelina, daughter of the said John, to St. Hilda of Middlesbrough of 10 acres of land, namely Moresdale, which Robert Ravenkil and William his son have surrendered to the grantors and with them offered it upon St. Hilda's altar in Middlesbrough. *c.*1160–1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 26*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 131.

Sciant omnes tam moderni quam futuri videntes vel audientes has litteras quod ego Johannes Yngelram et Robertus filius Ernisii et Adelina filia mea dedimus et concessimus Deo et Sancte Hylde de Midelesbur[c] x acras terre, scilicet Moresdal, in perpetuam elemosinam pro anima mea et pro anima patris et matris mee et antecessorum nostrorum, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio

[1] *R. de Dominabus*, 9.
[2] *R. de Fin.*, 324.
[3] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 368.
[4] Brit. Mus.; Egerton MS. 2573, f. 3.
[5] Cur. Regis R., 58, m. 3.
[6] *ib.*, m. 11.
[7] *ib.*, 59, m. 1*d*.
[8] Feet of F., 44, n. 70.
[9] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–86, p. 106; *Kirkby's Quest*, 127.

[et] ab omni consuetudine, quas Robertus Ravenkil et Willelmus filius ejus nobis reddiderunt et simul nobiscum super altare Sancte Hylde in Midlesburc coram multis testibus optulerunt. Cujus rei hii sunt testes, Jordanus clericus de Aclum, Gosfridus de Bosco, Rogerus clericus, Godefridus Hai et alii.

709. Grant by John Ingram and Robert son of Erneis, his son-in-law and heir, to the monks of Whitby of 9 acres of land at the hill near Middlesbrough, 2 tofts in that town and common of pasture in the Fittes. *c.*1160–1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 27. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 133.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod ego Johannes Ingeram et Robertus filius Ernisii gener meus et heres meus concessimus et dedimus ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus novem acras terre ad collem juxta Midlesburc et duas toftas in eadem villa et communam pasture in Fittis in perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et solidas [1] et quietas ab omni servitio et omni consuetudine et exactione. Hujus rei testes sunt Rogerus sacerdos, Willelmus de Tamtuna, Hugo le Huncel.

710. Grant and sale by Walter Ingram with the consent of Holdeard his wife to the monks of Rievaulx of 5 bovates in Welbury which John Tort held, meadow-land in Arncliffe and pasture for 500 sheep, 10 cows and a bull; for which the monks gave the grantor 15 marks, a gold ring to Holdeard and 2 shillings to their two sons. *c.*1160–1170.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 54. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 90.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Walterus Engelram salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus quinque bovatas terre in Welleberie quas Johannes Tort tenuit de me, cum omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus, et nominatim pratum in Ernesclive quod pertinet ad dimidiam carrucatam terre quam Hugo filius Acce tenuit, cum omnibus aliis rebus quas ipse Johannes tenuit cum eisdem quinque bovatis; et cum ipsa terra do eis et concedo pasturam ad quingentas oves et ad decem vaccas et ad unum taurum; ego autem Holdeard uxor ejus hec superscripta, que sunt de duario meo, do eis et concedo mea bona voluntate; libera et quieta et soluta ab omni servitio terreno et geldis et Danageldis et placitis et assisis et auxiliis et omni exactione seculari, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, reddendo singulis annis nobis et heredibus nostris ad Pentecosten xij denarios, nec,

[1] "solutas"; Add. MS. 4715, f. 10.

pro hoc redditu,[1] in aliqua re respondebunt nobis vel heredibus nostris, sed in omnibus sint liberi sicut de tenura sancte ecclesie et pura et libera elemosina; et nos adquietabimus terram illam de omni forensi servitio erga regem et dominum nostrum et omnes alios et warantizabimus eis eam contra omnes homines. Et monachi inde dant nobis xv marcas argenti et michi Holdeard unum an[n]ulum auri et duobus heredibus nostris duos solidos. Hec omnia fide firmavimus tenere. His testibus, Theobaldo de Mustervilers, Willelmo de Welleberia, Hugone de Alvertona, Hylg[ero] Burd[un], Willelmo de Runtona, Roberto Engelram, Warnero de Salecoc, Willelmo filio ejus, Thoma Mansel, Nigello filio[2] Huc, Roberto filio[2] Brun, Gichel, Roberto de Alvertona, Unfrido de eadem villa, Johanne Tort et duobus filiis[3] ejus, Ricardo de Oterinctona, Rogero de Redh[ing ?], Willelmo molendinario, Engelram, Constantino,[4] Thurkillo dapifero, Radulfo filio[4] Edwini, Willelmo homine meo, Roberto filio[4] Warneri et Ricardo fratre ejus, Gerardo pincerna, Willelmo Bruncoste, Ricardo filio[4] Tur [ ], Alano de Hot[una], Gerardo Mansel.

There is no reference to this gift in the confirmation of Henry II (1155–7) or in that of Alexander III in 1160, but it is named in a later confirmation of that pope, addressed to abbot Silvan, of the date 1170–*c.*1180.[5] It was confirmed by William Ingram, the son of Walter and Holdierd, in much the same terms as the above charter.

711. Grant by Walter Ingram, for the welfare of Adam de Brus II, his lord, and for the souls of William Ingram, the donor's uncle, Robert de Brus I, and Adam his son, to the canons of Guisborough of the church of (Ingleby) Arncliffe with 2 bovates and a dwelling, the church of Welbury with 2 bovates and a dwelling, the church of (West) Heslerton with ½ carucate and a dwelling and the chapel of (East) Heslerton, saving the rights of William, parson of Welbury, and Robert, parson of Arncliffe and (West) Heslerton. *c.*1150–1172.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, *f.* 61*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1095.

Notum sit omnibus audituris litteras istas quod ego Walterus Ingerram dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseb[urna] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesias terre mee, scilicet ecclesiam de Erneclive cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente, ecclesiam de Welleberg cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente, ecclesiam de Haslintune cum dimidia carrucata terre et manso et cum capella alterius Haslintune, in perpetuam et liberam et quietam elemosinam, excepta quod dimidia carrucata terre de Haslintune forinsecum facit servitium; salvis personatibus

[1] *i.e.*, by occasion of this rent.
[2] "filius" in MS.
[3] "duo filii" in MS.
[4] In the nominative case in MS.
[5] *Chartul.*, 189.

eorum qui modo predictas tenent ecclesias, scilicet Willelmi qui tenet ecclesiam de Welleberge et Roberti persone ecclesiarum de Erneclive et Haslintune. Hanc donationem feci pro me et uxore mea et filiis meis et pro domino meo Ada de Brus et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et patrui mei Willelmi Ingerram et pro anima Roberti de Brus et Ada[m] filii ejus. Hii sunt testes, Alexander de Lium, Albanus presbiter, Johannes Ingeram, Willelmus Sturmi, Willelmus filius Goheri, Willelmus filius Maldi, Willelmus cementarius, Willelmus filius Aldum, Willelmus Francus, Gilbertus carpentarius, Ricardus Costard. Teste etiam capitulo Clivelandie, scilicet Hugone decano de Rudebi, Waltero fratre ejus, Gaufrido de Sceltune, Ada de Lech, Gaufrido de Scart, Roberto de Erneclive, Willelmo de Welleb[iria], Roberto de Miltune, Huutrido de Staintune, Radulfo de Acclum, Stefano de Uplie, Rogero de Hetune, Rogero de Estune.

In the year 1166 Robert, son of Engelram, was amerced 2*m.* for forest trespass[1] in the neighbourhood of Pickering. He attests a charter of Walter Ingram as Robert Engelram. This suggests the possibility that the father of Walter Ingram was named "Engelram." Walter's son names Matilda as his grandmother and the sometime possessor of land in Heslerton.[2] She is described as the mother of Walter in a confirmation of pope Alexander III, mentioning a gift of land in Heslerton, made by the said Matilda and confirmed by Walter her son, to Rievaulx. It is probable that Heslerton was of her inheritance.[3] In this charter Walter names William Ingram as his paternal uncle, and there can be little doubt that this William was the father of John Ingram of Ayresome. Walter does not appear to be mentioned once in the Pipe Rolls, a circumstance which points to his decease before 1165–1170. William Ingram attested a charter to Rievaulx in 1172, and William son of Engelram is named in 1170.[5] He owed 100 marks in 1175 for a recognition which he had had touching a fee of 8 knights.[6] In the following year William "Engelram" rendered account of 40*s.* for forest trespass,[7] and in 1180 he and his township (of Ingelby-Arncliff?) were amerced a mark for rapine of a Norwegian ship.[8]

In 1194 William Ingram (*Engelranni*) owed 20 marks for having the right in the king's court against Anselm de Stutevill of a knight's fee in West Heslerton.[9] It is difficult to interpret the meaning of this entry. Before 1202 William Ingram granted to dame Alice de Estutevill, sister of Sir Anselm de Stutevill, a carucate in Yeddingham, which Anselm, her brother, held of him, and the service of Robert Ingram due for a carucate in Heslerton and for 6½ carucates and 2½ bovates in Cave, Brantingham, Cliffe and Hotham, to hold by doing the same service that the said Anselm did.[10] In 1194 William Ingram obtained the removal into the king's court of a plea brought against him by Adam son of Adam (de Carlisle) claiming boon services from him in respect of the free tenement which William had obtained with his (second) wife in Edenesford (in Carlisle).[11] These details

[1] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 40.
[2] See below.
[3] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 252.
[4] *Chartul. of Bridlington*, 115.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 16 Hen. II, 40.
[6] *ib.*, 21 Hen. II, 182.
[7] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 117.
[8] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 68.
[9] *ib.*, 6 Ric. I Anselm essoigned himself in the plea against William Ingram on 1 Dec. 1194; *R. Cur. Reg.*, i, 132.
[10] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 217*d*.
[11] *R. Cur. Regis*, i, 33.

indicate that William Ingram had issue Robert, his heir, who continued the line. William son of William Ingram, who gave to Guisborough a bovate with a toft and a croft in Gowton,[1] may have been a younger son. Reference to Robert Ingram will be found in the notes to a charter relating to Dale (Malet fee). The following plea indicates the devolution of the estate of William Ingram subsequent to his death *circa* 1215. In Michaelmas term, 1224, Robert Ingram was summoned by Walter Fyflac to show cause why he did not keep the agreement made by fine in the time of Henry II between William Ingram, father of Robert, and Gilbert Fyflac, uncle of the said Walter, touching 3 bovates in Thwing which William granted to Gilbert to hold of Roger de Roselle. Robert replied that he was not the heir of William of the said land, which William obtained in right of his (second) wife, and that it was of the inheritance of Beatrice de Percy, wife of Alan de Percy, and of Hawise, wife of Thomas de Guiseburn, who were the heirs of William Ingram the father by another wife.[2] In 1243 Robert Ingram held of Peter de Brus III a knight's fee in Heslerton, Yeddingham, Brantingham etc., ½ fee in Welbury and Sawcock and part of a fee in Grimston, Thornthorpe and Firby.[3] According to the pedigree of Ingram drawn up by Mr. Brown and printed in the *Yorkshire Archæological Journal*,[4] this Robert lived until after 1255 and had a son John who died *s.p.* shortly before 1270, when the inheritance passed to the representative of Ingelisa, sister of Robert Ingram. This lady married first William son of Robert (of Wetherby?) by whom she had no issue, and secondly Philip de Colevill, great-grandfather of William son of Philip de Colevill,[5] a minor in 1270 and probably in ward of Simon de Clerevaulx.[6] As there appears to be some chronological difficulty in accepting John Ingram, deceased before 1270, as great-grandson of Walter Ingram, deceased *circa* 1170, it is desirable that proof positive of the descent given by Mr. Brown should be discovered. In 1281 three fees held by William de Colevill (late held by Robert Ingram) were assigned to the pourparty of Walter de Fauconberg.[7]

712. Grant and restoration by Walter Ingram to William son of Richard of ½ carucate in Welbury, late of William, father of the said William's wife, to hold by rendering yearly 4*s.* and by doing (boon) ploughing once in winter and once in spring, and 3 boon-days in autumn with his men, and for doing forinsec service. For this William gave to Holdiard, the grantor's wife, of whose dowry it was, a mark. *c.*1160–1170.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 146.

Walterus Ingeram omnibus hominibus suis et omnibus videntibus et audientibus has litteras salutem. Sciant universi me dedisse et red[di]disse Willelmo filio Ricardi dimidiam carrucatam terre in Wellaberi que fuit Willelmo patri uxoris sue, sicut rectum suum ex parte uxoris sue, libere et quiete, tenendam in feudo et hereditate ipse et sui heredes [8] de me et meis heredibus, excepto quod ipse dabit annuatim iiii solidos, ii solidos in Pentecosten et ii solidos in festiv[it]ate Sancti Martini, et aratrum suum bis in anno, semel in hieme et semel in vere, et tria precaria in

[1] *Chartul.*, ii, 431.
[2] Cur. Reg. R., 88, m. 32.
[3] *Testa*, 363.
[4] vol. xvi, 154.
[5] *ib.*, 166.
[6] *Kirkby's Quest*, 98*n.*
[7] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106. Cf. *Cal. Inq. p.m.*, i, 265.
[8] *Sic.*

autumpno cum suis hom[in]ibus, et faciendo forinsecum servitium. Hanc terram tenebit ipse et heredes sui de me et de meis heredibus in feudo ut hereditate, libere et quiete et solute per predictum servitium, assensu et concessu uxoris mee Oldiarde, cujus dos terra illa est, que recepit pro concessu illo j marcam argenti. Hii sunt testes, Rogerus de Apaltun, Ernaldus de Vilers qui est monachus de Bekl[anda], Willelmus clericus de Wellab[uri], Erbertus de Fossagata, Robertus de Hernavilla, Spare de Herleseia, Willelmo de Dictun, Rohaldo de Rungetun.

713. Grant by Walter Ingram to the monks of Rievaulx of 30 acres in his tillages in Heslerton and pasturage for 1000 sheep. *c.*1160–1170.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 51. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 85.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Walterus Engelram salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse concessu heredis mei Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam xxx acras terre in Heseleretuna de propriis culturis meis, decem de melioribus, decem de mediocribus, decem de deterioribus, et communem pasturam in eadem villa mille ovibus; et hec dedi eis libera et quieta ab omni servitio et redditu et exactione et placitis et auxiliis et omni consuetudine. His testibus, Waltero decano et Hugone de Ruddebi,[1] Gamalielo decano, Ricardo priore de Neuburgh, Heingelrano de Wellebergh, Willelmo de Stocheslei, Theobaldo de Mustrevilers, Guarino de Alvertuna, Hugone de Herlesei, Willelmo de Herlesei, Jordano Hairun, Hugone Malabestia, Radulfo de Wirecestre, Pagano de Wirecestre, Thoma Burd[un], Adam medico, Hormo de Steincroft et Azero fratre ejus.

A grant of a small tenement in Heslerton by Guy de Valverth and Roger son of Richard de Siftinigtun was confirmed by William Ingram; "testibus, Aschetino Barn et Garino fratre ejus, Radulfo filio Normanni, Roberto filio Jordani de Helpesthorp, Roberto filio Swartebrand et Odone fratre ejus, Stephano clerico de Helpesthorp, Hugone filio Elwini, Waltero filio Ricardi heremite."[2]

714. Grant by William Engelram, with the consent of Adam de Brus his lord, to the canons of Guisbro' of half a carucate in Ingleby (Arncliffe), in which are 60 acres of land and 2 acres in the tofts, with 5 acres of meadow; also 19 acres of land in Fowgill Flat which the grantor gave in exchange for that (land)

[1] Hugh was also dean of Rudby. Walter was his brother; *Guisbro' Chartul.*, ii, 284. See also *Rievaulx Chartul.*, 166, 174.

[2] Chartul., n. 137; n. 328.

which the church of Guisbro' previously held; also common right and a toft in Arncliffe. 1170–1180.

From a 15th cent. copy formerly at Arncliffe Hall. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1097.

Sciant universi cartam istam audituri quod ego Willelmus Engelram, concessu domini mei Adam de Brus, dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna ac fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omni consuetudine seculari penitus quietam, dimidiam carrucatam terre in Engelbi, quam tenuit de me Willelmus filius Normanni versus orientem, in qua sunt lx acre terre et due in toftis, quarum alteram tenuit idem Willelmus filius Normanni, alteram Willelmus filius Hugonis, cujus consensu et concessu illam dedi. Quinque etiam acras prati ad eandem dimidiam carrucatam pertinentes, et xix acras terre in Fulekeldeflath, quas dedi in excambio illius quam eadem ecclesia prius tenuit. Concessi etiam et dedi communem pasturam ejusdem ville et communionem in omnibus in quibuscumque homines mei illius ville communicant. Dedi etiam unam toftam in Ernecliva que est inter stagnum et cimiterium. Hanc elemosinam tenebit prefata ecclesia de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum sicut aliquam elemosinam melius et liberius et quietius tenet. Hanc concessionem fidelissime servandam fide firmavi. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Rosell, Hugone de Rosell, Rogero Broth[ona], Alano capellano, Willelmo Sturmy, Gerardo de Laceles, Adam de Rosel, Radulpho filio Lefsy, Willelmo et Roberto et Alexandro filiis ejus, Nicholao filio Gaufridi, Reginaldo venatore, Roberto de Morth[ona].

715. Confirmation by Adam de Brus, at the request of William Engelram, to the canons of Guisbro' of ½ carucate in Ingleby (Arncliffe) in which there are 60 acres of land, 2 acres in tofts; also 5 acres of meadow belonging to the ½ carucate, and 19 acres in Fulekeldeflat, and a toft in Arncliffe between the pool and the cemetery. 1170–1180.

From an anct. transcr. at Arncliffe Hall. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 1099.

Adam de Brus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me rogatu Willelmi Engelram concessi et confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus dimidiam carucatam terre in Engelby, in qua sunt lx acre terre et due in toftis, et quinque acras prati et xix acras terre in Fulekeldeflath, et unam toftam in Ernecliva inter stagnum et cimiterium, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omni consuetudine seculari penitus quietam, sicut carta prefati Willelmi continet. His testibus, Rogero de Rosell, Adam de Rosell, Willelmo Engelram, Hugone de Rosell, Rogero de Broth[on].

716. Confirmation by William Ingram to the monks of Rievaulx of the gift of Walter his father, and Holdierda his mother, of 5 bovates in Welbury, meadow-land in Arncliffe belonging to ½ carucate there, and pasturage for 500 sheep. 1178–1181.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 74*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 120.

In nomine Sancte et Individue Trinitatis. Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus Engelram salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et pro animabus omnium parentum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam donationem quam pater meus Walterus Engelram et Holdierda mater mea illis in elemosinam dederunt, scilicet quinque bovatas terre in Welleberga, quas Johannes Tort tenuit de predicto patre meo, cum omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus, et terram que fossato clauditur circa berchariam suam, et nominatim pratum in Ernasclivo quod pertinuit ad dimidiam carrucatam quam Hugo filius Acce tenuit, cum omnibus aliis rebus quas ipse Johannes tenuit cum eisdem v bovatis, et pasturam in eadem villa ad quingentas oves et ad x vaccas cum vitulis suis et ad unum taurum. Concessi etiam eis et confirmavi ut si quis liberorum hominum meorum voluerit illis terram dimittere ad terminum in prefata villa, plenam habeat libertatem dimittendi, nisi ego ipse eandem terram voluero accipere in manu mea pro tali firma qualem ipsi dare voluerint, salvo servitio meo. Hec omnia concessi eis in perpetuum et confirmavi, cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis et viis et semitis et omnibus aliis rebus, libera et quieta de omnibus servitiis et exactionibus et geldis et Danegeldis et placitis et assisis et auxiliis et occasionibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, tenere bene et in pace, integre et honorifice, reddendo singulis annis michi et heredibus meis xij^{d}. ad Pentecosten ; nec pro hoc redditu in aliqua re respondebunt michi vel heredibus meis, sed in omnibus sint liberi sicut de tenura sancte ecclesie et pura et libera elemosina. Omnia hec ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines et adquietabimus de omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et omni forensi servitio et omnibus aliis rebus. Et quia volui ut hec elemosina mea firma sit et stabilis, nec ab aliquo possit vel debeat dissolvi aut in irritum duci aliquando, hec omnia fideliter et sine malo ingenio tenenda et warantizanda in perpetuum contra omnes homines manu mea affidavi in manu Everardi de Ros pro me et pro heredibus meis. Hoc ipsum etiam affidaverunt duo fratres mei, Robertus et Walterus, sed et Willelmus filius Normanni et Willelmus filius Warnerii et Samson le Tort similiter affidaverunt. His testibus: Roberto II decano Eboracensi, Alano can[onico], Stephano de Roma canonico, Willelmo de Laceles decano, Johanne le Lardener,

Willelmo persona de Willeberga, Roberto clerico de Heselertona, Roberto capellano de Helmeslac, Roberto Walais vicario, Roberto Skar vicario, Roberto filio Petri vicario, Willelmo de Budum, Eudone capellano Sibille de Valoniis, Ricardo clerico decani Eboracensis, Benedicto diacono Alani canonici, Roberto clerico de Sproxtun, Alano clerico decani de Eboraco, Gerardo filio Lewini de Eboraco, David de Middeltona, Everardo de Ros, Roberto filio Ernisii, Symone de Crevequer, Waltero de Ros, Willelmo Burdet, Jordano Hairun, Gaufrido de Laceles, Willelmo Faderles, Ricardo de Tamtun, Jordano Pain de Broctun, Radulfo de Turp, Roberto de Surdeval, Radulfo de la Lunda et filio ejus, Thoma Mansel et filio ejus, Waltero filio Ask[et]elli de Grimestona, Roberto clerico de Apeltona, Jukelo de Alvertona, Roberto filio Brunni, Waltero Fispunt.

By another charter attested by Robert Butevilain, dean of York, and the same witnesses as this charter, William Ingram confirmed to Rievaulx his father's gift of 30 acres in the demesne tillages of East Heslerton, which the monks had held in the time of Matilda, his grandmother, an acre beyond the springs towards the Wold for a sheep-fold and their lodgings,[1] so that they might use the ground, their faldage, and the manure of the fold, as they would. He also granted common of pasture there for 500 sheep to feed wherever his own fed, and more if the pasture would allow, because his father had given them pasture for 1000 sheep there. He also added other liberties and emoluments.[2] This gift must have been made before the grant of a knight's fee in Heslerton, as noted below.

717. Confirmation by William Ingram, son of Walter, to the church of Guisborough of the gift of Walter his father of the churches of Arncliffe, Welbury and (West) Heslerton with the chapel of (East) Heslerton. 1184–1188.

Bodl. Lib., Oxon.; Douce ch., n. 70. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisborough*, n. 1096.

Omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris fidelibus Willelmus Ingeram filius Walteri Ingeram salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me intuitu salutis anime mee et predecessorum meorum concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse fratribus in ecclesia Sancte Marie de Ghiseburna Deo servientibus totam donationem quam eis pater meus Walterus in ecclesiis et terris et aliis rebus donavit et carta sua confirmavit, scilicet, ecclesiam de Erneclife cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente; ecclesiam de Welleberghe cum duabus bovatis terre et manso eis adjacente; ecclesiam de Heslertona cum dimidia carucata terre et manso et cum capella alterius Heslertone; in perpetuam et liberam et quietam elemosinam, excepto quod predicta dimidia carucata terre de Heslertona forinsecum facit servitium. Hiis testibus: Gaufrido abbate de Novo Monasterio, Gaufrido abbate de Sallei,

[1] "herbergamentum."

[2] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 122.

Thoma monacho de Claravalle, Henrico de Perci, Thoma Ingeram, Simone de Wivestede, Nicholao organista, Johanne filio Gaufridi, Ricardo de Widevill, Thoma de Ettona, Durando de Butterwic, Roberto de Baiocis, Willelmo de Daievill', Odardo de Ettona, Ricardo de Alneto, Hugone Malebisse, Hugone de Hotona, Waltero de Perci, Michaele de Toftcotis.

718. Grant by John son of Alwin de Runton to Robert de Stutevill for 14 marks of 2 carucates in Ingleby (Arncliffe) to hold by doing the service of a 6th part of a knight. Done before the county (court) of York, in the crypt of the church of St. Peter, 1166.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 216.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri litteras istas legentes vel audientes, quod ego Johannes filius Alwini de Runtona vendidi pro xiiii. marcis argenti Roberto de Stutevilla ii. carrucatas terre in Englesbi, illi scilicet et heredibus suis, tenendas a me et ab heredibus meis in feudum et hereditatem, libere et quiete, faciendo servitium sexte partis militis unde xii. carrucate faciunt servitium militis. Hanc autem terram warentizabo ego et heredes mei domino Roberto et ejus heredibus in omnibus et contra omnes imperpetuum. Ad hec omnia integre servanda fidem meam interposui. Testibus hiis, Thoma [1] de Colavilla, Roberto de Daivil', Hugone Malabestia, Ricardo Cruer, Rogero [de] Choiners, Thoma de Heillebec, Reginaldo [1] de Cap[etot], Odone [1] de Neuham, Willelmo de Runtun', Paulino medico,[1] Normanno [de] Bozhale, Alano [1] Bruncosta, Alano [1] de Ridale, Radulfo de . . ., Thoma de Sancto Petro, Turstino [1] de Croftun, Gaufrido [1] magistro de Duva, Gileberto Tatam'. Hoc autem factum est coram comitatu in ecclesia Beati Petri in cripta, anno ab Incarnatione Domini M°.C°.LXVI.

719. Grant by John son of Adam de Rungeton to the canons of Guisborough, with the consent of William Ingram, his lord, of a meadow called Neutonker by Ingleby (Arncliffe). *c.*1170–1180.

From an ancient transcript at Arncliffe Hall. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1098.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod ego Johannes filius Adam de Rungeton dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus pratum quoddam quod dicitur Neutonker juxta Engelby, concessu et consensu domini mei Willelmi Ingelram, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliquam elemosinam liberius, melius et quietius tenent. Hanc donationem meam

[1] All in nominative case.

et concessionem me fideliter et absque fraude servaturum fide mea interposita firmavi. Testibus hiis, Rogero de Stainesby, Willelmo filio Rogeri de Goldeburc, Ravan de Engelby, Petro, Rogero Catone, Roberto de Lidum, Ricardo de Schelt[on], Alano filio Ricardi, Eustachio senescallo, Roberto capellano de Jarum.

Nigel and John de Rungeton attest Durham charters of the period 1170–1180.[1] The above grant by John son of Adam (? Ailwin) is very little later. Eustace the seneschal, who attests it, was probably nephew of Ralph, prior of Guisbro'. There is no evidence that John son of Ailwin (or John son of Adam,[2] if there were *two* donors) left issue. In 1196 Michael de Rungeton proffered 20*s*. for having the right of a last of hides against William de Brus.[3] In 1237 Nigel de Rungeton was lord of Sheraton.

720. Surrender by Robert, son of Ralph son of Lefsi, and Agnes, his sister and heir, to the canons of Guisbro' of the land which the grantors held of the canons in Ingleby (Arncliffe), and the canons held of the gift of William Engelram; and the meadow called Newton Carr which they have by the gift of John son of Ailwin (de Rungeton). 1190–*c.*1205.

From a 15th cent. copy formerly at Arncliffe Hall. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1100.

Sciant omnes hoc scriptum visuri vel audituri quod ego Robertus filius Radulphi filii Lefsy et Agnes soror et heres mea, dimisimus et reddidimus et quietam clamavimus et forisjuravimus de nobis et heredibus nostris priori et canonicis de Giseburna totam terram quam de eis tenuimus in Engelby, quam habent ex dono Willelmi Engelram, et totum jus quod inde habuimus, scilicet dimidiam carrucatam terre, in qua sunt sexaginta acre terre et due in tophtis, et quinque acras prati ad eandem dimidiam carrucatam terre pertinentes, et decem et novem acras terre in Fulekeldeflat cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, et unam tophtam in Erneclive que est inter stagnum et cimiterium, et pratum quoddam quod dicitur Neutonker juxta Engelby, quod habent ex dono Johannis filii Ailwini si illud recuperaverint. Omnes has terras sicut predictum est eis reddidimus et quietas clamavimus et forisjuravimus et cartas quas inde habuimus eis resignavimus. Et ut stabilis sit et firma hec nostra quieta clamatio imperpetuum eam presenti carta confirmavimus et testimonio sigillorum nostrorum roboravimus. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Muschamp, Stephano de Muschamp fratre ejus, Waltero de Staynesby, Willelmo filio ejus, Willelmo de Torneton, Petro [de] Uplium, Roberto de Staneton, Adam de Bedale et multis aliis.

721. Confirmation by William son of Warner (de Salcoc) to the church of Guisbro' of his father's gift of 3 bovates in (East) Sawcock

[1] Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 393.
[2] "Adam" may be merely a mistaken expansion of "A."
[3] Pipe R., 8 Ric. I.

(in East Harlsey), of the grantor's demesne with the toft of Herbert of York, also another toft, a tillage on the west side of the road to (North)allerton, a third toft and 1½ acre to complete the 3 bovates. 1190–1200.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 62*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1106.

Universis hoc scriptum audientibus Willelmus filius Warneri salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus immunem, donationem patris mei, scilicet tres bovatas terre in Salecohc de dominio meo, cum manso et tophta Herberti de Heboraco sicut fossata est, scilicet totam illam tophtam que est inter tophtam Radulphi Torti et tophtam Gileberti cum crofto eidem tophte adjacente secundum latitudinem, et tophtam Willelmi Albi que est juxta tophtam que fuit Willelmi filii Ricardi, et unam culturam terre ex occidentali parte vie que ducit [ad] Alverthun. Ad hec dedi eidem ecclesie ex mea parte tophtam illam cum crophta et sicha juxta crophtam, que crophta jacet juxta predictam culturam, que etiam cum tophta fuit Willelmi Fuchel. Hanc terram et has tophtas cum crophtis tenebit ecclesia de me et heredibus meis cum aliis pertinentiis suis, id est in pascuis et mariscis, in viis et semitis, in exitu et introitu ville et in omnibus que pertinent ad communionem ville, libere et quiete, plene et integre ut puram elemosinam. Preter hec eidem ecclesie dedi et concessi et presenti scripto confirmavi ad complementum trium bovatarum acram et dimidiam terre, acram ultra sicham versus Alverth[un], dimidiam vero versus Licheberg. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Welleb[iria], Gaufrido filio ejus, Gamel et filio ejus Hugone, Rogero de Broth[ona], Rogero Catto, Reginaldo de Garth[ona], Hugone filio Hernisi de Hesel.

The grantor and William his son, William de Welbury and the 2 sons of John Tort attested a charter of Walter Engelram and Holdeard his wife to Rievaulx,[1] of which the first witness, Theobald de Mustervilers, occurs before 1168.[2]

722. Grant by Ilger de Kilton, with the consent of William his heir, to the canons of Guisborough of 2 bovates in (Kirk)leatham which they claimed against him by the king's precept. *c.*1180–1190.

Chartul. of Guisborough, f. 275*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 771.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Ilgerus de Kilton salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me de consilio et consensu Willelmi heredis mei dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta

[1] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 90.
[2] *Hist. of York*, iii, 81; where the doc. is wrongly dated 1174.

confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Lyum, illas videlicet que fuerunt Huctredi Longi, in liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quas de precepto domini regis erga me clamaverunt. Hiis testibus, Alano de Wiltona, Yvone de Setona, Roberto de Malteby, Waltero de Stainesby, Roberto de Hestduic, Eustachio de Buskeby, Ernaldo filio Muriel, Johanne de Thofcotes, Rogero de Thorentona, Roberto de Torp, Rogero Cat, Petro de Uplium, Hugone de Hesel, Gaufrido de Bolleby.

The greater part of Kilton and Kirkleatham was held by Ilger de Kilton of the fee of Brus, namely of that part of the fee of Brus which belonged at the Survey to the fee of Mortain and previous to that had belonged to Uctred of Cleveland. There are few references to Ilger de Kilton, and none relating to his forebears. He had 6 sons, of whom only Roger and William need be noticed. Roger, son of Ilger de Kilton, gave land in Coatham to Byland,[1] and it is probable that he was father of Matilda by whom these manors were carried to the family of Thweng. The references to William de Kilton, apart from those in the chartularies of Byland and Guisborough, are rendered of doubtful value by the fact that there was a Durham family of the name contemporary with the Cleveland family. In 1195 William de Chilton proffered 10*m.* to have the right of a knight's fee in Great and Little Chilton (co. Durham), against Jordan de Heirun and Alan de Chilton, by the pledge of Henry de Percy and Alan de Wilton.[2] In 1202, as William "de Kilton," he paid 3*m.* of this fine by the hand of the sheriff of York,[3] and after that the balance was to be demanded in Yorkshire by the receivers of the bishopric. This may or may not have been William de Kilton of Kirkleatham. The latter was dead towards the end of John's reign, and Matilda his niece and heir was the wife of Richard de Hauterive at Michaelmas, 1220.[4] In Hilary term following Richard and Matilda claimed the advowson of the church of Kirkleatham against the prior of Guisborough, and afterwards recovered it on the ground that William de Kilton, uncle of Matilda, had made his gift of the church to the canons when on his death-bed.[5] In January, 1229, Matilda was the wife of Robert de Thweng, her former husband being dead, apparently without issue. Michael, prior of Guisborough, at that date granted to Robert and Matilda their seisin of the presentation of the church.[6] Their son Marmaduke presented to it in 1268,[7] and held Kilton, Kirkleatham and 1½ carucate in Moorsholme in 1284–5.[8]

Early in the reign of John an agreement was made between the canons of Guisborough and William de Kilton touching a chantry in the chapel of Kilton.[9] Osbert de Kilton, brother of the said William, gave to Guisborough 2 bovates in Kilton, and Adam, another brother, confirmed the gift.[10] In 1231 the prior of Guisborough, Robert Buscel and Adam de Kilton were bringing a plea of *mort d'ancestor* against Matilda, wife of Robert de Thweng.[11]

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[1] Egerton MS., 2823, f. 19.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 7 Ric. I, Northumb.
[3] *ib.*, 4 John.
[4] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, 100*n.*
[5] *ib.*, 99.
[6] *ib.*, 100.
[7] *Reg. Giffard*, 43.
[8] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 204; *Kirkby's Quest*, 125.
[9] *Chartul.*, n. 867.
[10] *ib.*, nos. 865–6.
[11] Assize R., 1042, m. 1.

723. Grant by Robert, son of Robert son of Alfred de Skelton, to the church of Guisbro' of ½ carucate in Kirkleatham, to hold freely, the land discharging Danegeld and the forinsec service of ½ carucate belonging to the fee of Ilger de Kilton, where 10 carucates make a knight's fee. 1170–1185.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 275*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 772.

Sciant omnes litteras istas audituri quod ego Robertus filius Roberti filii Alveredi de Sceltona dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna dimidiam carucatam terre in Lyum cum pertinentiis suis, quam Huctredus Longus de me tenet, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam de me et heredibus meis tenendam, excepto quod forinsecum servitium eadem terra adquietabit, scilicet Danageldum, et quantum pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terre de feudo militis Hilgeri de Chiltun quod prehend[end]um est de decem carucatis terre. Testibus hiis, Stephano de Rosel et Rogero filio ejus, Eustachio nepote prioris,[1] Willelmo filio Guberti, Rogero de Brotun, Ricardo de Scheltona, Rogero Chat, Alano filio Ricardi dapifero,[2] Willelmo de Hestona.

724. Grant by William de Kilton, with his body, to the canons of Guisborough of the church of (Kirk)leatham. 1195–1206.

Bodl. Lib. Oxon.; Douce ch. 43. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 745.

Universis hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Kilton' salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me divine pietatis intuitu dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Giseb[urna] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, cum corpore meo, totam ecclesiam de Lium cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sine ullo retinemento, in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, habendam et tenendam quietam de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Henrico filio Conani, magistro Johanne de Beverlaco, Willelmo de Thorenton, Stephano de Driffeld, Henrico de Beverlaco, Adam et Osberto fratribus meis, Radulfo de Bedeford, Willelmo de Topcotes, Ricardo de Kileburna, capellano de Kilton', Roberto de Garton' et multis aliis.

King John confirmed this gift in 1210. On the death of Ralph, parson of Kirkleatham, archbishop Geoffrey instituted his clerk, Peter Ward, on the presentation of William, the knight of Kilton.[3]

In 1219 there was a plea between Robert de Laceles and Alice his wife and Richard de Autrey and Matilda his wife touching a third part of 5 bovates and 12 acres in Kirkleatham (*Lithum*), of which William de

[1] Eustace, seneschal of Guisbro', was nephew of prior Cuthbert and prior Ralph; *Chartul.*, n. 20.

[2] "dapiferi"; MS. But elsewhere "Alanus clericus tunc tempore senescaldus"; n. 827.

[3] *Chartul.*, n. 752.

Kilton, formerly husband of the said Alice, was sometime seised.[1] Richard failed to replevy the land by Matilda's default. He said that he was not married to her, but he had her land in custody by the gift of Richard de Percy.[2] Matilda was probably as yet a mere child. Kilton was partly of the fee of Percy and partly of that of Brus.

About the beginning of John's reign Alexander, abbot of Meaux, was mediator between the canons of Guisbro' and William de Kilton touching the establishment and support of a chaplain and clerk to serve the chantry of the chapel of Kilton.[3] By his award the canons demised to William de Kilton 2 bovates in (Kilton) Thorpe and 3 in Kilton which had been assigned to the mother church of Skelton for a chantry at Kilton. William and his heirs were thenceforth to provide for the maintenance.

725. Grant by William de Kilton to the monks of Byland of the toft and croft in Coatham, late of Reinbald son of Reynald, with the buildings, the salt-house which Jordan held, the yards between the great bridge and the wall of the salt-house of Robert son of Bernulf on both sides of the water-course, the yard which William Broun held of Ilger, the donor's father, next the bridge called Lenebrigg, 3 acres of improved land on the butts on the east side of Lenebregga in the territory of (Kirk)leatham, an acre at Graistan, ½ acre on the east side of Adelwald Keld and ½ acre between Westbec and the croft of Alden de Westcoton. *c.*1190–1206.

Chartul. of Byland; Egerton MS. 2823, f. 19.

Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Willelmus de Kiltona salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et monachis Sancte Marie de Bellalanda in Cotona toftum et croftum que fuerunt Reinbaldi filii Reynaldi cum domibus superedificatis propinquius Edmundo filio Franc versus orientem; et salinam cum pertinentiis quam Jordanus tenuit de me, et illas areas que sunt inter magnum pontem et murum saline Roberti filii Bernolfi ex utraque parte cursus aque que ad me pertinebat, et illam aream quam Willelmus Broun tenuit de patre meo Ilgero propinquiorem ponti qui dicitur Lenebrigg versus orientem; et tres acras terre lucrabilis super buttas versus orientem de Lenebregga in terrura de Lithum, et unam acram apud Graistan et dimidiam acram in orientali parte de Adelwaldkeld et dimidiam acram inter Westbec et croftum Aldeni de Westcotona. Hanc donationem feci Deo et predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Et ego et heredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus predictis monachis istam donationem contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Alano de Wylton, Willelmo Warde, etc.

[1] Assize R., 1040, m. 4*d.* [2] *ib.*, m. 9.
[3] *Chartul.*, n. 867.

726. Confirmation by William de Lyum and Richolda his mother to the canons of Guisbro' of a toft in Coatham. 1180–1200.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 281*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 800.

Willelmus de Lyum et Ricolda mater sua omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et hac carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna toftum illud in Cotum de feudo nostro quod jacet inter toftum Bernulfi et toftum Letardi, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omni servitio seculari penitus quietum. His testibus, Stephano de Rosel, Willelmo Gubert, Rogero de Thofcotes, Roberto Esturmi, Petro scriba,[1] Roberto filio Bernardi, Thoma nepote prioris, Roberto filio Roberti Terri.

William de Lium, or Kirkleatham, seems to have had a sister Helewise, mother of Matilda, Agnes and Richolda. Matilda married Lawrence de Lium, both living in 1231 ; Richolda, then deceased, had married Walter the baker, who survived ; Agnes, also deceased in 1231, had two daughters, Emma and Matilda, both living in 1231. After a suit in 1231 about tenements in Kirkleatham and Coatham,[2] the parties here named as living in that year, came to an agreement.[3]

727. Grant by Robert de Laceles with the consent of Matilda his wife and Gerard his heir to the monks of Rievaulx of one carucate in Morton (Grange) with a tillage. 1154–1159.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 51. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 87.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus de Laceles salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris me dedisse et concessisse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, concessu uxoris mee Matildis et heredis mei Gerardi et aliorum heredum meorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam unam carrucatam terre in Mortun, dimidium scilicet ejusdem ville, cum toftis et croftis et pratis et pascuis et ceteris rebus ad eandem carrucatam terre pertinentibus cum tota pastura ejusdem Mortun et cum communi pastura ceterarum terrarum mearum. Preterea do eis unam culturam terre quindecim acrarum ab australi parte de Mortun cum prato per rectas divisas. Hec omnia do eis libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et seculari consuetudine excepto quod monachi singulis annis inde michi solvent vel heredibus meis unam marcam argenti pro omni servitio, dimidiam ad Pentecosten et dimidiam ad festum Sancti Martini. Hanc donationem ego Robertus et heredes mei warantizabimus monachis predictis contra omnes et adquietabimus de omni servitio et erga regem et erga ceteros dominos nostros. His testibus, Fulcone Painel, Jordano Hairun, Thoma

[1] The "Petrus scriptor" of n. 1007 of the *Chartul.*
[2] Assize R. 1042, m. 8*d*.
[3] Feet of F. ; *Chartul. of G.*, n. 796.

Mansel, Willelmo Faderles, Radulfo de la Lunde, Ricardo Talbot, Radulfo de Grisebi, Rainero de Levingatun, Rogero de Arneclive, Gerardo de Laceles, Roberto filio Fulconis, Radulfo de Alclint, Hugone de Bordelebi, Roberto de Tresc, Roberto de Cnapevile, Jukelo de Alvertun, Hugone et Willelmo filiis ejus.

The knight's fee held by the Lasceles of Bordelby of the fee of Brus comprised the town of Morton, now Morton Grange (2 car.), Bordelby, now the site and surroundings of Mount Grace Priory (2 car.), East Harlsey, including the hamlets of Salcock and Siddall (6 car.). At the Conquest Malgrim held these 3 manors, and after the Survey was made they were included in the fee granted to Robert de Brus.

According to the chronicles of the monks of Rievaulx the gift of half of Morton was made in 1159. In the general confirmation of Alexander III dated in 1160 the donor is described as Robert "de Herlesei";[1] in that of Henry II the gift was ascribed to Robert de Laceles and Geoffrey his son.[2] Robert de Laceles owed 20*s.* in 1166 for his share in the concealment of a crown plea by the wapentake court of Gilling.[3] Possibly Robert held Lartington at this time, hence his connexion with Gilling, but it is not certain that the Robert of 1166 and Robert of Harlsey are the same individual. In this connexion, however, one or two significant circumstances may be noted. Gerard de Laceles attested the charter of Robert de Brus, endowing his daughter upon her marriage to Ralph, son of Ribald of Middleham.[4] This Gerard may be the father of Robert, whose son and heir Gerard did not succeed to the family estate at Harlsey. About this time, however, a Gerard de Lasceles appears to have acquired a considerable estate in Westmorland, namely, in Asby, where he made considerable benefactions to Byland. One of Gerard's charters to Byland is attested by Adam his son;[5] whilst the charter of Geoffrey de Laceles, confirming to Rievaulx the gifts made by Robert his father (as above), is attested by Robert de Laceles, William his brother, and by Adam, son of Gerard de Laceles.[6]

As regards Harlsey and Bordelby it is clear that Robert was succeeded by Geoffrey his son, who made an agreement in 1185 with the monks of Rievaulx.[7] William, his brother, may be the clerk, who was ministering at the chapel of Harlsey in 1196 with Ralph his son, and had withdrawn from the mother church of Ingleby Arncliffe the parochial rights belonging to the canons of Guisborough, as patrons of that church.[8] Geoffrey apparently died without issue, and was succeeded by Robert his brother, who is possibly the person named as husband of Sarah, and father of Richard de Laceles in a deed whereby Sarah relict of Robert de Laceles released to Richard her son her right in a tillage in Harlsey named Wytherker. To this deed were witnesses, dom. Alan de Leyck, William de Salecok, Andrew de Lacelles, Reginald de Tofcotes, Morgan de Dicgton, William de Lacelles, and Robert de Edrigford.[9] Possibly this was the tillage of 13 acres in Harlsey which Richard de Laceles, son of Robert, gave to Rievaulx.[10]

Joscelin de Herlesei gave to Rievaulx 3 acres in East Harlsey, lying on the eastern side of the town and on the south side of the tillage of the lord of Harlsey. He made the gift by the consent of his lords, Geoffrey de

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[1] *Chartul.*, 186. [2] *ib.*, 152. This confirmation is a corrupt document.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 49. [4] *Reg. Hon. de Richmond*, app. 98.
[5] Dodsw. MS. lxiii, f. 59; *Hist. MSS. Com.* x, app. 4, p. 321; where "Alan" is given incorrectly for "Adam" son of Gerard.
[6] See next ch. [7] *Pipe R.*, 31 Hen. II, 72.
[8] *Chartul. of Guisboro'*, n. 1102. [9] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 51*d.*
[10] *Chartul.*, p. 287.

Laceles and Rainald de Tunstal. "His testibus, Ernaldo filio Bence, Jukelo de Alverton, Ricardo de Crathorn, Roberto filio Brunne, Ernisio famulo domini Regis, Fermino de Herleseia, Willelmo presbitero de Herleseia."[1] The date is 1166–1176.

Agnes prioress of Marrick and the convent gave to Reiner son of Josceline de Herlesei the land in East Harlsey which Robert de Laceles gave them, except (*preter*) 44 acres of land and common of pasture for 100 sheep, which they had demised to the monks of Rievaulx in exchange for 2 bovates in Cowton, which the monks had by the gift of Simon Chambord and Alan his brother. "His testibus, Conano de Asc, Radulfo de Surdeval, Rainaldo de Tunestal, Roberto filio ejus, Johanne de Tofcotes, Umfrido filio ejus, Willelmo filio Gocelini de Herleseia, Waltero fratre ejus, Jacobo de Salecoc, fratre Willelmo converso de Marrig."[2] The date is 1195–1208.

If Laceles of Lartington was the same line as this, Robert succeeded before 1219, for in that year Hugh de Lirtlington recovered seisin of land in Lartington against Robert de Laceles.[3] There was some connexion between the families of Laceles, Morevill and Smitheton, probably through Torphin son of Robert de Manfield, as to land in Lartington, as shown by pleas heard in 1231, when Juliana, wife of Peter de Smitheton, and Morgan de Dichton, son of the said Peter, impleaded Robert de Laceles, Matilda de Morevill and others, touching lands in Lartington and Manfield.[4] During the period 1232–1240 Peter de Brus confirmed to the canons of Guisborough the gift of Robert de Laceles of the chapel of Harlsey and 5 tofts.[5]

In 1243 Robert de Laceles held of Peter de Brus III 8 carucates in Harlsey, Bordelby, "Smethill," and "Petit Salcok," whereof 10 carucates make a fee,[6] and in 1251 he acknowledged the right of the abbot of Rievaulx in 2 carucates in Morton (Grange), a bovate, 98 acres of land and 5 tofts in Harlsey and pasture for 600 sheep, 10 cows, and a bull in Harlsey and Bordelby, as of the gift of his ancestors, whose heir he is.[7] In 1251 Robert, son of Robert de Laceles, acknowledged before the justices in eyre that he had demised to William de Salcok for life all his land in Lartington.[8]

728. Confirmation by Geoffrey de Laceles, with the consent of Robert and William his brothers, of the gift made to the monks of Rievaulx by Robert de Laceles, his father, of 1 carucate, namely half the town of Morton (Grange) and common of pasture of the other half and of all (East) Harlsey and Bordelby for 400 sheep, 10 cows, a bull and oxen sufficient to till the land; the carucate to consist everywhere of 8 perches lying together towards the sun and the tofts and crofts likewise; confirmation also of a tillage on the south side of Morton given by the grantor's father for having fraternity of Rievaulx; gift also by the grantor of the tenement late of Robert de Hernievill; the monks to hold these alms by rendering a mark yearly. 1170–1176.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 52. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 88.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Gaufridus de Laceles salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et

[1] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 170.
[2] *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, v, 110; *Chartul.*, 253.
[3] Assize R., 1040, m. 11*d*.
[4] *ib.*, 1042, m. 10, m. 21*d* (end).
[5] *Chartul. of G.*, i, 95; ii, 288.
[6] *Testa*, 363*b*.
[7] Feet of F., 43, n. 39.
[8] Assize R., 1046, m. 15*d*

matris mee et pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium parentum et heredum meorum, cum concessu et bona voluntate Roberti et Willelmi fratrum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam donationem patris mei Roberti de Laceles, scilicet unam carrucatam terre in Mortona, hoc est dimidium ejusdem ville, cum toftis et croftis et pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis rebus ad eandem terram pertinentibus et communem pasturam relique terre de Mortuna et de tota Herleseia et de Borderebia ad oves quadringentas et x vaccas cum tauro suo et ad boves et equos sufficienter ad terram suam colendam intus et extra ubicunque pecora mea et hominum earundem villarum pascuntur, ita tamen quod agni eorum non pascentur in bladis predictarum villarum nec agni mei nec hominum earundem villarum pascentur in bladis illorum. Sciendum est autem quod eandem carrucatam terre ita tenebunt quod semper viii perticatas simul habeant ex parte solis et toftas similiter et croftas. Preterea concessi eis unam culturam terre xv acrarum ab australi parte de Mortuna cum prato integro sicut in tempore patris mei illud tenuerant, quas scilicet acras terre cum prato pater meus dedit illis pro habenda fraternitate domus Rievallensis. Ego etiam dedi eisdem monachis pro salute anime mee et pro fraternitate illorum dimidiam acram terre in curte grangie sue quam Robertus de Hernievila tenuerat, pro qua pater meus dedit illi escambium cum concessu et bona voluntate mea. Concessi etiam illis habere totam curtem grangie sue libere et integre et quiete cum gardino suo quod Robertus de Hernievila quietum clamavit eis in presentia mea et aliorum pro se et heredibus suis in perpetuum. Hec omnia concessi eisdem monachis pro me et pro heredibus meis libera et quieta in perpetuum ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari excepto quod monachi singulis annis inde michi vel heredibus meis persolvent unam marcham argenti pro omnibus servitiis, dimidium scilicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus hec omnia predictis monachis contra omnes homines et adquietabimus de omnibus servitiis et erga regem et erga ceteros dominos nostros. His testibus, Roberto de Stutevilla vicecomite et Nicholao et Eustachio filiis ejus, Rannulfo filio Walteri, Rogero capellano de Herleseia, Ada Fossard clerico, Vincente clerico vicecomitis et Ivone clerico ejus, Gerardo de Laceles, Gaufrido Ridel, Thoma Harundel, Willelmo filio Ade de Hille, Ricardo de Tolebuu, Gaufrido Cantel, Roberto del Wauld, Osmundo Croer, Helia forestario, Roberto de Laceles et Willelmo fratre ejus, Ada filio Gerardi de Laceles, Roberto de Hernievila, Alano de Hernievila, Willelmo filio Warneri, Willelmo filio Huckonis, Radulfo Englais, Rainaldo le Scoth, Waltero filio Willelmi de Salecoc, Stephano de Surdeval, Savarico nepote Ade de Bolthebi, Drogone filio Thockemanni de Helm[eslai].

729. Grant by Richard Maleverer, for the repose of the soul of Emma his wife, to the church of Holy Trinity, York, and the monks of St. Martin of Marmoutier, of his chapel of Allerton (Mauleverer) and a carucate there with tithes, rents and customs due from his lands in other parishes, by agreement with the priests of their churches, to whom the donor has given sheaves of the corn of his demesne that they may not molest his said chapel; which gifts, made with the consent of Robert de Brus and his heirs, the donor laid upon the altar of St. Martin in the presence of abbot Hulgod at his reception at Marmoutier when returning from St. James (of Compostella). Gift also, when monks had been placed at Allerton by the command of the abbot of Marmoutier, of 7½ carucates at Grafton, his mill-pool at Allerton and all his tithes, Allerton being then made a mother church by confirmation of archbishop Thomas. 1109–1114.

Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris; lat. MS. 12880, f. 180, n. 201.

Universalis sancte ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris notum sit quod ego Ricardus Malus Leporarius, pro anime mee requie uxorisque mee Emme atque pro omnium parentum meorum salute, do Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis Eboraci et monachis Sancti Martini Majoris Monasterii ibidem Deo famulantibus libere et quiete capellam meam de Alvertonia et unam carrucatam terre in eadem villa in puram eleemosynam perpetuo jure habendam, cum decimis et oblationibus ac red[d]itibus et consuetudinibus demptis de terris juris mei que in aliis parrochiis sedebant, pacemque faciens cum presbyteris earumdem ecclesiarum concedo eis in dominio meo trabas bladi et alia, ne ulterius capellam meam gravent. Hac datione itaque acta, annuente Rodberto de Brus domino meo ejusque heredibus, et tandem a Sancto Jacobo regresso et apud Majus Monasterium excepto, ejus monasterii abbate presente Hulgodio, dona prefata super altare Beati Martini posui. Positisque monachis in Alvertonia ex precepto abbatis Majoris Monasterii postea augmentando eleemosynam dedi eis in Graftona septem carrucatas terre et dimidiam et stagnum meum quod est in Alvertona et omnes decimas meas. Et cum his pretaxatis eleemosynis Alvertona efficitur mater ecclesia et confirmatur ab archiepiscopo Thoma Eboracensis ecclesie, regnante Henrico rege. Cujus donationis testes fuerunt, de monachis Hemarus tunc prior Sancte Trinitatis Eboracensis, Acarius, Cavallonius, Raimundus, E[r]noldus, Walterius, Marcherius; de laicis vero Serlo, Helto[1] Maleverarii,[2] Hugo, Radulfus de Rucheford, Walterius, Wiardus, Luvedus, Acus et Ketellus de Hopertuna.[3] *Et infra altera manu.* Quoniam omni munimento caremus de rebus nostris, hanc cartam ab apostolico

[1] "Holto"; MS. [2] Note the plural.
[3] "Hopeturia"; MS. Stapleton gives "Neptuna"; *i.e.* Knapton.

sigillatam retinemus, quam citius poteritis de hac transcriptum, ne omnino amittamus res nostras, transmittatis ad nos.

The original charter is preserved in the archives of Indre et Loire, H. 363. Mr. Round [1] gives some slightly different names of the witnesses—Hicmarus *for* Hemarus; Walterius Marchisius *for* Walterius, Marcherius; Walterius Wiardus *for* Walterius, Wiardus. Mr. T. Stapleton gave a free translation of this charter, possibly made from the original, in his essay on Holy Trinity Priory.[2]

The original gift was made not later than 1105, when Helgot, abbot of Marmoutier, died.[3] Among the evidences of Richard Maleverer of Allerton, knt., in 1584, there appears to have been another charter embodying the founder's gifts to the monks of Marmoutier. The purport of it is preserved in the following terms:

> Memorandum quod ecclesia de Allerton fundata fuit per Ricardum Mauleverer consilio et assensu domini sui Roberti de Brus. [Iste Ricardus] dedit prefatam ecclesiam Majori Monasterio sanctis et religiosis viris. His testibus, domino meo Roberto de Brus, Serlone, Heltone, Rogero, Fulcone et Radulfo fratribus meis, Gulielmo de Barnevilla senescallo meo, fratre ejus, etc.[4]

The *notitia* of the original is corrupt in several details, but may be taken as giving a correct record of the founder's brothers. Helte was ancestor of the Maleverers of Beamsley. He and Serlo are named as witnesses of this charter. The compiler of the pedigree of Maleverer in the Visitation of 1584–5 deduces the main line of Maleverer from Ralph the last of the brothers of Richard named in the *notitia*. This is a palpable error, and suggests that from Ralph, probably son of Richard, came William Maleverer, the sometime tenant of Flaxby under Robert Grelley of Manchester, who flourished from 1115 to 1155, to whom Albert Grelly, son of Robert, granted or confirmed the land of Flaxby.[5] William Maleverer and Peter Maleverer were tenants of 3 knights' fees in Gainsborough, co. Linc., Thrussington and Stathern, co. Leic., under Roger de Mowbray, before 1157, when their service was assigned by Mowbray to William de Vescy.[6] In 1158 William Maleverer and Rolland Haget rendered account of £4 by the sheriff of York for some plea in that county,[7] and in 1166 William Maleverer and Peter Maleverer with other men of the wapentake court of Claro were amerced for non-presentment of the death of Cnut.[8] In the ensuing year each of them owed a mark for forest trespass.[9] It is evident that the fee of Maleverer descended in equal moieties from these two kinsmen, whose precise relationship is doubtful. William seems to have had 1½ fee in Allerton Mauleverer, Clarton, Hopperton, Lylands (in Little Ouseburn), Dunsforth, Little Ouseburn and Scotton;[10] and Peter Maleverer 1½ fee in Thornborough, Whixley, Little Ouseburn and in Garrowby, Burythorpe, Thornthorpe and Eddlethorpe.[11]

Ralph, Henry and Nicholas, sons of William Maleverer, were benefactors of Fountains. There is nothing to show when Ralph succeeded his father. He was one of the sureties of William Le Gramaire in 1201.[12] He accounted in 1203 for crown debts in respect of an inquiry and for default as surety,[13]

[1] *Cal. of Docs. France*, n. 1233.
[2] *Proc. of Arch. Institute* (York), 1846 (4), p. 27.
[3] *Ordericus* (ed. Le Prevost), ii, 164 *n.*
[4] *Visit. of Yorks.* (ed. Foster), 64.
[5] *ib.*
[6] See the Vescy chs.
[7] *Pipe R.*, 4 Hen. II, 147.
[8] *ib.*, 12 Hen. II, 47.
[9] *ib.*, 13 Hen. II, 94–5.
[10] *Testa*, 363*b*.
[11] *ib.*, 363 and 363*b*.
[12] *R. de Oblat.*, 138.
[13] Pipe R., 5 John.

was being impleaded in 1208 by Adam de Hopperton for a debt of 12*m.*, and was deceased in 1211 when Alice, his relict, proffered 5 marks for having the day of her pleading expedited (*abreviando*).[1] This probably refers to a plea which she had brought against Henry le Waleys claiming land in Over and Nether Dunsforth, of which Ralph, her late husband, with the consent of William his father, had endowed her on the day of their marrriage. Henry showed a charter of Ralph Maleverer granting the land to him, and he called to warrant William, son and heir of Ralph Maleverer, and the court adjudged that he should have his warranty.[2] Early in the ensuing year Henry le Walleys granted to her for life 13½ bovates, 3 tofts, the service of Robert son of Swein and the moiety of the demesne late of the said Ralph in those towns, doing the service of ¼ knight.[3] Denise, the relict of Henry le Waleys, called to warrant Richard le Waleys in 1251 in a plea of land in Upper and Lower Dunsforth.[4]

Alice, the wife of Ralph Maleverer, was daughter of Simon de Mohaut the elder, who enfeoffed her of 4 bovates in East Keswick.[5] William Maleverer, son and heir of Ralph, was sometime in ward of Brian de L'Isle, by whose consent a prior was appointed to Allerton.[6] Robert, son of Richard de Tocwith, confirmed to William Maleverer land in Tockwith which the grantor's father gave to Ralph Maleverer, of which Ralph and William Maleverer were afterwards seised.[7] This William is said to have died without issue, and to have been succeeded by his kinsman Henry, grandson of Henry, brother of Ralph Maleverer. The elder Henry had a grant from his said brother Ralph of 3 carucates in Clarton, and died in or before 1204, leaving issue by Cecily his wife, daughter of William de Dunesforth, a son Richard.[8]

Richard Maleverer had issue Henry, a minor in 1251 and in ward of John le Fraunceys, when he was called to warrant Richard le Walleys, who in turn had been called to warrant Denise, the relict of Henry le Waleys, touching a tenement in Over Dunsforth,[9] to which suit reference has been made already. The Charter Roll of the 40th year of Henry III (1255–56) is missing, but it appears from the evidences of Maleverer that in that year Henry Maleverer, son of Richard, had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Allerton, "Burchipe," Ferrensby, Clarton, Lylands, Little Ouseburn and Hopperton.[10]

Returning to the junior line of Maleverer, which descended from Peter Maleverer, there is evidence that the successor of Peter was Richard Maleverer, amerced in 1189 for default of surety.[11] Roger Maleverer, successor of Richard, was a visor in an important Yorkshire suit in 1199-1200.[12] He is named in 1208 as mesne lord of lands in Gelsthorpe (*Gillestorp*, in Whixley),[13] and in 1216 Brian de L'Isle, then constable of Knaresborough, assigned to Peter de Montefort, then one of the garrison of the castle, the land in Whixley, late of Roger Maleverer, for his support.[14] Roger's successor was John Maleverer, who attested charters in favour of the canons of Healaugh Park as John Maleverer of Whixley (*Quixelai*), knt.[15] He was, perhaps, the John Maleverer whom the abbot of Byland was impleading in 1229 touching services due to Richard de Percy for land in Catton.[16] He held 1 fee of Peter de Brus III in 1243 in Garrowby, Burythorpe and Eddlethorpe, besides lands in Whixley, Thornborough and

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1 Pipe R., 10 and 13 John.
2 *Abbrev. Placit.*, 78.
3 *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 447.
4 Feet of F., 44, n. 78.
5 Assize R., 1045, m. 4*d.*
6 *Visit. of Yorks.*, 65.
7 *ib.*
8 *ib.*
9 Assize R., 1046, m. 11.
10 *Visit. of Yorks.*, 65.
11 *Pipe R.*, 1 Ric. I, 87.
12 *R. Cur. Regis*, ii, 188, 210, 242.
13 *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 370.
14 *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 249*b.*
15 *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 149, 156.
16 *Close R.*, 1227–31, p. 278.

Little Ouseburn.[1] Apparently he died before 1244, when Thomas de Bolton and Eleanor his wife demanded against Peter de Brus 20 bovates in Little Ouseburn and Thornborough which John Maleverer used to hold of the said Eleanor by knight's service.[2] Two years later the plaintiffs released by fine to Brus the wardship of John, son and heir of John Maleverer, then under age, in respect of their 20 bovates, whereof 12½ carucates made a knight's fee.[3] In 1279 William and John Maleverer held 3 fees of the heirs of Peter de Brus in Garrowby and Allerton Mauleverer,[4] and in the same year 1½ fee held by John Maleverer was assigned to the pourparty of John de Bellewe, and 1½ fee in Whixley and Garrowby held by William Maleverer to that of Margaret de Ros.[5]

730. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Marmoutier in Allerton (Mauleverer) of the church of St. Martin in Allerton with the tithes, men, lands and possessions which Richard Maleverer gave, namely, 1 carucate in Allerton (Mauleverer) with tofts and crofts near the church, the site of the mill there with the pool, 7 carucates in Grafton with tofts and crofts, ½ carucate in Dunsforth and 8 acres of meadow there; and grant of protection for the monks and their possessions. 1180–1189.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 137. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 1028.

H[enricus] Dei gratia rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus ballivis suis Francis et Anglis totius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse monachis Majoris Monasterii in Alvertona, ecclesiam Sancti Martini in Alvertona, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et decimas et obventiones et homines et terras et possessiones et omnes res quas Ricardus Malleverer predicte ecclesie et predictis monachis rationabiliter contulit, scilicet, unam carrucatam terre in Alvertona cum toftis et croftis que prefate ecclesie adjacent in eadem villa, et situm molendini cum stagno suo ejusdem ville et septem carrucatas terre in Graftona cum toftis et croftis suis et omnibus pertinentiis suis et dimidiam carrucatam terre in Dunsford et octo acras prati in eadem villa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et prata et aquas et pasturas et moras et semitas et vias et omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines suas. Et volo et precipio ut prefati monachi et homines sui quieti sint de wapentac[ii]s et triding[is] et de Danegeldis et omnibus forinsecis et secularibus servitiis et exactionibus et omnia prefata integre et honorifice, libere et quiete et pacifice habeant et possideant. Et prohibeo ne aliquis eis inde noceat vel forisfaciat, sed omnia prefata in manu mea et custodia et protectione sint sicut mea dominica.

[1] *Testa*, 363.
[2] Cur. Regis R., Easter, 28 Hen. III (133), m. 11.
[3] Feet of F., 38 n. 16.
[4] *Yorks. Inq. p.m.*, i, 202.
[5] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106.

T[estibus], Stephano de Turoni senescallo Andegavie, Randulfo de Glanvilla, apud Turon[im].

Mr. Eyton ascribes the issue of this charter to the year 1189.[1]

731. Confirmation by Ralph Maleverer to the monks of Kirkstall of land in Horsforth of his fee, which Robert son of Hubert gave, and grant that they may lawfully acquire land in Horsforth from Nigel (de Horsford), his free man. *c.*1185–1211.

Chartul. of Kirkstall, f. 22. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 96.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus Mauleverer, pro amore Dei et salute anime mee, heredum et antecessorum meorum, concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirkestal totam terram quam habent in Horsford et in pertinentiis ville de feudo meo ex dono Roberti filii Huberti in perpetuum, ita quod ego et heredes mei hanc predictam donationem predictis monachis warentizabimus, nec unquam movebimus clamium vel calumpniam versus predictos monachos de terris quas habent ex dono Roberti filii Huberti in Horsford vel in pertinentiis ejus. Concessi etiam et hac eadem carta confirmavi antedictis monachis totam terram quam legaliter adquirere poterunt in Horsford vel in pertinentiis ejus de Nigello libero homine meo et heredibus suis in perpetuum vel etiam aliis liberis hominibus ejusdem ville de feodo meo. Hiis testibus, etc.

There were 2 carucates belonging to the fee of Brus in Horsforth[2] and held by Robert son of Hubert under Ralph Maleverer. Robert's gift to Kirkstall consisted of his tillage of Flethough (*Flethaga*) and land of "Withaga," with woodland belonging to his 2 carucates beyond the syke of Dean (*Dena*).[3] This gift was confirmed to Kirkstall by Henry II before 1163.[4]

Nigel de Horsford was probably mesne between Robert son of Hubert and Ralph Maleverer, and tenant of the last-named of the land in Rawdon belonging to the fee of Brus. Hugh "de Horseton," *rectius* Horseford, was a surety for a neighbour in 1166.[5] Nigel son of Hugh de Horseford gave his villein, the carpenter of Horsforth, to Kirkstall.[6] He was a contemporary of John de Birkin (*c.*1190–1227) and was succeeded by Hugh, who had issue Nigel and Isabel. This Isabel married Thomas Gomer, and in her widowhood gave to Matilda de Oxon. land in Le Briggerode in Rawdon, which she had by inheritance from Isabel her mother, daughter of Hugh de Horseford. Thomas son of Nigel de Horseford was a witness.[7]

732. Notitia of a grant by William Chandos (son of Fulk) to Ralph Maleverer of rents of 8*s.* which Robert de Dunesford rendered for 6 bovates in Grafton, and of 2*s.* which Nicholas Maleverer rendered for 2 bovates there.

Chartul. of Fount.; Add. MS. 18276, f. 84*d.*

Willelmus Chandos concessit et quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis in perpetuum Radulfo Mauleverer et heredibus

[1] *Itin. of Hen. II*, 294.
[2] *Chartul.*, n. 94.
[3] *ib.*
[4] Stevens, *Continuat.*, app., n. 205.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 46.
[6] *Chartul.*, n. 296.
[7] Dodsw. MS., viii, f. 89*d.*

suis viij solidos de redditu quos Robertus de Dunesford sibi reddidit pro vi bovatis terre in Grafton et ij solidos de redditu quos Nicholaus Mauleverer sibi reddidit pro duabus bovatis terre in eadem villa de eodem feodo et faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad unam carucatam terre de eodem [feodo] unde xij carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Et ipse Willelmus et heredes sui warantizabunt.

Further charters record that Ralph Maleverer gave the carucate to Fountains abbey, Alice his widow afterwards releasing, and William Chandos granting a confirmation. Brian de L'Isle and Peter de Brus also confirmed the gift.

733. Notitia of a gift by Alice sister of Robert Pigun to Nicholas Maleverer and Alice his wife of a toft in Hopperton which the grantor's brother had bestowed with her in free marriage to William de Surais; the rent of 1*d.* to be paid.

Chartul. of Fountains, Add. MS. 18276, f. 96*d.*

Alicia soror Roberti Pigun de Hopertona dedit Nicholao Malleverer et Alicie uxori sue et assignatis eorumdem toftum cum pertinentiis suis in Hoperton: illud videlicet toftum quod frater suus Robertus Pigun dedit secum in libero maritagio Willelmo de Surais de Wasford et quod jacet propinquius tofto Walteri de Rivill'; pro homagio et servitio suo, libere et quiete pro j. denario annuatim reddendo.

Alice Mauleverer of Allerton afterwards gave it to the monks of Fountains. They were to pay 1*d.* a year to Robert Ayr, son of William Sauser. Abbot Stephen and the convent granted the toft to Nicholas de Otelay.

734. Grant by John Mainuevilain to the nuns of Sinningthwaite of 3 bovates in (Little) Ouseburn next other 3 bovates given by Serlo, his brother, being part of 9 bovates held by the donor of Roger, his brother and lord; for which the nuns gave the donor 4 marks and 10*s.* and they will do forinsec service of 3 bovates where 17 carucates make a knight's fee. 1180–1201.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 144*d.*

Johannes Mainuevilain omnibus presentibus et futuris, salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie et sanctimonialibus de Sining-thwait ibidem Deo servientibus tres bovatas terre in Useburne propinquiores aliis tribus bovatis quas Serlo frater meus predictis sanctimonialibus dedit et vendidit, de illis scilicet novem bovatis quas tenui de domino Rogerio fratre meo; tenendas de me et heredibus meis plenarie, libere et quiete in perpetuam elemosinam, in bosco et plano, in toftis et croftis, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus aisiamentis et pertinentiis predicte terre, pro amore Dei et salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, et

pro iiii^or^ marcis et decem solidis que predicte moniales mihi dederunt, faciendo tantummodo forense servitium mihi et heredibus meis quantum pertinet tribus bovatis ubi xvii carucate terre faciunt feudum militis ; et ego warantizabo predictam donationem et, secundum posse meum, faciam in pace possideri. Hii sunt testes, Rogerius Mainuevilein et Serlo fratres mei, Johannes filius Fulconis, Willelmus de Wittona, Hugo filius ejus, Robertus de Sigillo, Ernulfus et Matheus Sotevag[ina] fratres, Henricus de Harewod, Robertus frater ejus, Johannes capellanus de Sining-thwait, Johannes filius Galfridi, Ricardus filius Widonis, Jordanus de Cliderho, Alanus de Hotuna, Willelmus de Hotuna, Thomas de Brethegate.

Serlo Mainuevilain also gave 3 bovates which he held of Roger his brother, for which the nuns gave him 4 marks and 10*s*.[1]

Robert Maungevilain of Thornton (Dale) confirmed to the nuns of Sinningthwaite the gifts made to them by Emma Maleverer, Serlo, and John her sons, and Roger Mangevilain, father of the said Robert, of 6 bovates in (Little) Ouseburn. Robert's confirmation was confirmed by royal charter in 1255.[2]

Stephen Maungevilain married Emma Maleverer, probably sister of Ralph Maleverer of Allerton. As his charters to Rievaulx show he had lands in Thornton Dale. Roger his eldest son gave land in Colswain-Hutton to the canons of Malton, to whom his mother was also a benefactor.[3] In 1170 Stephen Mangevilain paid 3*m*. for his harriers which had been taken in the forest[4] of Pickering ; in 1191 Roger Manievilan owed ½*m*. because his pledge had not pursued his plea.[5] Two years later Serlo and John Manguevilan, Alan, Peter son of Bernard, Thomas the clerk, and Robert Patric, all of Hutton Colswain, were amerced for disseisin.[6] John Mangevilein is named again in 1196 and Robert (son of Roger) in 1201, when he accounted for the chattels of a fugitive from justice.[7]

Roger Mangevilain gave to the canons of Malton 2 bovates in Hutton "Minechun," or Higher Hutton, lying outside the townfields and to the west of 3 carucates of the said town, and the whole cemetery of St. James with Berlicroft and the garden between it and the cemetery, also the sheep-fold on the west side of Higher Hutton, besides other tenements. This gift was confirmed by Walter de Percy. Ultimately the canons possessed 6 bovates of the fee of Maniewilain in this town.[8] Robert son of Roger Maungevilain is said to have had a son Robert, who had issue 4 daughters : (1) Alice, who married Alan de Everlay ; (2) Isabel, who married Robert de Clif ; (3) Joan, who married Thomas de Joneby ; and (4) Loruclea, who married Nicholas Lovel, and had issue William Lovel.[9]

Joan, one of the daughters and heirs of Robert Manievileyn, was in the custody of William Malekake and Alice his wife in 1260, by sale from William de Percy of Kildale, of whom the said Robert had held land by knight's service ; but Thomas de Joneby withdrew Joan from them, and married her without their licence.[10]

In 1284-5 the heir of Robert Maungevilain held land in Thornton Dale

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[1] Dodsw. MS., viii, f. 100. The same witnesses as above.
[2] *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 451.
[3] Chartul. of Malton, f. 68.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 16 Hen. II, 40.
[5] *ib.*, 3 Ric. I.
[6] *ib.*, 5 Ric. I.
[7] *R. Canc.*, 296.
[8] Chartul. of Malton, f. 68*d*.
[9] *ib.*, f. 78.
[10] *Yorks. Assize R.*, i, 127.

of William de Percy of Kildale, who held of the heirs of Peter de Brus.[1] There was an attorney of the king's court named Roger Mangevillein, living in 1229.[2]

735. Grant by John the knight, son of Fulk (de Hamerton), to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of ½ carucate in Gaithill (in Thornborough), or in default of warranty 20*d.* of yearly rent in exchange. *c.*1170–1201.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 49*d.*

Sciant universi tam futuri quam presentes has literas visuri quod ego Johannes miles filius Fulconis concessi et dedi Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis dimidiam carucatam terre in Gaithill in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, solutam et quietam et immunem ab omni seculari servitio preter orationes in Christo, et ut eam imperpetuum teneant sicut aliquam elemosinam liberius tenere videntur. Hanc autem elemosinam ego et heredes mei ubique warentizabimus predictis pauperibus. Et si contingeret me vel heredes meos hanc elemosinam injuria aliqua vel ablatione perdere, eis pauperibus in escambiam ad gratum eorum xx. denarios redditus annuatim de propria elemosina imperpetuum mansuri dabo. Hanc concessionem feci et heredes mei ut simus participes omnium bonorum que fiunt in illa sancta domo, in vita et in morte. Hii vero denarii annuatim in duobus terminis, videlicet Pentecostes et Sancti Martini, persolvi debent, x in uno festo, x in alio festo. Hii sunt [*ends*].

Whixley and Green Hammerton belonged to the fee of Arches. John, son of Fulk (de Hamerton), owed 2 marks in 1170 as surety for William de Fougiéres for fine of a duel.[3]

In 1185 he owed ½*m.* for licence to agree with Ralph, possibly Ralph Maleverer.[4] He gave to the monks of Fountains a carucate in Whixley which Fulk, his father, had granted to the monks of that house by consent of Norman.[5] After the rebellion of John of Mortain in 1194 many estates in Yorkshire were in the king's hands for 6 months before Michaelmas, when Henry de Wichenton accounted to the crown for 8*s.* 4*d.* of the service of the land of John, son of Fulk, due to Robert de St. Quintin.[6] The same John gave to Cecily his daughter 2 bovates in Whixley, which she gave to Fountains.[7] He was dead in 1202 when, after a plea of assize of *mort d'ancestor*, Bertram, son of Fulk, quit-claimed to Henry son of John and Cecily his sister a messuage in Whixley (*Cuisselay*), who gave him another instead.[8] The same Henry quit-claimed to Cecily, daughter of Alexander, 2 bovates in Whixley,[9] and he confirmed to Fountains his father's and sister's gifts.

John son of Fulk gave the church of Whixley to the canons of Kirkham, this being confirmed by archbishop Geoffrey and by Henry son of the donor, and by master Honorius, archdeacon of Richmond, who gave the canons a yearly pension for the church of 10 marks, which Joseph the then parson

[1] *Kirkby's Quest*, 144.
[2] *Close R.*, 1227–31, p. 385.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 16 Hen. II, 44.
[4] *ib.*, 31 Hen. II.
[5] Chartul. of Fount., Add. MS. 18276, f. 193.
[6] Pipe R., 6 Ric. I.
[7] Chartul., f. 193, n. 4.
[8] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 70.
[9] *ib.*, n. 68.

rendered to them.[1] In Hilary term, 1206, Alice, daughter of John son of Fulk, impleaded the canons for the church, alleging that her father gave her ½ carucate in Gelsthorpe and 2 bovates with the advowson of the church in Whixley 10 years before he gave the church to Kirkham. Her suit was dismissed.[2] From a plea in 1219 we learn that John son of Fulk gave the tenements to Geoffrey de Welle with Alice his daughter in marriage. After Geoffrey's death, Alice gave the service of the land, namely 10*s.*, to the prioress and convent of Ellerton ; and after Alice's death William de Welle persuaded Henry "de Hamerton," brother of Alice, to put him in possession of the premises. The prioress recovered her seisin and damages 20*s.*[3]

John son of Henry de Hamerton was attorney in a suit in 1230. He confirmed to Fountains the gifts of John his grandfather and Cecily his aunt. He also gave 3 bovates lying near the 10 bovates which the monks already had in Whixley in exchange for 3 other bovates.[4] He is named in 1251, and probably died soon after, as Henry de Hamerton and Ellen his wife were suing Robert Walegrim and Matilda his wife in 1253 for a debt.[5] Henry de Hamerton confirmed his ancestors' gifts to Fountains. John his son succeeded before 1279, when a knight's fee which he held of the heirs of Brus was assigned to the pourparty of John de Bellewe.[6] He made an agreement with the canons of Kirkham in 1281 and again in 1287 touching the church of Whixley.[7]

Gate Hill is in Thornborough. In 1246 Henry, chaplain of Whixley, withdrew a plea against William de Thorneburg and Matilda his wife touching 2 bovates in "Gaytehull." [8]

736. Grant by Ralph de Gaithill to Richard his brother of ½ carucate in Gaithill (in Thornborough). 1190–1210.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 38.

Sciant presentes et futuri literas istas audientes vel videntes quod ego Radulfus de Gaithill dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Ricardo fratri meo, pro homagio suo et servitio, dimidiam carrucatam terre in Gaithill, scilicet quam Robertus et Radulfus tenuerunt; illi et heredibus suis tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete, in villa et extra villam, in viis et semitis, in pastura et in omnibus aisiamentis, faciendo forinsecum [servitium] [9] unius militis. Testibus: Rogero Arundel, Johanne fratre ejus, Rogero Mauleverer, Roberto de Mildeby, Martino Mauleverer, Rogero Man[u]velain', Hugone de Colthorp, Andrea de eadem, Roberto Mauleverer, Radulfo de Nunwyk.

This half carucate was later held by Walter son of Ralph de Norton (2 bov. for 2*s.* 2*d.*) and by Ralph son of Gamel de Thornburgh (2 bov. for 2*s.* 2*d.*) of Walter de Mikelfeld, or "de Queldric,"[10] whose relict Beatrice quit-claimed it to John Mauleverer ; to whom it, or the rent of 4*s.* 4*d.*, had been granted by John son of Walter and Beatrice de Mikelfeud.[11] About the middle of the reign of Henry III, the same John, son of Walter de Mikelfeud, of Wheldrake, gave the said rent to St. Peter's, York.[12]

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[1] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 49*b*.
[2] *ib.*
[3] Assize R. 1039, m. 6*d*.
[4] Chartul. f. 193*d*, n. 6, n. 11.
[5] Cur. Regis R., 148, m. 9*d*.
[6] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106.
[7] Dodsw. MS., vii, f. 202 ; viii, f. 115.
[8] Assize R. 1045, m. 12*d* (end).
[9] Something omitted, *e.g.* "for this tenement where 12 (?) carucates make the fee. . ."
[10] Reg. Mag. Alb., ii, f. 38. Cf. *Chartul. of Pontefr.*, nos. 201–202.
[11] *ib.*
[12] *ib.*

737. Quit-claim and surrender by John son of Fulk (de Hamerton), to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 1 carucate in (Little) Ouseburn, which he had claimed against them in the county (court) of York. *c.*1170–1201.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York ; Rawl. MS., B 455, p. 136.

Universis Christi fidelibus Francis et Anglis literas has videntibus sive audientibus Johannes filius Fulconis salutem. Universitati vestre notificetur me quietam clamasse et reddidisse Deo et Sancto Petro et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Ebor[acensis] unam carrucatam terre in Useburna cum pertinentiis suis, illam videlicet quam calumpniavi in comitatu Ebor[acensi]; et [volo] ut prefati pauperes possideant prenominatam carrucatam terre in perpetuam elemosinam absque calumpnia et molestia de me et de heredibus meis imperpetuum. Han[c] concessionem feci pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum et pro animabus patrum et matrum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum et elemosinarum et orationum que fiunt in illa domo Dei vel facienda sunt nocte et die. Et hoc feci in comitatu Ebora[censi].

738. Final agreement made at York between the monks of Fountains and John son of Fulk concerning a dike which he had made in front of the gate of their grange at Hammerton and other annoyances; by this he agrees to level the dike and withdraw his other encroachments. 20 July 1172.

Chartul. of Fountains, Add. MS. 18276, f. 88*d*.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Eboracum die Sancte Margarete anno xviij° regni regis Henrici secundi, coram Thoma filio Bernardi et Alano de Furnell[is] et Roberto de Witefeld tunc justiciariis domini regis et coram ceteris baronibus qui tunc ibi aderant, inter monachos de Fontibus et Johannem filium Fulconis de fossato quod erexerat ante portam grangie de Hamerton et de terra quam araverat inter portam ejusdem grangie et chiminum, unde cognitio summonita fuit inter eos in curia domini regis: scilicet quod prefatus Johannes stravit predictum fossatum, et mora ubi terram araverat inter grangiam predictam et Hamerton in perpetuum remanebit communis pastura, et chiminum quod obstruxerat ejusdem latitudinis remanebit sicut antiquitus erat.

The same chartulary (f. 88) contains *notitiæ* of other grants in Hammerton made to Fountains Abbey by John, son of Fulk, in Priestholme, &c., by Nigel son of Gospatric de Hamerton, Robert son of Hugh son of Beale, and Adam son of Hugh Blundus. Peter Mauleverer granted the monks 6 acres in Hwaitcroft. Alan son of Alexander, Richard son of Gilbert, Robert son of Beatrice, Richard son of Osbert, Hugh son of Beale and Geoffrey Lane consented to the monks making a dike *per medium Pol* and enclosing their land in Priestholme.

739. Grant by Richard son of Thurstan de Normanby to the monks of Rievaulx of his tillage at Saltcote-flat in Normanby, the water of Tees in his fee of Normanby for making fisheries, and pasture for carriers' horses. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 70*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 116.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Ricardus filius Turstini de Normanebi salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium parentum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, illam culturam terre que mea fuit in Salcote-flath in territorio de Normanebi, que extenditur ab occidente ad orientem et habet juxta se flethum a parte occidentali; et concessi eis ibidem facere et habere edificia sua et fossata et cetera aisiamenta et eis uti, sicut voluerint. Dedi etiam eis et confirmavi totam aquam de Theise quantum terra feudi mei de Normanebi durat ad faciendas pischarias et ad pischandum et utendum sicut voluerint, ita quod nullus alius ibi firmabit nec habebit pischarias preter illos; et liberum ingressum et regressum sibi et sumariis et carettis suis per totam terram meam ab aqua et ad aquam de Theise, scilicet per viam illam que jacet a Normanebi usque ad pratum ejusdem ville, et inde inter terras cultas et fletum usque ad Theisam; sumarii vero illorum quibus opus habuerint ad pischarias predictas libere pascentur in communi pastura de Normanebi ubicunque equi mei et hominum ejusdem ville pascuntur. Hec omnia concessi predictis monachis et dedi, tenenda in perpetuum, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari. Ego autem et heredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus eis hec omnia et adquietabimus de omnibus servitiis erga omnes homines in perpetuum. Et habebunt monachi vias et semitas per totum territorium de Normanebi sicut ego vel heredes mei umquam liberius habuimus. His testibus: Roberto clerico de Mart[ona], Hugo[ne] Malabissa, Ricardo Lost, Willelmo Brutone[1] cognato Hugonis Malabissa, Andrea de Turmodebi, Willelmo coco de Jarum serviente domini regis, Waltero Galatiano,[2] Henrico et Hugone filiis meis, Rogero Manuvilain, Hugone de Butterwich, Waltero de capella regis, Stephano de Roselles, Waltero de Paris.

740. Confirmation by Robert son of Richard de Normanby to the monks of Rievaulx of his father's gift (as above); and gift of his land on Saltcote-hills. 1178–1181.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 71*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 117.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Robertus filius Ricardi de

[1] For "britone" (?). [2] *i.e.* Le Galicien.

Normanebi. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et omnium parentum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam donationem quam Ricardus pater meus dedit eis in territorio de Normanebi, scilicet illam culturam terre que fuit ejusdem patris mei in Saltcoteflath que extenditur ab occidente ad orientem et habet juxta se flethum a parte occidentali; et concessi eis ibidem facere et habere edificia sua et fossata et cetera aisiamenta et eis uti sicut voluerint. Concessi etiam eis et confirmavi totam aquam de Theisa, quantum terra feudi mei de Normanebi durat, ad faciendas pischarias et ad piscandum et utendum sicut voluerint, ita quod nullus alius ibi firmabit nec habebit piscariam preter illos, et liberum egressum et regressum sibi et sumariis et carectis suis per totam terram meam ab aqua et ad aquam de Theisa, scilicet per viam illam que jacet a Normanebi usque ad pratum ejusdem ville et inde inter terras cultas et flethum usque ad Theisam. Sumarii vero illorum quibus opus habuerint ad pischarias predictas libere pascentur in communi pastura de Normanebi ubicumque equi mei et hominum ejusdem ville pascuntur. Preterea ex propria donatione mea dedi illis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam terram quam habui in Saltcotehillas usque in Theisam, et versus occidentem usque in medium flethi. Hec omnia concessi predictis monachis tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari. Ego autem et heredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus eis hec omnia et adquietabimus de omnibus servitiis erga omnes homines in perpetuum. Ipsi etiam habebunt omnes vias et semitas territorii de Normanebi liberas et quietas, sicut ego et heredes mei unquam liberius et quietius habuimus vel habere possumus. Hiis testibus: Thoma filio Paulini canonico Eboracensi, Hugone clerico de Ruddebi, Johanne Lardinario, Willelmo clerico de Hot[ona], Stephano Rosel, Willelmo Magno, Ricardo Lost, Waltero de Parisiis, Hugone Loereng', Waltero nepote Hugonis de Ruddebi clerico et Roberto clerico filio ejus, Roberto Puher, Ricardo coco Thome [filii] Paulini, Waltero homine Johannis lardinarii.

The gifts made to Rievaulx by Richard son of Thurstan, Robert his son and Richard Lost were confirmed by Henry II and Richard I.[1] Robert son of Richard was probably living as late as the year 1208, when Thomas son of Thomas de Normanby quit-claimed to Robert de Normanby 1 bovate in Normanby, whereupon Robert gave Thomas another bovate there with a toft and a croft.[2] At the same date William son of Roger de Thocotes quit-claimed to Richard *hospes*, that is, "Le Host," or as usually written, "Lost," 1 carucate in Normanby, whereupon Richard granted to William 1 bovate of that land with a toft and a croft.[3]

[1] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 126, 153. [2] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 317. [3] *ib.*, n. 318.

741. Confirmation by Robert son of Richard de Normanby to Walter, priest of Eston, of the agreements made between Ernald, abbot, and the convent of Rievaulx and the said Walter concerning land and pasture given by the grantor and his father to the monks of Rievaulx. 1189–*c.*1199.

From the original in the York Museum. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 71 n.[1]

Notum sit omnibus [litteras istas visuris vel audituris] quod ego Robertus filius Ricardi de Normanebi concessi et hac [presenti carta mea] confirmavi Waltero, presbitero de Estona, et successoribus suis quos ipse sibi designaverit, omnes conventiones et concessiones quas dominus Ernaldus abbas et conventus Rievallis concesserunt eidem Waltero de terris et pascuis et omnibus aliis libertatibus et aisiamentis que Ricardus pater meus et ego dedimus et cartis nostris confirmavimus domui et monachis Rievallensibus, tenenda in omnibus et per omnia sicut continetur in cartis predictorum abbatis et monachorum. Et ego et heredes mei manutenebimus et warantizabimus eidem Waltero et successoribus ejus ad posse nostrum ista contra omnes homines imperpetuum. His testibus, Gerardo persona de Stokeslaga, Waltero de Steinesbi et Willelmo filio ejus, Ricardo de Hiltona, Willelmo de Tametona, Hugone Uncle, Ricardo Lost et Rogero filio ejus, Henrico filio Ricardi, Simone Britone, Willelmo de Braidewath, Roberto de Normanebi et aliis.

Circular seal of red wax (1⅛ in.): *a bird displayed.* Legend: + SIGILLVM ROBERTI DE NORMANBI.

742. Grant by Robert son of Richard de Normanby to the monks of Rievaulx of land in Normanby lying between the said monks' land of the fee of Richard Lost and the Fleet, and between their house and Tees. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 109*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 169.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Ricardi filius Robertus de Normanebi salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam quam habui in Normanebi inter terram quam i[i]dem monachi tenent de feudo Ricardi Lo[s]th et Flet, et inter domum monachorum et These, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et exactione seculari pro sex denariis quos i[i]dem monachi reddent annuatim michi et heredibus meis pro omni servitio. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus monachis ipsam terram contra omnes homines. His testibus, Waltero capellano de

[1] See *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, i, 4*n*.

Estona, Adam capellano Stephani de Mainil, Waltero de Benitona, Jordano Pain, Bernardo de Broctona et Willelmo filio ejus, Rogero de Alvestain, Adam Bret, Radulfo de Altaripa.

743. Grant by Richard Lost, with the consent of Roger and Ernald his sons, to the monks of Rievaulx of 33 acres of land in Saltcote Flat in Normanby, lying between land which Richard son of Thurstan, his uncle, gave them and Tees, and between Wrange Flat on the east and Saltcote-hills on the west, and in 5 other places; also his land in Saltcote-hills, his part of the water of Tees for fisheries, and pasture for 100 ewes. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 72*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 118.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Ricardus Losth salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium parentum et heredum meorum, concessu et bona voluntate Rogeri et Ernaldi filiorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam xxx^{ta} et iij^{es} acras terre in territorio de Normanebi, scilicet totam terram quam habui in Saltcoteflath inter terram eorum quam habent ex donatione Ricardi filii Thurstini, avunculi mei, et aquam de Thesa usque in eandem aquam; et habet ad orientem Wrangeflath, et ad occidentem Saltcotehillas et flethum usque in medium flethi, et ibi sunt viii^{to} acre; et unam acram ad australem partem predicte terre quam habent de Ricardo filio[1] Thurstini; et in Wrangeflath viij^{to} acras; et in Hegalandes vj acras; et in wandaila super ripam de Thesa tres acras; et in Baneflath vij^{tem} acras. Et preterea dedi eis totam terram quam habui in Saltcotehillas usque in aquam de Thesa et versus occidentem usque in medium flethi; et concessi eis has terras fossatis claudere et habere ibi edificia et cetera aisiamenta sua, et uti eis sicut voluerint. Preterea dedi eis totam aquam meam de Thesa quantum terra feudi mei de Normanebi durat ad faciendas et habendas ibi pischarias et ad pischandum et utendum sicut voluerint, ita quod nullus alius ibi pischariam habebit, excepto solummodo illo loco ubi olim iidem monachi sepem pischarie fecerant; quem locum pater meus dedit canonicis de Gisburna. Concessi etiam eisdem monachis liberum egressum et regressum sibi et sumariis et carettis et servientibus suis per totam terram meam ab aqua et ad aquam de Thesa, scilicet per illam viam que jacet de Normanebi usque ad pratum ejusdem ville, et inde inter terras cultas et flethum usque ad Thesam, et omnes alias vias et semitas territorii de Normanebi, ita liberas et quietas sicut ego unquam habui liberius et quietius, vel habere

[1] "filii"; Chartul.

possum, vel heredes mei. Dedi etiam eis communem pasturam ejusdem ville ad centum matres oves, quarum agni erunt cum eis in eadem pastura singulis annis usque ad separationem, et ad octo de equis vel bobus, vel de utrisque ad carrucam suam, et ad sumarios qui necessarii fuerunt pischariis predictis, scilicet intus et extra, ubicunque pecora mea et hominum ejusdem ville pascuntur. Hec omnia dedi predictis monachis tenenda in perpetuum libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari. Ego autem et heredes mei manutenebimus et adquietabimus et warantizabimus eis hec omnia contra omnes homines in perpetuum. His testibus: Roberto clerico de Martun, Stephano clerico de Etona, Willelmo de Tamtun et Ricardo filio ejus, Waltero de Stainesbi, Ricardo de Hiltona homine Rannulfi de Glanvilla, Ernaldo filio Bence et Thoma et Willelmo filiis ejus, Roberto de Baiocis et Rogero et Willelmo filiis ejus, Willelmo de Toftcotes,[1] Symon Breth, Willelmo de Uleham, Rainero clerico de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Braidewath, Roberto de Scuderscelf, Rainaldo de Tunstal, Roberto de Clifland, Roberto de Mortona, Willelmo filio Bernardi Blundi, Waltero de Caldecotes, Stephano Engelram.

Of these witnesses William de Tamton, Ernald son of Bence, William de Braidwath, and Robert de Morton, were amerced in 1180 for pillaging a Norwegian ship, which had been wrecked near Redcar. The reference to Ranulf de Glanvill precludes a date for this interesting charter later than 1189.

744. Confirmation by Adam de Brus to the church of Rievaulx of the gift of Richard Losth of 33 acres of land in Normanby with Saltcote-hills and fisheries in Tees. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 74. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 119.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam de Brus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam totam donationem Ricardi Losth in Normanebi, scilicet xxxiii acras terre cum terra quam dedit illis in Saltcotehilles et aquam et pischarias de Thesa et pasturas cum viis et semitis et omnibus aliis aisiamentis et rebus suis ita libere et plenarie sicut in carta ipsius Ricardi continetur. His testibus, Waltero de Stainesbi, Gerardo de Laceles, Symone Tolebut, Willelmo Magno, Willelmo de Wittona, Rogero Mallefrer, Johanne Esturmi, Roberto Esturmi, Michaele filio Willelmi, Willelmo de Perci, Widone, Rainaldo de Meinil, Andrea filio Ade.

745. Grant by Richard Lost of Normanby, with the consent of Roger and Ernald his sons, to the monks of Rievaulx of 1 bovate in

[1] Possibly "Tostcotes." See nos. 763, 766.

Normanby of 15 acres by the perch of 20 feet, and 1 acre for a toft. 1175–1190.

From the orig. formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 143*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 71*n*. (incomplete).

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Ricardus Lost de Normanebi salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum, cum concessu et bona voluntate Rogeri et Ernaldi filiorum meorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatam terre in Normanebi xv[1] acrarum per perticatam xx^ti^ pedum, scilicet de dominico meo cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in pascuis et aquis et viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, et unam acram pro tofta pertinente eidem bovate ejusdem terre; de qua terra assignavi eis vi acras et tres perticatas terre ad australem partem de Arkelmire ubi pratum incipit versus orientem, et quinque acras et unam perticatam ibi ad aquilonalem partem ejusdem Arkelmire, et quatuor acras ex altera parte de Normanebi inter Wulvedale et Lengedale; ita quod tenebunt hec omnia imperpetuum libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari. Et ego et heredes mei adquietabimus illis hec omnia de omnibus servitiis et warantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Waltero presbitero de Estona, Stephano clerico de Atona, Stephano presbitero, Henrico de Mainil, Ricardo Malebisse, Rogero Malebisse, Hugone filio Hugonis Malebisse, Willelmo Esturmi, Gerardo de Laceles, Willelmo Engelram et Stephano fratre ejus, Johanne Esturmi, Eustachio de Buskebi, Willelmo de Braidewat, Roberto de Scuderscelf, Roberto de Normanebi et Henrico fratre ejus, Rogero Lost, Thoma Blanchard, Michaele de Thouecotes, Petro de Humaiz, Roberto filio Willelmi Esturmi, Hugone Uncle.

Of the witnesses Henry de Meinil, William Engelram, and William de Braidewath, are named in connexion with the pillage of a wrecked ship in 1180.

746. Grant by Ernald de Percy I to the canons of Guisborough of the church of Ormesby, the mill of Caldecotes (now Cargo Fleet), with the multure and the land which Ralph the miller held with it. 1129–*c.*1135.

Chartul. of Guisboro', f. 215. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 477.

Ernaldus de Percy omnibus ecclesie sancte fidelibus salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna ecclesiam de Ormesby cum omnibus suis appendiciis et molendinum de Kaldecotes cum molta sua et cum terra quam Ranulfus

[1] The parcels add to 15*a* or 4*p*.

molendinarius cum predicto molendino tenebat, et volo atque concedo ut canonici supradicte ecclesie Sancte Marie libere et honorifice ea teneant sicut melius suas alias ecclesias et res tenent. Teste, Roberto de Brus et Stephano de Meynil et Radulfo de Novavilla et multis aliis.

Ernald de Percy I attested the charter of William de Percy refounding, between 1088 and 1096, the abbey of St. Peter and St. Hilda of Whitby. When the monks of Durham were urging their claim to Tynemouth in 1121, of which they alleged that they had been wrongfully dispossessed by Robert de Mowbray, when earl of Northumberland, Ernald de Percy made a speech before the northern magnates assembled at York to consider the monks' claim, testifying to Mowbray's repentance of his injustice to the monks, when, after being severely wounded, he was captured by the royal barons on ground which he had wrongfully taken from the monks.[1] This shows that Ernald had taken part in the suppression of the northern rebellion of 1095. He appears as a witness to the confirmation (spurious) of archbishop Thomas I of an agreement between the churches of Whitby and Bridlington touching the tithe of fish landed at those ports.[2] About 1135–1139 he attested with his sons an agreement between Whitby and Guisborough touching the tithe of lands in Ayresome, Acklam and the hamlets, and about the same time he gave to the canons of Guisborough the church of Crathorn. Ernald, his son and heir, probably survived his younger brother Robert, to whom he had given land in Kilnwick Percy. This is indicated by Ernald's proffer in 1165 of 100*m.*, 2 Norwegian hawks and 2 hunters, to have right from Adam de Brus.[3] The object is not recorded, but, being a childless man, and his brother's heirs being also his own heirs, it is likely that the right obtained was that of wardship of his brother's land and heirs. After Ernald's death in 1170 Adam de Brus proffered 250*m.* on behalf of the heirs of Robert de Percy, "whom he has in his custody," for having the land of Ernald, their uncle.[4] Reference to these heirs will be found in the notes to a subsequent charter.

William de Percy, son and heir of Robert, and also heir of Ernald II, his uncle, was obviously under age in 1170. He confirmed to the canons of Guisborough for the health of the soul of Agnes (de Flamvill), his wife,[5] the gift made to them by Robert de Brus of the fee of Ernulf (*sic*) de Percy, the grantor's grandfather.[6] He also quit-claimed his right in the church of Crathorn, and confirmed the gift of the church of Ormesby and mill of Caldecotes, made by his grandfather and uncle.[7] These charters were issued about the end of the 12th century. He was implicated in the massacre of the Jews of York, and in 1192 accounted for 20*m.* for having his land again until the king's return to the realm, and for the same on behalf of Pikot and Roger de Ripun, his esquires.[8] In 1202 he obtained from Jueta de Arches an acknowledgment of his right and that of his wife in the town of (Kirk) Hammerton, except the service of Alan son of Ellis.[8] Apparently Roger de Flamvill, father of Agnes, had been enfeoffed of land here by William de Arches. William de Percy died before Michaelmas, 1204, when Agnes de Percy was demanding against William de Tameton and Ellen his wife dower in 10 bovates and 40 acres of land in Crathorn of the gift of William de Percy, formerly her husband. She also demanded dower against William de Malteby in 1 carucate in Battersby (*Badelesby*).[9]

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[1] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 262. "Harnoldus de Perceio, vir genere et divitiis notus . . ."
[2] *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 561.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 49.
[4] *ib.*, 16 Hen. II, 41.
[5] Dau. of Roger de Flamvill and sister and heir of Hugh de Flamvill.
[6] *Chartul.*, n. 479.
[7] *ib.*, n. 481.
[8] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 83.
[9] Cur. Reg. R., 33, m. 4.

She subsequently married John de Birkin, who sold to the canons of Guisborough wardship of the land of Roger de Bayeux in Ormesby, and of Reginald, son and heir of Roger; this being confirmed by Walter de Percy.[1] Walter, son of William and Agnes, pledged himself by charter in 1216 to support John against the barons.[2] He was heir not only of the inheritance of Percy of Kildale, but also of a moiety of that of Flamvill, namely in Friton, Holthorpe and elsewhere (*see* Mowbray). He confirmed to Guisborough the gifts of his ancestors and those of their tenants in Ormesby. He was living in 1232, but before 1243 had been succeeded by William, his son, who then held of Peter de Brus a fee in Kilnwick Percy,[3] besides what he held in Cleveland. He had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Kildale and Ormesby in 1253.[4] He settled lands in Ormesby on William his son in 1268,[5] and at the death of Peter de Brus in 1272 held 3 fees of the barony of Brus,[6] which were assigned in 1281 to the pourparty of Marmaduke de Thweng and Lucy his wife.[7]

747. Confirmation by Ernald de Percy II of the gift made by his father to the canons of Guisborough, namely of the church of Ormesby with a carucate in the same town belonging to the church, the mill of Caldecotes with the suit and a toft. *c.*1154–1165.

Chartul. of Guisbro', f. 215. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 478.

Notum sit omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus quod ego Ernaldus de Percy dono et concedo et confirmo elemosinam patris mei quam dedit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna, scilicet ecclesiam de Ormesby et unam carucatam terre in eadem villa que ad ecclesiam pertinet et molendinum de Kaldecotes cum secta sua et cum tofto suo quod Ranulfus molendinarius cum predicto molendino tenebat. Et volo ut predicta ecclesia de Gyseburna hanc elemosinam patris mei et meam ita libere et quiete et honorifice perpetuo teneat sicut quamlibet ecclesiarum vel possessionum suarum melius et quietius et honorificentius tenet. Rodberto fratre meo ejusdem donationis concessore et teste, Augustino priore de Novoburgo, Warnero capellano comitis et Ysaac clerico comitis,[8] Hugone de Ruddeby decano, Galfrido clerico de Skeltona, magistro Gocelino, Bernaldo medico, Turstino de Acclum, Willelmo filio Rogeri, Roberto de Scarbot, Rualdo de Gyseburna, Stephano Manuvillain, Ragmero de Ormesby, Hugone de Elvinctona et multis alliis.

748. Grant by William son of Fulk (de Maltby) to the nuns of (Nun)thorpe of 2 bovates in Kildale. 1175–1185.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 66*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, p. lv; *Mon. Angl.*, v, 508, n. 2.

Willelmus filius Fulc[onis] omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis et omnibus amicis suis presentibus et futuris salutem. Sciatis

[1] *Chartul.*, n. 483.
[2] *R. de Fin.*, 462, 473. Cf. *R. Litt. Pat.*, 163–4.
[3] *Testa*, 363.
[4] *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 418.
[5] Feet of F., 50, n. 31.
[6] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, ii, 189.
[7] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106.
[8] Perhaps William, earl of Albemarle.

me dedisse, concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et sanctimonialibus de Torp duas bovatas terre in Kildala cum omnibus pertinentiis in [puram et] perpetuam elemosinam, tenendas solutas et quietas ab omni exactione seculari. Teste, Roberto clerico de Marton, Ricardo filio Willelmi de Tameton, Willelmo de Moubrai, Roberto de Hotun, Baldrico de Marton et Willelmo filio Brien[i].

Seal, a man "on horseback, in the right hand a sword, the left hand holding the bridle. [Legend] + SIGILLVM. WIL' FIL. FVL[C]ONIS."

This gift was made before the nuns removed from Nunthorpe to Basedale. The donor, known also as William, son of Fulk de Malteby, gave before 1182 to the canons of Guisborough a villein with 2 bovates in Maltby.[1] He held land in Maltby of the fee of Chester.

749. Quit-claim by Robert de Percy and Agnes his wife to St. Peter's, York, and to Robert the dean, of their right and claim to the church of Kilnwick with 4 bovates of land and to the dwellings and tithes belonging to it. *c.*1160–1165.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 16*d.*

Robertus de Percy omnibus hominibus suis et amicis et omnibus heredibus et ceteris omnibus ad quos iste littere pervenerint salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus quod ego Robertus de Perceio prorsus quietam clamavi et dimisi pro me et Agnete sponsa mea et pro omnibus heredibus nostris post nos querelam et jus que antecessores nostri et ego videbamur habere in ecclesia de Killingwych; et insuper concessi et dedi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Roberto decano et omnibus successoribus ejus imperpetuum eandem ecclesiam de Killingwych cum quatuor bovatis terre que ei adjacent plenarie cum omnibus mansuris suis infra villam et cum omnibus rectis decimis quas sancta ecclesia debet habere, ita ut Beatus Petrus et Robertus decanus et ceteriquique decani post ipsum teneant prefatam ecclesiam et terram et cetera omnia libere et quiete in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sine omni reclamatione et repetitione alicujus juris vel debiti quam ego vel aliquis heredum meorum post me in ipsis facere possimus. Ego enim in presentia Roberti decani et capituli Sancti Petri tactis sacrosanctis evangeliis super altare Beati Petri cum Agnete sponsa mea hujus quietudinis et libertatis cartam meam optuli et imperpetuum pro nobis et pro heredibus nostris ista tenenda juravimus. Istis presentibus et super hiis vocatis testibus, vicariis ecclesie Sancti Petri Picoto, Normanno, Alexandro, Radulfo de Percy, Roberto Morel, Radulfo de Garham, Galfrido, Osberto, Roberto vicario decani, Ricardo vicario Geraldi, Herberto, Roberto Styr, Alveredo, Lamberto, Serlone, Stephano; burgensibus,[2] Roberto filio Azonis,

[1] *Guisbro' Chartul.*, i, 17, 96.

[2] It is not evident how many, if any, of the names before or after "burgensibus" are burgesses of York.

Reginaldo parmentario, Hugone filio Audani, Gerardo filio Colling, Ysaac et Alexandro filiis Ingulphi, Hisabart et Moricon suo [fratre ?], Jordano monetario, Osberto filio Turstini, Griffino monetario, Lamberto filio Ringulphi, Johanne Stalpi, Ricardo Wytt' et Ernaldo fratre suo, Hugone monetario, Roberto fratre suo, Roberto de Molendiniis, Citello monetario, Gamello heremita, Roberto milite de Clivelande, Gamello clerico de Pokelington, Roberto presbitero de Sancto Johanne de Pyke, Roberto sacerdote Walays.

Kilnwick (Percy) seems to have been a member of the manor of Pocklington at the Survey, 10 carucates being soc of that manor, while 6 carucates belonged to the hall of Kilnwick. Early in the reign of Henry I the whole town was a member of the fee of Robert de Brus, who enfeoffed Ernald de Percy of Kildale of it. After the death of Ernald, son and heir of the elder Ernald, *circa* 1165, his younger brother Robert succeeded and probably made this gift. It may, however, have been made earlier than 1165, for it appears from a suit in Trinity term, 1194, that Ernald de Percy II gave to Robert, his brother, 8 carucates in Kilnwick-Percy.[1] This was a suit brought against William de Percy of Kildale by the sons and heirs of his three aunts, who were the sisters of Ernald II and Robert, claiming that William could not inherit the lordship of his uncle, Ernald de Percy II, and at the same time be heir of his father, Robert de Percy, as to the 8 carucates in Kilnwick. The claimants were Geoffrey de Nevill, Thomas de Etton and Herbert, son of Ernald. By the judgment of the court the land in Kilnwick was awarded to the 3 claimants.[2]

Among the witnesses of this charter is Robert, the knight of Cleveland. He may be Robert de Cleveland, named in the Memorial of benefactors to Whitby with Robert de Bayeux (*Baius*) and Warner de Uppesale, as donors of small tenements in Ormesby.[3] William de Percy gave to the Templars before 1185 a bovate in Kildale (Gildale).[4]

750. Confirmation by William de Percy of Kildale to the canons of Guisbro' of the gift made to them by Robert de Brus of the fee of Ernald de Percy, his grandfather. 1171–*c.*1195.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 215. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 479.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras audituris vel visuris Willelmus de Percy de Kildale salutem. Sciatis me, pro salute anime mee et anime Agnetis uxoris mee et pro salute animarum patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus omnem donationem quam Robertus de Brus dedit eis de feodo Ernulfi de Percy avi mei, tam in ecclesiis quam in aliis redditibus, in bosco et plano, in prato et pastura, in viis, in aquis et semitis et in omnibus locis per easdem divisas que continentur in carta memorati Roberti de Brus. Hiis testibus, Ricardo Malebise, Hugone de Flamevilla, Willelmo de Hayrun, Roberto de Mauteby,

[1] *R. Cur. Regis* (Pipe R. Soc. xiv.), 21.
[2] *ib.*
[3] *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. 7.
[4] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 831.

Ricardo filio Simonis, Radulfo de Barneby, Waltero de Stainesby, Roberto de Baiocis, Rogero et Waltero et Ernulfo filiis suis, Reginaldo de Tunstal, Roberto de Gartona, Willelmo Lane, Henrico de Percy, Willelmo dispensatore, Johanne Malekake, Waltero preposito.

751. Quit-claim by William de Percy (of Kildale) to the canons of Guisbro' of his right in the churches of Crathorne and Ormesby and in the mill of Kaldecotes (now Cargo Fleet), with the soke, as given by Ernald de Percy, his grandfather, and Ernald, his uncle; and gift of his mill between Kaldecotes and the grange of the monks of Rievaulx in Normanby. The canons undertook to grind the grain of his house at Ormesby free of multure, as soon as the grain in the hopper was ground. Also quit-claim of the moor by the bounds set in the charter of Robert de Brus, their founder, saving common of pasture to the grantor. 1171–*c.*1195.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 215*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 481.

Willelmus de Percy universis hanc cartam visuris et audituris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quicquid juris habui in ecclesia de Crathorne cum pertinentiis suis et quicquid juris habui in ecclesia de Ormesby cum pertinentiis suis, et molendinum de Kaldecotes cum pertinentiis suis, videlicet cum terra ei adjacente et secta et multa hominum meorum de Ormesby et de Kaldecotes sicut in cartis Ernulfi avi mei de Percy et Ernulfi avunculi mei continetur. Preterea dedi eis molendinum meum cum loco suo quod est inter Kaldecotes et grangiam Ryevallis[1] que est in campis de Normanby, ut in eis sit libera potestas molendinum ibi habendi aut non habendi. Et iidem canonici michi concesserunt et heredibus meis et carta sua confirmaverunt quod bladum meum de domo mea de Ormesby sine multa moletur et proximo post bladum quod in tramalio invenietur. Ad hec etiam dedi eis et concessi et de me et de heredibus meis quietam clamavi totam moram illam super quam inter me et eosdem canonicos querela versabatur et calumpnia, ut teneant et habeant integre et plenarie per omnes illas divisas que in carta Roberti de Brus senioris quam habent de ecclesie sue fundatione assignantur: et ipsi michi et heredibus meis in mora prenominata, scilicet usque ad rivulum de Sleddale, communionem pasture meis propriis averiis concesserunt et carta sua confirmaverunt. Istas prenominatas ecclesias, molendina et terras cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis dedi et concessi prenominatis canonicis pro me et uxore mea et heredibus meis et pro animabus antecessorum meorum, in liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam.

[1] "Gyevallis"; chartul.

Hiis testibus, capitulo Sancti Petri Eboracensis, Rogero de Rosel et Ada fratre ejus, Roberto de Malteby, Radulfo de Barneby, Ricardo filio Symonis, Thoma Ingeram, Roberto de Gartona, Johanne de Thocotes, Willelmo filio Hervi, Osmundo de Gyseburna, Petro de Uplyum, Hugone de Hasel et multis aliis.

752. Grant by William Pinchun to the hospital of the sick of Barnaby (in Guisbro'), of 5 acres of land in (Pinching)thorpe. 1155–*c.*1170.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D, ii, old f. 194. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 369.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Pinchun dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi hospitali infirmorum de Bernaldeby quinque acras in Thorp, quatuor scilicet in Langelandes que se porrigunt ad clivum de Bernaldeby et ad septem rodas subtus viam, quintam vero apud Keldesic ab oriente juxta terram Roberti Bosse, in liberam et perpetuam et [a] consuetudine seculari penitus liberam et quietam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et sponse mee et filiorum nostrorum et pro animabus patrum nostrorum et matrum et antecessorum nostrorum. Hanc terram de me et heredibus meis tenebunt imperpetuum tam libere et tam quiete sicut aliquam elemosinam tenet aliqua ecclesia in archiepiscopatu liberius et quietius. Hiis testibus, Cuthberto priore de Gyseburna, Radulfo fratre ejus, Ricardo Rufo, Willelmo de Eden, Hugone, canonicis; Willelmo de Tametona, Roberto Bosse, Ranulfo de Thorp, Ricardo de Hyltona, Roberto filio Ricardi de Normanby, Willelmo clerico et multis aliis.

William Pincun, or Puncun, was amerced in 1179, apparently among the men of the honor of Richmond, for a false claim.[1] He had sons John and Hugh, and a daughter Matilda, married to Richard.[2]

753. Grant by William Pinzun, with the consent of Emma his wife, to the nuns of St. James of (Nun)thorpe of 2 acres of land in Pinchingthorpe. *c.*1195–1210.

From orig. formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 47. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, i, p. 185*n*.

Universis hanc cartam visuris et audituris Willelmus Pinzun salutem. Sciatis quod ego de consilio et assensu Emme uxoris mee et heredum meorum dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Jacobi de Torp et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro amore Dei et salute mea et uxoris mee et heredum meorum, duas acras terre in campis de Pinzunthorp, scilicet in terra mea de Langwaindailes, proximas videlicet campis de Neuton. Has predictas duas acras terre dedi eisdem sanctimonialibus cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus

[1] *Pipe R.*, 25 Hen. II, 25.

[2] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, nos. 334, 366.

suis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego et heredes mei illas eis warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Roaldo priore de Gisebur[na], Thoma de Angeram et Johanne de Jarum canonicis ejus, Willelmo capellano de Giseb[urna], Radulfo de Nevilla, Liulfo de Pinzunthorp, Osberto, Matheo, Henrico, Ricardo de Schareburg et Willelmo fratre ejus, predicte ville hominibus; Stephano de Neuton et multis aliis.

754. Demise by William son of Roger (de Toftcotes), with the consent of Roger his son and heir, and before the parishioners, to the church of Guisbro' of 1 carucate in (Kirk)leatham with the tofts, to hold for 40*s*. yearly for a term of 20 years from 6 Henry II; the canons' buildings to be purchased ultimately by the grantor or his heir, or removed by the canons; the salt-works and the toft of Hugh Escarbot were reserved to the grantor. 1160

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 273. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 759.

Notum sit omnibus audituris litteras istas quod ego Willelmus filius Rogeri, consensu et consilio filii et heredis mei Rogeri, concessi et tradidi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna totam meam carucatam terre de Lyum cum toftis suis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, preter salinas et toftum Hugonis Escarbot; tenendam de me et heredibus meis, liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et etiam de Danegeldo, pro quadraginta solidis annuatim solvendis, viginti ad Pentechosten et xx^ti^ ad Sanctum Martinum. Hec pactio servanda est inter nos a sexto anno Henrici secundi regis Anglorum usque ad viginti annos. Hoc termino finito, terra mea sicut eam ecclesie predicte tradidi penitus liberam michi vel heredi meo, si interim decessero, remanebit. Hujus vero carucate terre partem aliquam, si mota fuerit querimonia adversus me, et ecclesie prefate adquietare non potuero, tantum de firma detrahetur quantum justa estimatio exegerit. Edificiorum autem que super eandem terram ecclesia prefata infra supradictum terminum construxerit, cum terminus advenerit, vel justa estimatio pretii a Willelmo vel herede suo pro eis reddatur, vel si ea pretio redimere noluerint ab ecclesia terra denudabitur. Testibus hiis, Willelmo filio Normanni de Heselertun et Radulfo fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Roaldi, Ricardo de Bernaldeby, Roger de Torp, coram parochianis.

The grantor was elsewhere described as "son of Roger de Caratil," and his son Roger as "son of William de Kalentir."[1] Roger the son afterwards released 20*s*. of the rent due from the canons, and promised to give half his land in Thornton, near Tocketts, if he failed to warrant the land demised to them by his father.[2] Later he released the remainder of the rent by deed attested by Reiner the seneschal.[3]

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[1] *Chartul.*, nos. 142, 757.

[2] *ib.*, n. 756.

[3] *ib.*, n. 757.

755. Grant by William son of Roger de Caratil to the canons of Guisbro' of 2 carucates at Moredale (in Guisbro'), to hold for 40*s*. yearly, and for the fraternity of the monastery; the canons granting him licence to dig turves in a set place, for which the grantor undertook to do the customary boon works, which his father had done in the time of prior William; with other conditions. 1160–1180.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 137*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 142.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus litteras istas quod ego Willelmus filius Rogeri de Caratil concessi et dedi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram meam de Moredale, scilicet duas carucatas terre cum appendiciis suis sicuti pater meus eas ante me tenuerat et ego post eum in feudo et hereditate, de me et omnibus heredibus meis in perpetuum, tenendas liberas et quietas ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus, pro xl solidis per annum, xx ad Pentecosten solutis vel deprecatis, et viginti ad festum Sancti Martini solutis vel deprecatis. Fratres vero supradicte ecclesie concesserunt michi et uxori mee et filiis nostris et filiabus et heredibus nostris, et animabus patrum nostrorum et matrum nostrarum, fraternitatem domus sue et commune beneficium in orationibus et elemosinis, jejuniis et vigiliis et ceteris bonis spiritualibus et corporalibus ecclesie sue. Concessit etiam michi supradicta ecclesia ad usum proprium meum turbas fodere ubi fodietur ad opus ipsius ecclesie et hominibus meis cum hominibus ipsius ecclesie, ita tamen quod nec ego nec homines [mei] aliquam occupabimus partem nisi per demonstrationem ministri ecclesie nec alicui de turbis illis dabimus vel vendemus. Ego vero concessi eidem ecclesie pro hoc beneficio solitas precarias quas pater meus tempore prioris Willelmi fecerat. Si autem ego et heredes mei indiguerimus consilio prefate ecclesie, prout ei Deus inspiraverit, nobis consultura est et auxiliatura sine pecunia, dampno et ordinis detrimento. Debeo etiam adquirere pro posse meo sine pecunia danda concessionem Adam de Brus de prefata possessione. Ecclesia etiam auxiliabitur michi pro posse suo sine pecunia ad servitium hujus terre vel minuendum vel deliberandum, et si poterit meum adquirere servitium de predicta possessione ab Adam de Brus libenter de ea tenebo. Hujus mee donationis et concessionis testes sunt isti, Gaufridus de Sceltona, Radulfus de Strantun, Stephanus presbiter, Robertus Scarbot et Hugo nepos ejus, Unfridus de Hotona et Robertus frater ejus, Walterus de Bernetby, Adam filius Rogeri, Elias de Ferlingtona, Rualdus et Robertus filius ejus et Eustachius gener ejus, Rogerus de Thorp', Osbertus Brennehand.

756. Grant by Richard son of Roger to the canons of Guisbro', with the consent of Ralph his son, and Roger son of William his

(nephew and) lord, of 2 tillages (in East Coatham) near the boundary of Redcar, next the land of Roger, his nephew, and extending to Bredfled and to the sea. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 333*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1003.

Sciant hoc scriptum audituri quod ego Ricardus filius Rogeri dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie [Sancte] Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus illas duas culturas terre, juxta divisas de Redker proximas terre Rogeri nepotis mei, que se extendunt ad mare, totas sine retentione in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Hee culture se porrigunt usque ad Bredfled; et has dedi de consensu Radulfi heredis mei et domini mei Rogeri filii Willelmi. Testibus: Rogero filio Willelmi, Willelmo de Bernolby, Stephano de Rosel, Willelmo de Thorentun, Michaele de Ormesbi, Willelmo filio Willelmi Magni, magistro Adam medico, Roberto de Martun.

The donor was a younger son of Roger de Caratil. His gift was confirmed by Ralph, his son, and by the superior lord and nephew of the donor, Roger son of William de Thocotes.[1] Ralph's charter was attested by Roger de Rosel and Adam his brother, Stephen de Rosel and Reginald his brother, Roger Cat, Peter de Uplium, and others. The date was 1185–1195.

757. Grant by Roger son of William de Thocotes to the canons of Guisbro' of a salt-pan in Coatham and confirmation of the salt-pan which Richard, his uncle, gave; for this the canons gave him a palfrey and 20*s*. 1180-1190.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 278*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 781.

Sciant et presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus filius Willelmi de Thocotes dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus illam salinam meam quam Godefridus tenuit in Cotum, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, tam libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis tenendam sicut aliquam elemosinam liberius et quietius tenent. Set et illam salinam quam Ricardus avunculus meus in elemosinam dedit eis concedo et presente scripto confirmo liberam et ab omni consuetudine quietam et omnibus servitiis tam erga Ricardum et suos heredes quam erga me et heredes meos. Canonici vero intuitu hujus donationis et concessionis mee palfredum unum et viginti solidos michi dederunt. Testibus hiis, Willelmo de Argentun, Ilgero de Kiltun, Willelmo de Turp, Rogero de Brottun, Rogero de Thocotes, Hereberto de Eboraco, Petro de Lium.[2]

Another charter of the donor, attested by Walter de Bentune and Geoffrey, his brother, Eustace nephew of the prior, William de Paris and another, gave to the canons a *salina*, near the prior's mill of Coatham,

[1] *Chartul.*, nos. 1004–1005.

[2] "Biam"; MS.

which was probably that conferred by the above charter.[1] At a somewhat later date he confirmed the gift of another salt-pit made by William his brother,[2] who is named in an instrument dated in 1188. William de Argentein, one of the witnesses of the charter printed above, is named in the Sheriff's rolls for 1176 and 1179, and Gregory his son in that for 1195. William de Kilton had succeeded Ilger, his father, before 1196.

758. Confirmation by Walter de Uppesale to the house of the infirm of Upsall of 1 acre of land which Ralph, his father, gave them. Sealed with the seal of Ralph, prior of Guisbro', the grantor having no seal. *c.*1170–*c.*1195.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 196. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 381.

Sciant omnes hoc scriptum audientes quod ego Walterus de Uppesale concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi domui infirmorum de Upsale unam acram terre quam pater meus Radulfus eidem domui dedit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietam ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus secularibus, pro salute anime sue et uxoris, matris mee, et animarum liberorum suorum, ita ut ipse quamdiu vixerit habeat in predicta domo necessaria. Teste, domino Radulfo priore de Gyseburna cujus sigillum ex concessione huic scripto meo apposui, quia sigillum non habui. Testibus etiam hiis, Stephano capellano de Ormesby et Stephano vicario suo, Roberto de Baius, Reginaldo de Tunstal, Turstino et Galfrido de Upsale et Ricardo de Alnewyke canonico de Gyseburna, et multis aliis.

759. Confirmation by Adam de Brus II to Geoffrey Fossard II of the tenement in (South) Otterington which Geoffrey Fossard, his father, gave to (his younger son) Geoffrey, to hold of the heirs of the said Geoffrey, the father, for ½ knight's fee. *c.*1180–1195.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 167*d*. Also Chartul. of Byland; Egerton MS. 2823, f. 88.

Sciant omnes qui sunt et qui venturi sunt quod ego Adam de Brus concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Galfrido Fossard totam tenuram in Oterington quam Galfridus Fossard pater ejus illi donavit, salvo servitio meo, scilicet dimidiam in dominico et dimidiam in servitio, in terris et molendinis, in pratis, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis, [in aquis],[3] in omnibus liberis consuetudinibus, illi et heredibus [suis], tenendam de heredibus patris sui in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, per servitium dimidii feodi militis. Hiis testibus, Willelmo Baart, Galfrido Baart, Rogero de Rosel',[4] Willelmo Engeram, Roberto Engeram, Waltero de Staynesby, Roberto de Malteby, Willelmo de Wylton (? Wyeton), Rycolfo de Galmeton, Michaele de Tocotes, Radulfo de Nevill, Roberto de Esturmi, Radulfo Talbot, Willelmo de Staynesby, Ricardo clerico, Johanne de Briggeham.[5]

[1] *Chartul.*, n. 782. [2] *ib.*, n. 784. [3] Added from Chartul.
[4] "Rohel"; Dodsw. MS. [5] "Briggelain"; *ib.*

The feudal dependence of the Fossards of South Otterington under the Fossards of Sutton (see the charters of Stutevill fee) is explained by this charter of Adam de Brus. The "heirs" of the elder Geoffrey were then represented by Adam Fossard of Sutton.

760. Confirmation by Henry de Boithorp to the monks of Whitby of the gift of his ancestors, namely of 2 sheaves (of every 3 of the tithe) of his demesne of Boythorpe. 1170–1190.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 21*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 104.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus has litteras quod ego Henricus de Boithorp concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby [et] monachis ibidem Deo servientibus elemosinam antecessorum meorum, scilicet duas garbas de toto dominico meo in Boythorp, in perpetuam et puram elemosinam, pro anima mea et heredum meorum, necnon et antecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus, Jeremia archidiacono, Roberto decano de Helmesleia, Thoma capellano, Paulino capellano et aliis.

Archbishop Roger confirmed to Whitby, about the year 1170, two parts of the tithe of corn of the demesne of Boythorpe, by the gift of Hugh de Boitorp.[1] The Memorial of gifts made to Whitby describes the alms as "of the gift of Hugh de Boitorp and his wife, Aaliza de Perci, niece of William de Perci and of prior Serlo."[2] Alice de Percy appears previously to have married Reginald Buscel of Hutton Bushell.[3] In 1166 Hugh de Buithorp was amerced in Skyrack wapentake for concealment of a double duel waged in the wapentake court.[4] This could not have been the donor of tithes in Boythorpe to Whitby, but might be the father of Henry, whose name occurs until towards the end of Henry II's reign. In 1194 Robert de Escrop owed 100*s*. for a writ of right of the fee of one knight in Boythorpe and Millington against William de Boitorp,[5] and in 1199 the same William gave ½*m*. for the right of 2 bovates in Millington against Emma de Millington, and was amerced a mark for diverting water (*pro tresturneia aque*) from the forest.[6] He was brother of Robert de Boitorp, named in a fine of land in Flixton in 1208,[7] who returned to allegiance in 1217.[8] They were probably the sons of Henry de Boitorp, for in 1240 Godfrey son of Ernald de Flotemanby released to Bridlington a bovate in Flotmanby which his father had held of Robert son of Henry de Boitorp for 4*s*. rent.[9] The next step is uncertain, but Isabel, who may have been daughter and heir of Robert de Boitorp, married Robert de Killingholme, the tenant of 1 fee in Boythorpe of Peter de Brus in 1243.[10] Their son, Andrew de Boythorpe, released to the canons of Bridlington a yearly render of 9000 turves in Willerby moss, in which the canons were bound to William de Audinges and Emma his wife for their release of claim to common of turbary in Willerby, made by fine in 1240.[11] Andrew de Boythorpe and his parceners held ¾ fee (in Boythorpe) which was assigned in 1281 to the pourparty of Walter de Fauconbergh.[12]

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[1] *Chartul.*, n. 55.
[2] *ib.*, p. 4.
[3] *ib.*
[4] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 47.
[5] Pipe R., 6 Ric. I.
[6] *ib.*, 1 John.
[7] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 385.
[8] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 376.
[9] *Mon. Ebor.*, 227.
[10] *Testa*, 363; *Chartul. of Bridl.*, 131.
[11] *Chartul. of Bridl.*, 131; Feet of F., 31, n. 11.
[12] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–1288, p. 106.

761. Grant by Simon son of Acelin de Merston to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft in Thwing lying between the toft of Godfrey Pulein and the grantor's. 1190–1210.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 230.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Simon filius Acelini de Merston dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et hospitali Sancti Petri Eboracensis et fratribus hospitalis ipsius ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et successorum meorum, unum toftum in Thueng sicut divise proportant inter toftum meum et toftum Godefridi Pulein, scilicet tenendum et habendum predicte domui imperpetuum cum omnibus liberis pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra, libere, integre, honorifice et quiete ab omni servitio et ab omni exactione, sicut ulla elemosina liberior potest dari. Et ego predictus Simon et heredes mei warantizabimus predictum toftum predicto hospitali imperpetuum sine retenemento contra omnes homines pro fraternitate ipsius domus. Hiis testibus, Stephano cellarario, Anketino, Suano, Willelmo Balki, et aliis fratribus ipsius domus, Alexandro de Thweng, Willelmo filio Walteri, Adam Minet, Waltero filio Oseberti, Helia filio Malgeri, Thoma de Languath, et multis aliis.

The connexion of the important family of Thweng with the place named Thwing seems to have commenced with Marmaduke de Thweng in the time of Richard I. The predecessors of Marmaduke were settled at Legsby, co. Linc., early in the twelfth century.

The family of Harpham seem to have had an important interest in Thwing. John, son of John de Harpham, gave to the canons of Bridlington a mediety of the church of All Saints at Thwing. This gift was made early in the thirteenth century, and was confirmed by Ancelin de Harpham, son of the donor.[1] Godfrey de Harpham was amerced in 1176 for forest trespass.[2] John his son was a benefactor to Meaux,[3] and to the nuns of St. Mary of Wykeham he confirmed the parcels of land which Godfrey, his father, gave them in the field of Octon.[4] In 1203 William de Rochesford proffered £100 and 2 palfreys for licence to make an agreement with John de Harpham touching a breach of the king's peace.[5] John de Harpham the elder was dead in 1206 when his goods and chattels were seized until Sibil his widow and the men of her daughter belonging to Harpham made fine by 60*m.* for the debt owing by those men to the crown.[6] Two years later John de Harpham, son of the said John, gave 50*m.* for having his mother's dower—she having fled upon being charged with her late husband's death—and for the corn in the barns, parcel of her dower.[7] He had made an agreement with the said Sibil in 1206 whereby, in return for her release of 1 carucate in Ruston Parva, he had granted to her ½ carucate in Ruston (*Roluistun*) in dower, to hold by free service where 48 carucates make a knight's fee, and also the land in Thwing which John de Harpham, her late husband, had held there, to hold for

[1] *Chartul. of Bridl.*, 172.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 117.
[3] *Chron. de Melsa*, i, 321.
[4] Dodsw. MS., vii, f. 295.
[5] Pipe R., 5 John.
[6] *ib.*, 8 John, and *R. de Fin.*, 351.
[7] *ib.*, 423.

life by free service where 8 carucates make a fee.[1] Ruston Parva was of the fee of Albemarle (Holderness).[2] John de Harpham held part of the serjeanty of Octon about the year 1220, and Anselin de Harpham, his son, held ½ fee, except 1 carucate, in Foxholes of Peter de Brus in 1243.[3] Half a fee held by William de Harpham was assigned in 1281 to the pourparty of Margaret de Ros.[4]

762. Grant by Pain son of Osbern, for the soul of Osbern his father and of Thomas, the grantor's son, to the monks of Whitby of half a carucate of land in Wykeham, of the fee of Robert de Brus. *c.*1125–1135.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 20 (second folio). Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 93.

Omnibus sancte Dei ecclesie fidelibus Paganus filius Osberni salutem. Sciant omnes audientes vel videntes litteras has quod ego Paganus, pro salute anime mee et pro domino meo Roberto de Brus et ejus conjuge Anneis et omnibus pueris illorum et pro anima patris mei Osberni et filii mei Thome et pro omnibus parentibus tam pro vivis quam pro defunctis, donavi Deo et fratribus de Wyteby et per unum baculum in die festivitatis Sancte Hylde, multis videntibus, quem super altare optuli, unam dimidiam carucatam terre in Wicham de feudo Roberti de Brus et unum toftum de eodem feudo solutam et quietam de omnibus rebus preter Danegeldum regis. Huic dono interfuerunt et sunt testes isti, scilicet Hugo presbiter de Huverham,[5] Archil presbiter de Lithum, Alexander filius ejus, Odo presbiter de Brumtune et alii.

A manor in Marton and Wykeham (½ car.) was in the king's hands at the Survey and was afterwards included in the fee of Robert de Brus. It was this land that Pain de Wykeham gave to Whitby. His son, Theobald, held the remainder of Wykeham in 1166 of William de Percy.[6] Baldwin (son of Theobald) de Wykeham gave to Adam his son and heir and Milisant his wife a messuage in Wykeham with 5 tofts and all his land in the territories of Wykeham, Ruston, Brompton and Snainton, with woodlands in the vale of Pickering and the advowson of the priory of Wykeham, paying yearly to the lord of the fee 11*s.* 6*d.*[7] Baldwin also gave to Bridlington the service of Ailward son of Edwald from a tenement of 3 bovates in Burton Fleming which Theobald de Wykeham with the consent of Beatrice his wife had given to the said Ailward, namely 10*s.*, and by doing forinsec service of 3 bovates where 5 carucates make a knight's fee. This was confirmed, at the same time as the gift, by Adam, son and heir of Baldwin.[8] By deed dated in 1264 Richard son of Thomas, son of Baldwin de Wykeham, gave to Roger son of (Roger?) son of Uctred de Ruston a portion of his meadow in the new meadow of Ruston and Wykeham.[9]

Reference to this family will be found elsewhere.

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[1] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 277.
[2] *Testa*, 368*b*.
[3] *ib.*, 363.
[4] *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106.
[5] "Hewerham"; Add. MS. 4715, f. 100.
[6] *Red Bk.*, 425.
[7] Dodsw. MS., vii, f. 292.
[8] *Chartul. of Bridl.*, 57–8.
[9] *ib.*, f. 291*d*.

763. Demise by Peter Escarbot to the canons of Guisbro' of 2 bovates in Upleatham with a toft for a term of 26 years, in consideration of 5 marks and 4*s*. With warranty, or an exchange in his carucate in Skelton in default of warranty. 1188.

Bodl. Lib., Yorks. ch., n. 55. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 273; Stevens, *Continuation*, ii, app., 343*b*; *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 975A.

Sciant universi tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Petrus Escarbot concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in campis de Upplium quas Walterus Pinneferthing tenuit, cum tofta una in eadem villa ad eas pertinente, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et consuetudine seculari erga me et heredes meos et omnes homines, excepto communi Danegeld quando cetere ecclesie provincie dederint, usque in xxvj annos, pro quinque marcis et iiij solidis quos a predictis canonicis recepi. Cum autem idem canonici de predicta terra xxvj croppos perceperint, ipsa terra ad me vel ad heredes meos quieta revertetur. Hanc conventionem affidavi ego Petrus tenendam predictis canonicis de me et heredibus meis usque ad predictum terminum. Et si ego vel heredes mei hanc terram sepedictis canonicis warentizare non potuerimus, dabimus eis excambium ad valentiam in carucata mea de Sceltona cum una tofta in eadem villa, proxima scilicet tofte illi que fuit Toui versus aquilonem. Terminus autem iste incepit anno incarnationis Domini M°C°LXXX°VIIJ° ad festum Sancti Martini. His testibus: Suano capellano, Gaufrido Bonchevaler, Ricardo de Scelt[ona], Rogero de Brottun' et Thoma filio ejus, Petro de Upplium, Willelmo Bard, Hugone de Hasel, Alano de Hasel, Rogero Cat, Willelmo Pulein, Willelmo de Toskotes.

764. Grant by John de Hesel, with the consent of Robert his son, to the canons of Guisbro' of acquittance of passage over the Humber at Hessle and (South) Ferriby. 1180–1195.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 346*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1063.

Noverint omnes hoc scriptum audituri quod ego Johannes de Hasel, consilio et consensu Roberti filii mei et heredis, concessi et dedi et hac carta mea confirmavi canonicis, scilicet fratribus nostris et amicis de Giseburna et hominibus suis, omnimodam adquietationem transfretationis ad Humbriam apud Hesel et apud Feriby quo ad jus meum pertinet: id est ut libere et quiete et sine omni exactione et donatione vel pactione, quantum ad me vel heredes meos vel homines meos vel naves meas pertinet, sint ipsi liberi et quieti ab omni naulo ad transeundum vel transfretandum Humbriam, quatinus nullus eis molestus sit vel moram aliquam nocivam faciat propter aliquam consuetudinem vel postulationem. Hiis testibus, Roberto filio Johannis de Hesel, Nicholao fratre ejusdem

Johannis, Alano monacho, Alano fratre Ernisii, Hugone fratre ejus, Torberno, Alano fratre ejus, Hugone Buche, Willelmo filio Hamonis de Skeltona, Stephano clerico de Burnus, Ada capellano de Burnus et aliis.

765. Confirmation by William de Stutevill to the canons of Guisbro' of the gift made by John de Hesel of the church of Hessle (near Hull). 1180–1190.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 346. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1061.

Willelmus de Stutevilla omnibus ad quos littere iste pervenerint salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, donationem illam quam Johannes de Hasla eis fecit super ecclesia de Hasla. Hiis testibus, R[icardo] priore et Nigello et Bernardo canonicis de Novo Burgo, Willelmo de Cottingham, magistro Rogero Arundel, Bernardo de Rippeley, Willelmo de Vescy, Rainerio senescallo, Willelmo de Scalis, Willelmo de Karl[eolo], Willelmo filio Hugonis, Rogero Cato, Willelmo filio Aldon'.

766. Grant by William Magnus of Tocketts, with the consent of William his son, and William de Argentom, his lord, to the canons of Guisbro' of 2 tillages in Marske, when the canons received Eda, the grantor's wife, as a sister of their house, to hold by paying 2*s.* yearly to William de Argentom; also 36*s.* for the grantor's rent of Moredale, with the custody of William his son. 1180–1190.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 340*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1037.

Willelmus Magnus de Thocotes omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris salutem. Noveritis me, consensu et assensu Willelmi filii mei et heredis et Willelmi de Argentom advocati mei, dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam in campis de Mersc quam tenui de predicto Willelmo de Argentom et heredibus suis, scilicet duas culturas ad Selebreg et unam ad Morflat et residuam ad Fulsik. Has terras dedi et confirmavi predictis canonicis de Gyseburna quando receperunt Edam uxorem meam in sororem domus sue; reddendo annuatim predicto Willelmo de Argentom et heredibus suis duos solidos pro omnibus servitiis, duodecim denarios ad Pentecosten et xii ad festum Sancti Martini, et Denegeld cum evenerit, et red[d]itum meum de Mordale, scilicet triginta et sex solidos, cum custodia Willelmi filii mei. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Argentom, Johanne de

Thofcotes, Waltero filio ejus, Ricardo filio Galfridi, Rogero fratre ejus, Michaele filio Willelmi de Ormesbi, Roberto de Hasel, Luca homine prioris et multis aliis.

767. Confirmation by William Argentom to Robert, son of Ralph son of Lefsi, of the tenement which Ralph, father of the said Robert, held of the grantor in Saltburn in divers specified parcels, to hold for 5*s.* 4*d.* yearly. 1180–1190.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 333. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1002.

Notum sit omnibus presentibus et futuris quod ego Willelmus de Argentom dedi et concessi Roberto filio Radulphi filii Lefsi et heredibus suis totam illam terram quam pater ejus tenuit de me, scilicet ad Salteburnam, per easdem metas quas pater ejus tenuit, et vi acras inter terram prioris de Gyseburna et Ricardi Malherbe et ad Wlgerstain per easdem metas quas pater ejus tenuit, et ad Pit per easdem metas quas pater ejus tenuit, et ad Rabec per easdem divisas quas pater ejus tenuit, et ad Siwinecros iii acras et ad Cateflat per easdem divisas quas pater ejus tenuit, excepta una acra ad capita Cateflat et ad viam prati, per easdem divisas quas pater ejus tenuit, et pratum sicut pater ejus tenuit, et vii acras et unam rodam quas Ricardus clericus tenuit in Westeby, per easdem divisas quas pater ejus tenuit. Omnes has terras tenebit Robertus filius Radulphi filii Lefsi, ille et heredes sui in feudo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis solutas et quietas et liberas ab omni servitio et omni consuetudine, excepto Danegeld, et exceptis v solidis et iiii denariis,[1] scilicet triginta et ii denariis ad festum Sancti Martini et ad Pentecosten xxx et ii denariis per annum. Et dedi ei toftum quod pater ejus tenuit juxta viam monasterii per easdem divisas quas pater ejus tenuit, et unum toftum quod jacet inter toftum Roberti clerici et toftum Ricardi filii Pagani. Has omnes terras tenebit Robertus et heredes sui de me et heredibus meis cum communi pastura in omnibus locis in quibus liberi homines mei communicant, et de hoc tenemento deveniet suus homo. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Thofcotes, Johanne de Thofcotes, Radulpho de Barneby, Hugone Scarbot, Willelmo filio Radulphi, Osmundo de Thorentun, Roberto de Gartun, Goce de Lidum, Roberto de Redker, Radulpho forestario, Thoma clerico, Roberto de Munbrey, Petro Jokedoge, Alexandro filio Ailmeri, Ysaac filio Suani, Roberto filio Osberti Wisdeaine, Stephano filio Galfridi clerici, Ricardo filio Goce.

In a gift of a small parcel to Guisbro' the land was described as "in the fields of Marske at Saltburn."[2] In another instance the gift consisted of an acre in the fields of Marske between the tillage of Roger de Argentom and that of Robert Escarboth at Wlgerstan.[3]

[1] *i.e.* 4 Danish ores. [2] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1045. [3] *ib.*, n. 1051.

768. Grant by William de Argentom to Albert de Craucestre in marriage with Christiana, sister of the grantor, of 25 acres of land at Redcar to hold in fee. 1165–1175.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 333. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 1001.

Willelmus de Argentom omnibus hominibus suis et amicis Francigenis et Anglicis salutem. Sciant tam posteri quam presentes me dedisse et concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Alberto de Craucestria, cum sorore mea Cristiana, quinque viginti acras terre apud Redker, in feudo et in hereditate sibi et heredibus suis, tenendas a me et ab heredibus meis libere, quiete et honorifice, ut liberum matrimonium, ab omni servitio et consuetudine nisi ex solo Denegeld. Teste, Waltero camerario de Rocherb',[1] David de Bunall',[2] Alberto de Bradefor[d], Petro Escharbot, Hugone nepote Alberti, Henrico de Berwic, Ada de Edintunia, Willelmo Palmero, Willelmo Guiz, Willelmo de Craucestria, Herberto Le[n]viso clerico de Berwic.

An account of the family of Craster of Craster, co. Northumb., will be found in the History of that County (ed. E. Bateson, vol. ii, 169). Redcar formed part of the manor of Marske at the Survey. The witnesses were mostly Northumberland men, belonging to Rothbury(?), Beadnell (?), Bradford, Berwick Hill, Edington, and Craster.

769. Grant by William de Argentum, with the advice of his wife, and with their bodies for burial at Guisbro', of 1 bovate in Ugthorpe with a messuage adjoining, and confirmation of 1 carucate given by Peter de Cordanvill, who held it of William de Hambi, and warranty thereof by the grantor, or an exchange of like value in lieu thereof, in default of warranty. 1175–1185.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 322. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 947.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Willelmus de Argentum, consilio uxoris mee et amicorum meorum, dedi et concessi unam bovatam terre cum manso adjacente in Uggethorpe ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omnibus rebus excepto Danegeld. Concessi etiam eidem ecclesie et scripto meo confirmavi illam carucatam terre in eadem villa quam dedit ei Petrus de Cordavilla et tenuit de Willelmo de Hambi, hoc modo ut si aliquis illam terram diratiocinari poterit, sive ab herede Petri sive a Willelmo sive ab aliquo alio mediatore inter me et heredem Petri, warantizare debemus ego et heredes mei supradicte ecclesie hanc carucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis erga illum qui eam dirationatus fuerit, ita ut supradicta ecclesia terram prenominatam in perpetuum liberam et quietam ab omnibus rebus et servitiis, exceptis octo solidis annuatim red-

[1] Probably "Roeberia." [2] Possibly "Bednall."

dendis, quatuor ad Pentecosten et quatuor ad Sanctum Martinum, et communi et recto Danegeld, possideat. Si autem contigerit ut ego et heredes mei hanc carucatam terre eidem ecclesie supradicte warentire non possimus, reddemus ei in eschambio terram ejusdem valentie in eadem villa per idem servitium. Hiis testibus, dominis Augero et Osberto canonicis de Merintonia,[1] Gaufrido de Scheltuna, Willelmo de Tochotes, Umfrido de Hotona, Waltero de Bernatebi, Rogero de Argentum, Rualdo et Roberto filio ejus, Reinaldo clerico, Stephano sacerdote. Ego et uxor mea concedimus ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ejusdem loci corpora nostra apud eos sepelienda, si infra archiepiscopatum obierimus.

The gift of 1 carucate in Ugthorpe by Peter de Cordanvill was confirmed by Henry II. Some early notices of this place will be found in the notes to a Kirkleatham charter. William de Argenteom held 1 fee in 1176 of the heirs of William de Percy[2] in Wilton, West Coatham, Marske and Upleatham;[3] what he held in Ugthorpe seems to have belonged to the Fossard fee.

770. Grant by Roger de Rosel, with the consent of Adam, his brother and heir, to the canons of Guisbro' of the church of Easington, with liberty to deal therewith as they chose after the death of Roger the priest of that church. 1170–1180.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 309. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 915.

Sciant universi sancte matris ecclesie filii presentes et futuri quod ego Rogerus de Rosel, pro salute anime mee et amicorum meorum et pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Esington cum omnibus appendiciis suis, in puram et liberam, quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Decedente vero Rogero prefate ecclesie presbitero liberum sit prenominatis canonicis eidem ecclesie providere prout melius potuerint, [et] absque qualibet contradictione de predicta ecclesia et omnibus pertinentiis ejus disponere. Teste, A[dam] fratre et herede meo et hanc donationem meam concedente. Testibus etiam Hugone de Rosel et Hyldredo et Hugone canonicis Karl[eolensibus] et Cristiano canonico Noviburgi, Samsone de Bredl[intona], Rogero de Brottona, Roberto de Lyum, Galop' et Radulfo Camel.

771. Notification by Roger de Rosel to archbishop Roger and the chapter of St. Peter of his gift to the canons of Guisbro' of the patronage of the church of Easington, with liberty to provide

[1] Perhaps of Merton priory in Surrey. [2] *Percy Chartul.*, 463.
[3] *Kirkby's Quest*, 130.

for the church, as they wished, after the death of Roger, the priest thereof. 1170–1180.

Brit. Mus., Add. ch. 20534; Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 309. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 916.

Rogero Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo et capitulo Sancti Petri, archidiacono etiam et decanis et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis, Rogerus de Rosel salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesie de Esingtona patronatum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis. Decedente vero Rogero ejusdem ecclesie sacerdote, liberum sit prenominatis canonicis prefate ecclesie providere et omnia que ad jus patronatus pertinent exercere, nullo heredum meorum vel aliorum hominum reclamante.[1] Hanc donationem feci pro salute mea et domini mei Adam de Brus et aliorum amicorum meorum et pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Teste A[da] fratre meo et herede et hanc donationem meam concedente. Testibus, Hugone de Rosel et Hildredo et Hugone de Karleolo, Roberto et Cristiano canonicis Noveb[urgensibus], Sa[m]s[one] de Bredl[intona], Rogero de Brotton, Waltero monacho, Roberto de Lyum, Alano capellano, Baldwino clerico, Rogero Catun, Gal[e]op[in], Radulfo Camel, Waltero, Hugone Buche, Roberto de Kirkepatric.

Equestrian seal of brown wax. Legend: SIGILLVM ROGERI DE ROSELLIS.

This gift was confirmed by Henry II, and by Adam de Brus II, the mesne lord. At the time of the foundation of the priory in 1129 Roger de Rosel, presumably the grandfather of this Roger, gave 1 bovate in Easington.

772. Grant by Robert de Meinil II to the church of Guisbro' of 60 acres of land in Eston (par. Ormesby), with a toft belonging to 2 bovates, and common right. 1160–1172.

Guisbro' Chartul., Cleop. D. ii, old f. 263. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 714.

Noverint omnes audientes litteras istas quod ego Robertus de Mainil, consilio et consensu sponse mee et amicorum meorum, dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna sexaginta acras terre in Eston cum tofta duarum bovetarum terre, et omnimodam communionem hominibus eandem terram tenentibus de priore prefate ecclesie sicut hominibus propriis, in liberam et quietam elemosinam, jure perpetuo possidendam, pro me et uxore mea et heredibus meis, filiis et filiabus et animabus patris

[1] The Guisbro' Chartul. adds here: "sed et unam bovatam terre in Esington quam avus meus prefatis canonicis dedit eis confirmo in liberam et quietam elemosinam."

mei et antecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus, Stephano [de] Bulmer avunculo meo, Rogero capellano de Estona, Ricardo de Dunestal et aliis multis.

773. Confirmation by Adam de Brus II to the monks of Byland of the fishery below "Gateryg" (in Linthorpe), with liberty to fish in the Tees with a net where others draw their nets, and other privileges. 1185–1196.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. xciv, f. 16.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Adam de Brus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et monachis Sancte Marie de Bellalanda, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, propriam, solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari, piscariam illam subtus Gateryg quam Willelmus de Acclam dedit eis, et sedem ejusdem piscarie, et novem acras terre, vel si plus in eadem cultura quam ibi habetur. Concessi etiam eis potestatem habere piscandi cum sagena in aqua de Thesa, ubi alii trahunt sagenas, et ut libere ponant mairemium suum et crates suas preparent, et retia sua expandant super ripam ante piscariam suam. Concessi etiam eis communem pasturam averiis suis, liberos quoque introitus et exitus averiis suis et omnibus suis cum omnibus aysiamentis et libertatibus que in carta Willelmi continentur. Hec omnia concessi et confirmavi Deo et predictis monachis pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Conniers, Gaufrido de Torp, Roberto clerico de Martona, Willelmo filio Fulconis de Malteby, Roberto de Lascels et Gerardo fratre ejus, Alano de Flamvilla, Stephano de Rosell', Ricardo de Hilton, Willelmo filio Rogeri, Simone de Tholebut, Turstano [de] Berghebi, Roberto Ingeranni, Johanne Esturmi, Roberto capellano, Ricardo de Crathorne.

The seale faire, on horseback. (Dodsw.)

This was a confirmation of n. 703 (p. 51 above).

774. Confirmation by Henry II to the church of Rievaulx of the gifts made by Bernard de Balliol in Middleton-in-Teesdale (co. Durham), 2 bovates in Westerdale with pasturage for 6 score beasts throughout his forest of Westerdale, (co. York). Given at Clarendon. 1176.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 139*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 213.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, mini-

stris et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnia subscripta que Bernardus de Balliolo rationabiliter dedit eis et carta sua confirmavit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, videlicet communem pasturam lx matribus equabus cum nutrimento suo per totam forestam ipsius Bernardi de Thesedala sicut carta ejus testatur, et pasturam ad sexies xx^{ti} animalia sine secta, et ad xij vaccas et duos tauros cum nutrimento suo in una parte ejusdem foreste secundum quod determinatum est in carta ipsius; et duas bovatas terre in villa sua de Middeltona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et communem pasturam ejusdem ville cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis que pertinent duabus aliis bovatis in eadem villa et omnia aisiamenta in predicta foresta sua, sicut ipsa carta testatur et in eadem carta determinatum est; et duas bovatas terre in villa de Westerdala cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et communem pasturam ejusdem ville cum omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis que pertinent duabus aliis bovatis in eadem villa et communem pasturam sexies xx^{ti} animalibus sine secta per omne territorium et per totam forestam suam de Westerdala cum omnibus aisiamentis que in carta sua determinata sunt. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod ipsa ecclesia de Rievalle et monachi in ea Deo servientes omnia supradicta habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre et plenarie et honorifice de ipso Bernardo et de heredibus suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad ea pertinentibus, libera et soluta et quieta ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et exactione seculari in pura et perpetua elemosina, reddendo ipsi Bernardo et heredibus suis duas marcas argenti annuatim, unam ad Pentecosten et alteram ad festum Sancti Martini, pro omnibus servitiis, sicut dedit eis et concessit et sicut carta ejus testatur. Testibus: R[otrone] archiepiscopo Rothom[agensi], G[alfrido] preposito Beverlacensi cancellario Henrici regis filii mei, Radulfo abbate de Parco de Lue, Thoma priore de Danestapla, Rogero capellano meo, Rogero le Bigod, Rogero de Stutevilla, Hugone de Creissi, Willelmo de Stutevilla, Roberto filio Bernardi, apud Clarendonam.

775. Confirmation by Henry de Meinil to the monks of Rievaulx of 13 acres of land of his fee in Broughton which Jordan Pain gave, and 2 acres of land which Alan (Barn) and Bernard, the men of the same Jordan, gave. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 80. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 125.

Omnibus filiis sancte matris ecclesie Henricus de Mainil salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo

et Sancte Marie et monachis Rievallis, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, xiij acras terre quas donavit illis Jordanus Pain de feudo meo in territorio de Broctun, et duas acras terre quas Alanus et Bernardus, homines ejusdem Jordani, eis dederunt, que simul juncte xv acre sunt, in quibus posite sunt domus illorum extra villam de Broctun. Et si forte contigerit quod Jordanus vel heredes ejus de ipsa elemosina molestiam eisdem monachis inferre voluerint, ego et heredes mei plenariam inde illis justitiam exhibebimus. Et sciendum quod si pro defectu servitii vel aliquo alio modo terra illa in meum dominicum vel heredum meorum inciderit, nos eandem elemosinam predictis monachis tenebimus absque contradictione et manutenebimus in perpetuum. Hanc ergo donationem illis concedo et confirmo liberam et quietam a me et heredibus meis et solutam ab omni terrena et seculari exactione, salvo servitio meo quod michi et heredibus meis debet ipse Jordanus et heredes ejus. His testibus: Willelmo clerico de Laceles, Roberto clerico de Martune, Willelmo de Tamtuna et Ricardo filio ejus, Ricardo de Crathorn serviente Rannulfi de Glanvilla, Adam Britone, Willelmo de Jerico.

Henry de Meinil was younger son of Stephen Meinil I, and brother of Robert de Meinil II.[1] He was amerced in 1180 on account of the pillage of a Norwegian ship cast ashore near Redcar, and in 1185 for a default as surety.[2] This charter and the last belong to the fee of Balliol.

776. Ratification of an agreement between Ingelram and Jocelin, bishops of Glasgow, and Robert de Brus concerning lands in Annandale. Robert has granted in alms to the church of Glasgow the churches of Moffat and Kirkpatrick which he used to hold in demesne, and he has confirmed the donation of the churches of Dryfesdale, Hoddom and Castlemilk. He also consents that he and his successors shall do homage to future bishops of Glasgow, just as he has done to Ingelram and Jocelin. 1174–1191.

From the original in the Public Record Office, Duchy of Lanc., Cartæ Misc., i, 39.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod hec est conventio que facta fuit inter Eng[elramum] episcopum Glasg[uensem] et Robertum de Brus, utriusque partis fide interposita, et finita et confirmata inter Joc[elinum] Glasg[uensem] episcopum et ipsum Robertum de Brus: quod sopita et remanente querela et controversia que vertebatur inter episcopos Glasg[uenses] et predictum Robertum de Brus super quibusdam terris in valle Anant, Robertus scilicet de Brus dedit et concessit Deo et ecclesie de Glasg[ua] et Eng[elramo] episcopo ejusque successoribus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam

[1] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 72. His description in the note on p. 78 of the *Chartul.* is incorrect.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 31 Hen. II, 68.

ecclesiam de Moffet et ecclesiam de Kirkepatric cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quas tunc temporis in dominio habebat. Concessit etiam et presenti scripto confirmavit ecclesie de Glasg[ua] et omnibus ejusdem ecclesie episcopis donationem ecclesie de Driuesdale et ecclesie de Hodelm et ecclesie de Castelmilc libere et quiete in perpetuum. Hac itaque finali concordia confirmata est pax inter ecclesiam de Glasg[ua] et episcopos ejusdem ecclesie et Robertum de Brus et heredes suos, ita tamen quod sicut prenominatus Robertus de Brus fecit homagium Eng[elramo] episcopo de Glasg[ua] et Joc[elino] successori ejus pro bono pacis et amore et consilio, ita ipse et heredes sui eorum successoribus homagium facient. His testibus, Symone archidiacono de Glasg[ua], Willelmo decano [de] Valle Anant, Wallevo decano de Dunfres, Willelmo persona de Lohmaban, Thoma persona de Kastelmilc, magistro Willelmo de Houeden, Willelmo et Waltero clericis episcopi. Teste etiam et concedente Roberto de Brus filio Roberti de Brus, Johanne de Vaus, Willelmo de Brus, Ivone de Crossebi, Udardo senescaldo Roberti de Brus, Ricardo de Crossebi.

Jocelin succeeded Ingelram as bishop of Glasgow in 1174.

In the same collection of deeds (Duchy of Lanc., Cartæ Misc., i, 55) is a grant to Robert de Brus of the lands in "Stratanant" belonging to the church of Glasgow, to be held in the same manner as his father had held them of the bishop. Unfortunately the left-hand side of the charter has been torn away, so that the name of the granting bishop is lost. It must have been John or Herbert (succeeded 1147), for the date of the deed lies between the death of Robert's father in 1142 and the death of the first witness, David, king of Scotland, in 1153. The other witnesses to the charter, which was granted at Carlisle, are Henry son [of the king, William son of] Dunecan, Hugh de Morevill, William son of Turgis, Randulf de Sules, William . . .

XIII.—BULMER FEE

777. Return made by David the lardener of the knights who held of Bertram de Bulmer by old and new feoffment. 1166.

Liber Rubeus de Scaccario, f. 119*d*. Pd. in *Red Book*, 428.

Venerabili domino suo et illustri regi Anglorum David lardarius suus salutem et fidele servitium. Domine, litteris istis vobis notifico quot milites Bertram de Bolemer de vestro feodo habuit, scilicet Aschetinus filius Gospatrici feodum j militis tempore regis H[enrici] avi vestri et modo similiter; idem predictus B[ertram] tenuit Suttone per feodum j militis tempore avi vestri et postea dedit predictum feodum de Suttone Galfrido de Valon[iis] per idem servitium j militis; Radulfus de Wiltone feodum dimidii militis tempore avi vestri et modo similiter; et ego David lardarius quintam partem militis tempore avi vestri et modo similiter; Willelmus Haget vj^{tam} partem militis tempore avi vestri et modo similiter; Hugo de Nortone x^{am} partem militis tempore avi vestri et modo similiter; Matheus de Punchardune v^{am} partem militis de novo feffamento; de suo autem dominio nullum debet servitium.

Of these feudal tenements the first three are illustrated by charters. Aschetil son of Gospatric was indifferently known as "de Ridale," "de Habton," or "de Bragebi," that is Brawby, where he was the tenant of the church of Hexham.

The tenement held by David the lardiner lay in Skelton. In 1189 Simon de Skelton was amerced for vert.[1] In 1210 Robert de Mulewat was amerced 20*s*. by the justices.[2] He gave to the monks of Fountains the service of 4*s*. 8*d*. from ½ carucate in Skelton, and John de Mulwath, his son, confirmed the gift.[3] David Lardiner died in 1271 seised of land and a mill in Skelton, held of Robert de Nevill,[4] and in 1303 John de Lythegrim held 1 carucate here of Ralph de Nevill for ¼ fee.[5]

William Haget's tenement appears to have been in Whenby. In 1202 Thomas Geri released to Terry (*Gericus*) de Gilling 1 bovate in Whenby, which Robert Haget held for 3*s*. yearly.[6] In 1271 William Haget, by his attorney Nicholas de Queneby, was party to a fine touching 4 bovates in Whenby.[7] In 1303 Helen or Ellis Haget held lands here of Ralph de Nevill of the Maulay fee, and probably of Nevill's own fee (formerly Bulmer).[8]

In 1156 Hugh de Norton rendered account of 2 hunting-horses (*fugatores*)

[1] *Pipe R.*, 1 Ric. I, 90.
[2] *ib.*, 12 John.
[3] Add. MS. 18276, f. 223.
[4] *Yorks. Ing. p. m.*, i, 118.
[5] *Kirkby's Quest*, 381.
[6] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 177.
[7] Feet of F., 54, n. 10.
[8] *Kirkby's Quest*, 379.

which he delivered to the king.[1] The tenement which he held of this fee has not been identified. That of Matthew de Punchardun was either in Grimston, par. Dunnington, or in Kepwick. In the last-named place it is possible that there was land belonging to the fee of Bulmer. In 1198 Richard Malebisse proffered 100*s.* for having the right of a knight's fee in Kepwick, Thornton and "Steniton" against Emma de Humez.[2]

In 1130 Bertram de Bulmer was pardoned Danegeld amounting to 66*s.* 4*d.*; in 1156 the remission was 40*s.*, and in 1162 it was 66*s.* 8*d.* These sums respectively represent the acquittance of the impost on 199, 120 and 200 carucates of land. As the estates in his tenure at these periods probably included a certain number of wardships, the figures are no guide to the extent of his feudal tenement; moreover, they may have included the lands which he held mediately, that is, of other tenants in chief.

The following table shows the component parts of the fee in 1086.

LAND OF THE KING.

Manor or Soc.	Holder T.R.E.	Locality of Manor.	Locality of Soc.	car.	bov.
S		(Easingwold)	Murton	2	4
S		,,	Thorpe Hall	3	0
S		,,	Sutton on the Forest	5	0
S		,,	Kelset Grange	3	0
S		,,	Thormanby	1	4
M	Gamel	Thornton Riseborough (half)		2	0[3]
2 M	Ulf / Cnut	Gt. and Lit. Habton		6	4
M	Cnut	Ryton		2	4
M	Gamel	North Holme		1	4
M	Grim	Welburn		1	0
—	—	Whenby (quarter)		2	0
M	Cnut	Raskelfe		8	0
M	Turbern	Skelton		2	6
[M]	Sonulf	Towthorpe		2	0

LAND OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

[2 M]	Sasford / Godric	Earswick		3	0
[M]	Sasford	Corteborne		3	0

LAND OF THE COUNT OF MORTAIN, HELD BY NIGEL.

M	Sonulf	Grimston (par. Dunnington)		2	0

LAND OF ROBERT MALET.

M	Archil	Thornton de Clay (half)		2	0
M	Aschil	Thormanby		4	0
—	Gamel	,,		0	4

778. Confirmation by Alexander III to Ansketil de Ridale of the towns of Whitton and Lilliesleaf (co. Roxburgh), and Brawby (co. York), bequeathed to him by Walter de Ridale, his brother. Souvigny, 18 May [1165].

From the original in the poss. of Sir J. W. Buchanan-Riddell, bart., Hepple.

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[1] *Pipe R.*, 4 Hen. II, 146. [2] Pipe R., 10 Ric. I.

[3] There were 4 car. in the manor, half of which remained Crown land.

[4] Lagman and Sonulf each had a manor, together 3 car. and 3 bov., and Carle had a manor of 2 car. and 6 bov. The Summary assigns 6 car. to the king.

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio Anskitillo de Ridal' militi, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum, et vota que a rationis tramite non discordant, effectu sunt prosequente complenda. Eapropter, dilecte in Domino fili, tuis justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, ea que Walterius de Ridale frater tuus testamentum in obitu suo faciens tibi noscitur reliquisse, videlicet villas Witunnes,[1] Lilescleve,[2] et Brahebi,[3] et cetera bona a quibuscunque juste tibi collata, conventionem quoque inter te et Huctredum sacerdotem super villa de Lillescliv', mediante karissimo in Christo filio nostro M[alcolmo] illustri Scotthorum rege, de utriusque partis assensu rationabiliter factam et autentico scripto ejusdem regis firmatam, quemadmodum in eodem scripto contineri dinoscitur, tibi et heredibus tuis auctoritate apostolice sedis integre confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, statuentes ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere, vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum. Datum Silviniaci,[4] xv. kal. Junii.[5]

Brawby belonged to the fee of the archbishop and was attached to the prebend of Salton, which archbishop Thurstan gave to the prior of Hexham to hold *ex officio*.[6] Ansketil de Ridale held Brawby of the prior of Hexham. He also held lands of the Bulmer fee, and for that reason this and the following document are inserted here.

The charter is interesting for its reference to a bequest of land by will. Such bequests were prohibited *c.* 1189; Pollock and Maitland, *Hist. of Engl. Law* (1st ed.), ii, 325.

The editor is indebted to Mr. Robert Gladstone, junior, for the text of this and the following document with the observations and notes.

This bull, and that which follows, were printed in 1887, somewhat inaccurately, by C. J. Bates in a paper entitled "Three Papal Bulls confirmatory of the possessions of the Riddells of Riddell [co. Roxburgh]" (*Archaeologia Aeliana*, vol. 12 (1887), pp. 191–203, the Latin text of the present bull being given on p. 202). The first bull in that paper was granted by pope Adrian IV, dated 8 Apr. [1156], and addressed, like the present bull, to Ansketil de Ridale. It mentions his lands in Roxburghshire, but (probably by an oversight) omits "Brahebi" (Brawby). In all other respects it closely resembles the present bull. All three bulls are in the

[1] Over and Nether Whitton, co. Roxburgh. Above the "u" in "Witunes" is a mark of abbreviation, which presumably indicates the second "n."

[2] Lilliesleaf (properly Lillascliff), co. Roxburgh.

[3] Brawby, co. York. Bates (p. 198) could not identify "Brahebi," and thought it was in Scotland.

[4] Professor Tait has cleverly identified this place for me as the Cluniac priory of Souvigny, between Bourges and Clermont; ed. E. Y. C.

[5] Attached is the leaden "bulla" of pope Alexander III, hung by plaited threads of faded material, apparently yellowish-green and red.

[6] *Hexham Priory* (Surtees Soc.), i, 58.

possession of Sir J. W. Buchanan-Riddell, bart., at Hepple, Rothbury, Northumberland, who kindly permitted the writer of these observations, on 26 June 1914, to revise Bates's texts with the originals. The year-dates of the first and second bulls can be ascertained through the place where granted, by means of the papal itineraries in Jaffé's *Regesta* (2nd ed. 1885–8), but this method is not applicable to the third bull, in which the place of issue is illegible. The present bull is wrongly endorsed, in a modern hand, with the date 1160. A short abstract of it is printed (from Bates) in Jaffé's *Regesta*, vol. 2, Suppl. p. 762.

Walter de Ridale received from king David I of Scotland, about 1140, an extensive grant of lands in Roxburghshire, namely at Lilliesleaf and Whitton.[1] By his will he left his lands in Roxburghshire, and also at Brawby, to his brother, Ansketil de Ridale, the will being confirmed by pope Hadrian IV on 8 April 1156, and by pope Alexander III on 18 May 1165. Ansketil de Ridale, living in 1166, had issue by his wife Asceria three sons:[2] (1) William, who married Matilda Corbet, succeeded, and died without issue;[3] (2) Walter, who also succeeded, and died apparently unmarried; (3) Patrick,[4] who succeeded (about 1175) to both the Roxburghshire and Yorkshire estates, and lived till about 1215.[5] He had two sons:[6] (1) Walter, who succeeded to the Roxburghshire estates, and was the ancestor of the Riddells of that ilk;[7] (2) Nicholas, who received from his father Patrick the Yorkshire lands.

Going back, it would seem that Ansketil had a younger brother, Robert de Ridale, who granted land at Wombleton to Rievaulx Abbey.[8] This Robert, or a man of the same name, with

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[1] See the charter printed (with too late a date) in Sir A. C. Lawrie's *Early Scottish Charters* (1905), pp. 179–180, with notes on p. 424. For two unindexed earlier references to the same Walter, see *ib.*, p. 112 *bis;* see also the index under *Riddale*, an absurd spelling, which never occurs so far as I am aware. He prints the charter in question from a seventeenth-century copy by Sir James Balfour of Denmiln, Lyon King of Arms (1600–57).

[2] This is proved by a charter, of which a copy is preserved in the MS. Visitation of Durham in 1615, where, however, the charter is wrongly used to establish the early part of a pedigree of Riddell of Gateshead (Heralds' College, MS. C. 32, p. 54, and Vincent's MS. 118, pp. 27a to 28). The editions of the Visitation printed in 1820 and 1887 give the bare pedigree without vouchers, and are therefore useless. This is an abstract of the charter:

> [1220 *circ.*] Walter de Ridale confirms to Robert de Barnoldeby, son of Robert, the tofts and crofts which his father Robert held in the grantor's township of Witton (Whitton, co. Roxburgh), in the times of the grantor's grandfather, Ankentin de Ridale, of the grantor's uncles, Walter and William de Ridale, and of the grantor's father, Patrick de Ridale. Witnesses, Ralph de Ridale, Adam de Witton. No seal mentioned.

The seventeenth-century copyist has given the surname as "Ridell" throughout, which is impossible, as at this time the family charters in the *Liber de Melros* (Bannatyne Club, 1857) all show the spelling "Ridale." A totally distinct family spelled its name as "Ridel" (without any "de") at this time (see Bain's paper in the *Genealogist*, N.S., vol. 6, pp. 1–3). The copyist has also blundered over the name "Ankentini," which he has written "Dukentini," being no doubt misled by the old triangular "D." Compare the charter of Robert de Bernolvebi (senior) to Melrose Abbey, of land in Whitton, "pro anima Ancketini de Ridale, domini mei, qui terram meam mihi dedit" (*Liber de Melros*, n. 154).

[3] That William was the elder is proved by the *Rievaulx Chartul.*, n. 105.

[4] He was a considerable benefactor to Melrose Abbey, and frequently occurs in the *Liber de Melros*.

[5] *ib.*, n. 300. He was dead in 1209.—Ed. E. Y. C.

[6] *ib.*, nos. 156, 158, 160.

[7] He occurs frequently in the *Liber de Melros*.

[8] *Rievaulx Chartul.*, p. 285.

his wife Alice, and their sons Alan and Walter, granted lands at Melmerby to Fountains Abbey.[1] No doubt the Alan de Ridale who occurs in the Pipe Rolls of Henry II (1170–2) is this Alan. On 24 March 1174–5 Alan de Ridale, and Matilda Fitz-Gervase his wife, assent to an agreement with Rievaulx Abbey regarding the lands of Bowforth.

779. Grant of protection by Alexander III to W. de Ridale for himself and his possessions, especially of the towns of Lilliesleaf, (Over and Nether) Whitton, half that of Lanton (?), and that of Brawby, which his father and progenitors held of the church of Hexham. Dated 10 May [*c.* 1170].

From the original in the poss. of Sir J. W. Buchanan-Riddell, bart.

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilecto filio W. . . . de Ridal, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Sacrosancta Romana ecclesia devotos et humiles filios ex assuete pietatis officio propensiori cura consuevit diligere, et ne pravorum hominum molestiis agitentur, eos sue protectionis munimine tanquam pia mater est solita confovere. Eapropter, dilecte in Domino fili, devotionem quam bone memorie Anschetill[us] pater tuus circa Beatum Petrum et nos ipsos exhibuit, studiosius ad memoriam revocantes, personam tuam cum omnibus bonis que impresentiarum legitime possides, aut in futurum justis modis prestante Domino poteris adipisci, sub Beati Petri et nostram protectionem suscipimus; specialiter autem villam de Lillescleve, et dimidiam Langetun',[2] et villas de Witun',[3] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, villam etiam de Brahebi, quemadmodum eam pater et progenitores tui ab ecclesia de Hextoldesham tenuerunt, conventionem quoque inter Huctredum sacerdotem et predictum patrem tuum super villa de Lillesclive rationabiliter factam, et a nobis confirmatam, devotioni tue auctoritate apostolica confirmamus, et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, statuentes ut si te in aliquo [gravari][4] presenseris, libere tibi liceat ad sedem apostolicam appellare. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum fas sit hanc nostre protectionis et confirmationis paginam infringere, seu personam [et] bona tua temere perturbare. Si quis autem [hoc][5] attemptare presumpserit, indignationem [om]nipotentis[6] Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, se noverit incursurum . . . .,[7] vi. Idus Maii.[8]

Mr. Robert Gladstone, junior, has added the following observations:

The bull is printed on p. 203 of Bates's paper. A short abstract of it is printed in Jaffé's *Regesta*, vol. 2, Suppl. p. 766.

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[1] Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense* (1758), p. 181. Three daughters are also mentioned, two of them being married, namely, Alice, Basillia, and Muriel (*ib.*).

[2] Presumably Lanton, near Jedburgh.

[3] *i.e.* Over and Nether Whitton, co. Roxburgh.

[4] MS. mutilated. [5] MS. mutilated; the top of the "h" is just visible.

[6] MS. mutilated. [7] MS. mutilated by a hole having a frayed edge.

[8] The pope's "bulla" is attached.

The bull is wrongly endorsed, in a modern hand, with the date 1180, a date unwisely accepted by Jaffé in default of anything better. The precise date cannot be ascertained, as in the preceding bull, because the place of issue is illegible, but it must be after the return of Bulmer's *carta* in 1166, and not later than 10 May 1181, for pope Alexander III died on 30 Aug. 1181.

Bates extends the defective name of the grantee to "Walterio," but the true reading is probably "Willelmo." In the original, where the name should be, there is a hole in the parchment, and the edges of the hole are badly stained with tincture of galls, so that nothing is now visible. But early in the 18th century, Sir James Dalrymple saw this document, and noted the hole, and could only see the top of a "W" (*Collections concerning Scottish History* (1705), p. 349). It has been shown that Ansketil de Ridale had three sons, William, Walter, and Patrick, all of whom succeeded in turn to the estates. That William was the eldest is proved by the *Rievaulx Chartul.*, n. 105. There are many references to him and his wife, Matilda Corbet, in the *Liber de Melros.* He died without issue, and Walter his brother, who succeeded, died apparently unmarried. Patrick, undoubtedly the third son, appears to have succeeded in or shortly before 1176.[1] It would seem, therefore, that the present bull must be at least as early as 1176.

780. Grant by Asceria, relict of Asketil de Habton, to the monks of Rievaulx of the carucate in Welburn which was of her dowry and which the said Asketil, by the consent of his heir William, granted to the monks. 1166–1176.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 65*d* (old f. 61*d*). Pd. in *Chartul.*, 61, n. 105.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Asceria quondam uxor Ansketilli de Habbedunum salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carte mea confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Rievalle de duario meo illam carrucatam terre in Wellebruna cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, quam carrucatam terre aliquando tenuit Ansketillus vir meus et concessu et bona voluntate Willelmi heredis nostri eisdem monachis concessit. Hec omnia concessi eis post obitum viri mei cum sine viro essem in perpetuam elemosinam libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione, ita quod ego nunquam nec aliquis pro me domum Rievallis de his predictis vexabimus nec aliquam calumpniam inferemus. Hanc donationem firmiter tenendam et fideliter observandam manu propria affidavi in manu vicecomitisse, videlicet Bert[he] uxoris vicecomitis Rannulfi de Glanvilla. Preterea accepi escambium pro terra illa vivente viro meo in Flastona. His testibus, Rannulfo vicecomite, Roberto de Sproxtun, Jordano [En]veiset, Olivero filio Willelmi de Staingrif, Roberto clerico vicecomitis, Willelmo filio Drogonis, Petro de Surd[evals] et Roberto filio ejus, Tocheman[no] et Henrico filio ejus, Briano clerico et Jacobo filio ejus, Bertha

[1] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 108.

vicecomitissa, Matilda filia ejus, Matilda filia Tochema[nni], Eda uxore Briani clerici, Helewis filia eorum, Othild uxore Godwini Givenout.

It is unusual to find six ladies attesting a charter. Bertha de Glanvill was the daughter of Theobald de Valoignes, lord of Parham. Her husband, Ranulf de Glanvill, was sheriff of York from Michaelmas, 1163, to Easter, 1170, and again from Michaelmas, 1175, to Michaelmas, 1189. It was possibly during the earlier period that this charter was executed, if we may judge by the attestation of Robert de Sproxton, Jordan Envaiset, William son of Drew, and Brian the clerk.

781. Notitia of a gift by Eda, daughter of Asketil de Habton, to the nuns of Keldholme of 1 carucate in Habton; and by William son of Ingald of Little Habton of 2 bovates in Little Habton. (Confirmed by John in 1201.) *c.*1163–1185.

Rot. Chartarum, 86.

. . . ex dono Ede filie Askilli de Abbeton unam carrucatam terre in Habeton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra; ex dono Willelmi filii Ingaldi de Parva Habeton duas bovatas terre in Parva Habeton cum tofto quod fuit Wlrici et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra.

Asketil de Habton, or de Ridale, son of Gospatric, was sometime the tenant under Bertram de Bulmer of 1 carucate in Welburn, which Bertram gave to Rievaulx.[1] See the charter of Asceria, wife of Asketil, and the notes to the following charter.

782. Grant by Bertram de Bulmer to Asketil son of Gospatric de Brageby of 11 bovates in Flaxton, in exchange for 1 carucate which Asketil held of the grantor's fee in Welburn; to hold in fee by the service formerly done for that carucate, without increase of service for the 3 bovates granted in augmentation. 1147–1163.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 141. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 114.

Bertram[mus] de Bulemer omnibus hominibus suis et amicis et vicinis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem cum Dei benedictione. Sciatis me dedisse in escambio Aschetillo filio Gospatrici de Bragebi xj bovatas terre in Flacstune pro una carrucata terre quam tenebat de feodo meo in Welleburn; itaque volo et concedo quod ipse Aschetillus et heredes sui teneant xj bovatas in feodo et hereditate de me et de heredibus meis et cum omnibus liberis consuetudinibus et eodem servitio quod faciebant de predicta carrucata terre de Welleburn et nullo modo crescet[2] aliquid servitium quod michi vel heredibus meis pertineat propter iij bovatas terre de incremento. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus Aschetillo et heredibus suis illam terram contra illos quorum terra fuit et contra omnes alios. Hoc escam-

[1] *Chartul.*, 61.

[2] "crescent"; Chartul.

bium feci testibus, Aschetillo filio meo qui illud escambium concessit et domino Ailredo abbate Rievallis et domino Mauricio et Roberto de Buissei et Serlone.

Bertram de Bulmer held land in Flaxton of the abbey of St. Mary, York. See the "Fossard" fee. Patrick de Ridale, youngest son and ultimately heir of his father Aschetil, gave to the monks of Rievaulx a right of way through the moor of Habton.[1] Patrick also gave 3 bovates in Flaxton to St. Peter's, York. In 1176 he owed 10*m.* for a recognition touching a tenement,[2] and in 1191 he gave ½*m.* for a writ of *mort d'ancestor* touching a rent of 4*m.* in Brawby.[3] In 1193 he owed 20*m.* for having a recognition of the death of his brother, either in the king's court or in the court of St. Peter, York, against the prior of Hexham, touching Brawby.[4] He was amerced in 1195 for a default. In Michaelmas term, 1209, Nicholas de Ridale demanded a moiety of the manor of Habton against Godsgift the physician (*Deodatus medicus*) and the other moiety against Angot (or Amiote), the Jew of Pontefract, in which they intruded themselves contrary to the terms of their mortgages. He proffered a mark of gold to have another inquiry whether Patrick his father gave the land to him (Nicholas), and if Patrick was in seisin thereof 5 years before he borrowed money from the said Jews.[5] The result, though not recorded, was favourable to Nicholas, and he evidently recovered possession. In 1217, having been of the party of the barons, he returned to allegiance.[6] It appears that by 1229 he had become a monk at Meaux.[7] William his son assumed the name of Habton, and in 1231 warranted to the prior of Ellerton land in Habton against Ranulf son of Richard and Odierna his wife.[8] In 1243 William de Habton held of the honor of Robert de Nevill 1 fee in Great and Little Habton, Ryton (*Rithem*) and (North) Holme.[9] William son of William son of Nicholas de Habbeton gave to the nuns of Keldholme, by the Dove, 10 bovates in the fields of Little Habton with arable land in Benediflat, pasture in Milnegreve near the bridge of Newsham, arable land in Hornse and Goldilandes, common of pasture in Hornse and over his moor of Great Habton for 200 sheep and in Little Habton for their beasts.[10] The same William de Habton held his lands in Habton and Ryton in 1284–5 of the heirs of Nevill.[11]

783. Grant by Bertram de Bulmer to the poor men of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 2 bovates of land in Sutton (under Galtres) with a messuage, pasturage, easements of timber for their buildings, wood for fuel, and acquittance of pannage of their swine. 1130–1136.

Charter R., 22 Ed. I, m. 7. See *Cal. Chart. R.*, 1257–1300, p. 445.

Bertramus de Bolemere omnibus amicis suis Francis et Anglis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis duas bovatas terre in Sutuna et mansum quoddam ubi hedificia fratrum ejusdem hospitalis sunt posita et communem pasturam ejusdem ville in bosco et

[1] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 289.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 108.
[3] *ib.*, 3 Ric. I.
[4] *ib.*, 5 Ric. I.
[5] Cur. Reg. R., 62, m. 1; Pipe R., 11 John.
[6] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 331.
[7] *Close R.*, 1227–1231, p. 238.
[8] Feet of F., 25, n. 103; Assize R., 1042, m. 7.
[9] *Testa*, 364.
[10] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 156; *Mon. Angl.*, v. 655.
[11] *Kirkby's Quest*, 122

plano, in villa et extra villam, in viis et in semitis, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et mariscis, et in omnibus aisiamentis que ad eandem villam pertinent, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam et liberam et immunem ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus et exactionibus et auxiliis et ab omni humano et seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum. Preterea vero sciendum est me concessisse predictis pauperibus materiem de meo bosco ad sua hedificia preparanda et suis porcis pastum in meo bosco absque consuetudine pannagii et boscum ad suum ignem. Quam etiam elemosinam warentizabimus et tuebimur contra omnes homines stabilem imperpetuum. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quatinus prenominati pauperes habeant et possideant suprascriptam elemosinam libere et quiete et honorifice sicut presens carta testatur, quam feci pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum et pro animabus patrum nostrorum et matrum nostrarum et parentum et successorum nostrorum ut simus participes omnium orationum et elemosinarum que fiunt vel facienda sunt in illa domo Dei sancta nocte et die. Hujus elemosine testes sunt, Hugo decanus ecclesie Sancti Petri, Hugo de Sotovagina, Serlo can[onicus], Hosti Lecholf can[onicus], Eustachius filius Johannis, Robertus de Widevill, Johannes larden[arius], Thomas filius Uvieth.

784. Notitia of the gifts made to the church of St. Mary of Marton (in Galtres) and the canons by Bertram de Bulmer (as confirmed by Henry de Nevill, his grandson), namely, the site of the priory, the town of Marton with the church ; also 30 acres of land in Burnsall and Thorpe in Craven with pasture for 300 sheep and 30 cows. *c.*1155–1166.

From the original in Brit. Mus., Cott. ch. xi, 42. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 199, n. 2.

. . . donum et elemosinam Bertrami be Bulemer, avi mei, quam ipse predicte domui [et] antedictis canonicis donavit, scilicet locum de Marton cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, videlicet villa de Marton cum ecclesia ejusdem ville et cum omnibus pertinentiis in bosco et plano et aquis et molendinis, in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus aliis, sola et quieta ab omnibus secularibus actionibus et servitiis que terre pertinent, sicut carta Bertrami avi mei fundatoris ejusdem loci testatur.

Et triginta acras terre in communi territorio de Brinneshale et de Thorp in Cravena cum omnibus pertinentiis que ad terram pertinent et pasturam ad trecentas oves et ad triginta vaccas per communem pasturam de prenominatis Brinneshale et Thorp, que scilicet sunt de feodo meo, tenendas et habendas libere et quiete ab omnibus consuetudinibus et actionibus que terre pertinent, sicut carta Bertrami de Bulemer donatoris hujus elemosine testatur.

In addition to confirming the above and other gifts to the priory of Marton, Henry de Nevill (*c.* 1193–1227) gave the church of the blessed and

ever Virgin Mary of Marton for the support of the canons and brethren there and the church of All Saints of Sutton(-under-Galtres) with the advowson.[1] He and his immediate ancestors held Marton of the fee of Fossard (Maulay). In 1242 the vicarage of Sutton-under-Galtres had altarage, a messuage lately held by Hugh de Wavill (the vicar ?), tithe of corn and pulse of Huby, hay tithe of the parish of Sutton and 12 acres of land in the field of Huby belonging to the chapel of Huby.[2] In 1249 the prior of Marton was enjoined to complete the number of the brethren (to 24 canons of the order of St. Augustine) before Easter following, or the archbishop would himself proceed to do so.[3]

Sutton had been given by Bertram de Bulmer before 1166 to Geoffrey de Valoignes in marriage with Emma his daughter. In 1167 "Sutton" of Geoffrey de Valoignes was amerced 1*m.* for forest trespass.[4] Geoffrey died in 1169. His relict afterwards became the wife of Geoffrey de Nevill, who was surety for a Yorkshire man convicted of recreancy in 1170,[5] and in 1176 the land of Geoffrey de Nevill in Sutton rendered account of 2*m.* for forest trespass.[6] In 1187 the town of Sutton paid 45*s.* for 30 acres of rye (*siligo*) and 30 acres of oats, grown within the forest.[7] Geoffrey de Nevill accounted in 1190 for scutage of the fee of Bertram de Bulmer, namely 30*s.* 8*d.* in respect of $3\frac{1}{15}$ fees.[8] He was dead in 1193, and Emma de Humez, his relict, gave 20*m.* to hold her inheritance in peace until the king returned to the realm or directed otherwise.[9] She died in 1208, and her son, Henry de Nevill, proffered £100 and a palfrey for seisin of 3 knights' fees in Raskelfe and Sutton, late of Emma de Humez, his mother, and the king took his homage.[10] He died in 1227, in which year Alice his relict demanded against Robert de Auford[11] a third of 10 bovates in Kepwick, against William de Brackenbergh a third of a mill in Kepwick and of 1 carucate in Raskelfe, against Paul de Lilling a third of 1 carucate in Sheriff Hutton and of 2 bovates in Lilling, and against Hugh de Wavill a third of 40 acres of land in Sutton-under-Galtres, as her dower. Paul called to warranty the prior of Malton, and the others called to warranty Robert son of Meldred and Isabel his wife.[12]

785. Quit-claim by Robert Fitz-Meldred to St. Peter and the prebends of Driffield and Strensall of the land and vestures in the forest of Galtres, touching which there was a dispute between Henry de Nevill his predecessor and the men of Haxby in the court of St. Peter of York, namely from the place where the cross stood in the days of Bertram de Bulmer, the king's baron, and of Nicholas de Trailli and Hugh Murdac, canons of York, to Ellerpits, thence westward to Redkerr and along the brook of the same to the road (?) of Houkeshill, then southward below Houkeshill on the east side where the road lies to the head of Grenthwaite towards the east. For this, Walter de Wisebek and John Romayn, canons of York, gave him 40 marks. 1227–1228.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. ii, f. 39*d.*

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis hoc presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Robertus filius Meldr[edi] salutem. Noveritis

[1] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 135.
[2] *Reg. Gray*, 92.
[3] *ib.*, 261.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 98.
[5] *ib.*, 16 Hen. II, 44
[6] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 113.
[7] *ib.*, 33 Hen. II.
[8] *ib.*, 2 Ric. I.
[9] *ib.*, 5 Ric. I.
[10] *R. de Fin.*, 423.
[11] Or "Alford."
[12] Cur. Regis R., 97, m. 5*d.*

me concessisse et quietam clamasse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beati Petri Eboracensis et prebendis de Driffeld et Strensale, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram cum vestura in foresta de Galtres de qua contentio fuit inter Henricum de Nevil antecessorem meum ex una parte et homines de Haxeby ex altera in curia Beati Petri apud Eboracum per preceptum domini regis, infra has divisas, a loco ubi crux stetit tempore Bertrami de Bulmer, baronis domini regis, et Nicholai de Trilli et Hugonis de Murdac, canonicorum Eboracensium, usque inter Ellerpittes et sic versus occidentem usque Redker et sic in longitudine de Redker sicut rivulus extendit usque villam[1] de Houkeshill et sic versus austrum usque sub Houkeshill ex parte orientali sicut via extendit usque capud Grenthwayt versus orientem secundum limites [qui] facti sunt; sine aliquo retenemento, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum omnibus aisiamentis et libertatibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, tenendam et habendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, integre, honorifice, pacifice, et quiete ab omni servitio, consuetudine, exactione et demanda. Pro hac autem concessione et quieta clamatione magistri Walterus de Wisebek et Johannes Romanus canonici Eboracenses dederunt michi quadraginta marcas. Quapropter ego Robertus filius Meldredi et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram cum pertinentiis canonicis predictarum prebendarum contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Kokefeld tunc vicecomiti Eboracensi, Simone fratre ejus, Galfrido filio Roberti filii Meldr[edi], Thoma de Pirrow, Bernardo filio Galfridi, Roberto de Alford, Willelmo Boniface, Willelmo de Bolbis, Galfrido de Cuntona, Nicholao de Routheclive, Adam de Langtoft, Gilberto Brakenbiry et multis aliis.

Nicholas de Trailli was prebendary of Haxby and Strensall in 1166–1167, as was John Romayne at the time of this release. Hugh Murdac must then have been prebendary of Driffield in 1160–1167, as Walter de Wisebech was in 1225 and later.

786. Grant by Emma de Humez to Robert de Humez of 6 bovates in the town of Thormanby, late of Godfrey de Meinil his uncle, with the chief messuage, to hold to him and his heirs issuing of Alice de Arches his wife, doing forinsec service of that land where 15 carucates make a knight's fee. 1193–1208.

From an original ch. (?); Dodsw. MS. xxx, f. 137*d*.

Emma de Humez omnibus videntibus vel audientibus hanc cartam tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Roberto de Humez pro homagio et servitio suo sex bovatas terre in villa de Thormodebi que fuerunt Godefridi de Meinil avunculi sui, cum

[1] *Sic*, for "viam."

capitali messuagio, habendas et tenendas sibi et heredibus suis, quos de Alicia de Arches uxore sua genuit, de me et heredibus meis in feudum et hereditatem, libere et quiete ab ommi servitio et consuetudine et exactione; faciendo inde forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad sex bovatas terre unde quindecim carucatas faciunt servitium unius militis, etc. Testibus, Willelmo de Turs, Roberto de Barchwrth, Radulfo de Barchewrth, Symone de Turs, Rogero de Punchard[un], Willelmo de Arel, Petro filio Noel, Noel filio Yol, Willelmo de Barton tunc seneschaldo, Waltero Mansel, et multis aliis.

Reference to the family of Humez will be found in the notes to a Swinden ch. (Percy fee).

787. Notitia of a gift by Alan de Wilton, for a priory of canons of the order of Sempringham, to the canons of that order of the town of Owton in Hartness (except the service of Thomas de Flecham), 12 bovates in Hutton by Rudby, 1 carucate in Upleatham, 2 bovates in West Coatham, ½ carucate in Middleton-in-Cleveland. (Confirmed by King John in 1204.)

R. Chartarum, p. 127.

. . . Deo et Beate Marie et ordini de Samplingham rationabilem donationem quam Alanus de Wilton eis fecit ad faciendum quemdam prioratum ejusdem ordinis canonicorum de tota villa de Ovetona in Herternes, excepto servitio Thome de Flecham, et de xij bovatis terre in Hottona juxta Rodeby et in Huplium de una carrucata terre et in Westcotum de duabas bovatis terre et in Midletona in Cliveland de dimidia carrucata terre cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis per servitium quod in carta predicti Alani quam inde habent continetur . . .

The intended foundation of a priory of canons of the order of Sempringham did not take effect, nor does the town of Owton, in the parish of Hart, co. Durham, appear to have become the alms of any religious institution. The remainder of Alan de Wilton's gift was soon afterwards in the possession of the brethren of the hospital of St. Nicholas at Yarm. Some years later than 1204, apparently after 1215, Alan de Wilton, whom I suppose to have been nephew of the donor to the canons of Sempringham, gave to the hospital of St. Nicholas, Yarm, for the health of the soul of Mary his wife, Ralph his father, Cecily his mother, lord Walter de Gray, archbishop of York, Peter de Brus and Joan his wife, and William son of Peter (de Goodmanham), 12 bovates of land in the demesne of Hutton by Rudby with tofts, crofts, and the chief messuage, rendering 2*m.* yearly for all services except Danegeld; also 6 bovates in Middleton by Leven, held by the donor of Jollan de Amundevill and Walter Surdevall; to hold in alms for the maintenance of 3 chaplains to celebrate mass in the hospital and for 13 poor folks in food and clothing with bed provided. The witnesses were William de Tampton, Robert de Acclum, Gregory de Levingthorp and Adam Buch.[1]

It will be observed that the donor made provision at the hospital of Yarm of exactly the same character as that made by William son of Peter

[1] Chartul. of Healaugh, f. 113.

de Goodmanham, when he founded the priory of Ellerton. Alan de Wilton appears to have married as his first wife Mary, a kinswoman of this William son of Peter; he was himself a benefactor to the priory of Ellerton. After the transfer of the hospital of Yarm to Healaugh, Alan made several gifts to the canons of Healaugh, one being for the health of the soul of Amicia (or Avice), his then wife, of Mary his late wife, others named in the last-recited charter, master Matthew archdeacon of Cleveland (occ. 1225), Thomas (de Wilton) the donor's brother, Peter de Brus II[1] and his wife and William de Tamton and his wife, granting the hospital of St. Nicholas of Yarm with all its belongings, near and far.[2] In another charter he gave to Healaugh 12 bovates in Hutton-Rudby, 6 bovates in Middleton-on-Leven, and 1 carucate in Upleatham, held by the donor of Henry de Ferlington;[3] he also gave by a further grant the service of his tenants holding 9 bovates in Hutton-Rudby.[4] Many of his neighbours in Cleveland also gave alms to Healaugh. A charter of Alan de Wilton with his seal attached is in the Treasury at Durham.[5] In it he grants land at Owton to Finchale priory.

Alan de Wilton, the elder, obtained a charter from king John on 28 April, 1204 (the day previous to the king's confirmation of his gift to the canons of Sempringham), granting him licence to enclose his wood of Riseborough, in Thornton-Riseborough, and to make a free park there and run his hounds therein, also to have warren at Wilton, (West) Coatham, Lazenby and Lackenby, and to be exempt from juries and assizes, save those relating to certain crown pleas or pleas of the forest.[6] This exemption suggests that Alan was well advanced in years.

788. Grant by Alan de Wilton, for the health of the soul of Thomas his brother and for the health of William son of Peter (de Goodmanham) and (Alice) his wife and for the souls of his father and mother and of John de Bulemer, to the canons of Ellerton for their support and that of 13 poor folks and for lights at the altar of St. Lawrence in that church and for the support of a chaplain to celebrate at that altar, of 6 bovates in Habton and 2 bovates in Marton and the mill of Marton with the suit of his customary tenants of Thornton (Riseborough) to the 16th measure (his own grain and that of his heirs from their demesne of Thornton (Riseborough) to be quit of multure); and 3 tofts and 3½ acres in Little Edston, which the donor has by the gift of Matthew de Marton. 1212–1219.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 343. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 978, n. 9.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Alanus de Wilton salutem. Noveritis me, divine pietatis intuitu, pro salute mea et sponse mee et Thome fratris mei et omnium parentum meorum et mearum et pro salute Willelmi filii Petri et sponse sue et omnium parentum suorum et suarum et pro omnibus qui hanc elemosinam manutenebunt et beneficient huic domui et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et Johannis de Bulemer et omnium parentum meorum et mearum et omnium antecessorum meorum et heredum, dedisse et con-

[1] He succeeded his father in 1222.
[2] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 142.
[3] *ib.*, n. 2.
[4] *ib.*, 143, n. 5. An earlier gift included parcels of land in West Coatham; n. 19.
[5] *Priory of Finchale*, 150.
[6] *R. Chart.*, 127*b*.

cessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et canonicis de Elreton ad sustentationem eorum et tresdecem pauperum qui ibi pascentur in perpetuum, ad inveniendum lumen ad altare Sancti Laurentii in ecclesia eorundem canonicorum et ad sustentandum unum capellanum qui ad idem altare Sancti Laurentii in perpetuum celebrabit pro omnibus qui hanc elemosinam manutenebunt et benefacient predicte domui, sex bovatas terre in Parva Habbeton cum toftis et croftis, cum prato et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aisiamentis in villa et extra, faciendo forinsecum servitium sicut carte testantur quas inde habeo de dominis meis; et duas bovatas terre in Marton, cum toftis et croftis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis et aisiamentis in villa et extra, faciendo forinsecum servitium sicut carta testatur quam inde habeo de dominis meis; et molendinum meum de Marton cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et sequela sua sicut carte testantur quas inde habeo de dominis meis; et totam sequelam custumariorum meorum de Thorneton qui ad idem molendinum bladum suum molent ad sextum decimum vas, et braseum suum sine multura. Et ego et heredes mei molemus ad idem molendinum sine multura de propria domo nostra de Thorneton. Dedi etiam eidem conventui tria tofta et tres acras terre et dimidiam arabiles et quatuor prati acras in Parva Edeston que habui de dono Mathei de Marton. Has autem predictas terras dedi predictis canonicis cum molendino in perpetuam elemosinam, habendas et tenendas adeo liberas et quietas cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sicut eas melius et liberius tenui de dominis meis. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus dictis canonicis dictas terras et molendinum contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Widone de Hellebec, Roberto de Acclum, Thoma de Wilton, Willelmo filio Petri, Willelmo filio Ade de Garton, Olivero de Gunneby, Petro filio Thome, Willelmo de Bolebech, Willelmo de Bereby, Eustacio filio Willelmi de Malton.

In addition to these gifts the donor gave to St. Mary and St. Lawrence and the canons of Ellerton, for the health of King John and for the health of the soul of Mary, the donor's wife, of Robert de Turneham (*d.* 1213) and Joan his wife, of William son of Peter (de Goodmanham) and Alice his wife, 12 bovates in Holme-on-the-Wolds, next the land of the canons of Watton with 7 tofts and crofts, 7 bovates in Great Barugh with tofts and crofts, and 7 skeps of salt yearly from his salt-pits at West Coatham.[1] William de Habbeton, son of Nicholas son of Patrick (de Ryedale), gave 12 bovates in Little Habton, to hold by doing forinsec service where 8 carucates make a knight's fee.[2] In 1219 Agnes, relict of Gilbert de Habeton, quit-claimed to John, prior, and the convent of Ellerton, her dower right in 6 bovates in Habton.[3]

Some observations on the donor of these alms to Ellerton will be found in the notes to a charter of Hutton-Rudby in the fee of Fossard. The descent of the younger line of the Bulmer family bristles with difficulties.

[1] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 340*d.*; *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 977*b*, n. 7.
[2] *ib.*, 978, n. 8; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 341.
[3] Feet of F., 14, n. 70.

Before making any attempt to deal with the problem it is well to review the tenures of the Bulmer estates in 1166. (1) Geoffrey de Valoignes in right of Emma his wife, daughter of Bertram de Bulmer (died 1166), held 4 fees of William Fossard, (2) and one fee of William de Percy; (3) David Lardiner made a return for William de Bulmer, probably a minor, of the fees which Bertram, father of William, had recently held; (4) these included ½ fee held by Ralph de Wilton; (5) Stephen de Bulmer held 5 fees of the fee of Muschamps in Northumberland and 1¾ fee of new feoffment, of which Thomas his son held one fee; (6) the same Stephen held 1 fee of the bishop of Durham, (7) and 1 fee of the honor of Skipton; (8) William de Bulmer held 1 fee of Roger de Mowbray. Coming down to 1243 we find these fees held as follows: (1) Robert de Nevill held 5 fees in the North Riding and John de Bulmer 1 fee in Bulmer and Welburn of the fee of Maulay, late Fossard;[1] (2) Robert de Nevill held of Sir Henry de Percy 1 fee in Swinden, Halton (West), Pathorne and Hellifield;[2] (3) Robert de Nevill held 3⅓ fees in chief, formerly the Bulmer fee,[3] including (4) Thornton-Riseborough held by John de Bulmer;[4] (5) Robert de Muschamp held the barony of Muschamp;[5] (6) Henry de Ferlington's heir held 1 fee of the bishop of Durham in Birkby in Allertonshire;[6] (7) Robert de Nevill held 1 fee of the honor of Skipton in Cracoe, Airton, Burnsall and Coniston (Cold);[7] (8) Robert de Nevill held of the fee of Mowbray 1 fee in Kepwick, Little Silton and Hartlington in Craven.[8]

The annexed chart shows in tabular form the information given in detail in the following notes. Much of it cannot be proved, but it will, unlike previous accounts, square with the known facts. I shall assume that Bertram de Bulmer married Emma, daughter of Robert Fossard, hence the tenure by Bertram of 4 fees of the fee of Fossard. Two other points of interest may be noted. When Stephen de Meinil I renewed the gift made by his father of the town of Myton-on-Swale to St. Mary's, York, the witnesses included Bertram the sheriff and Robert brother of the sheriff.[9] Further, in 1167, the year after Bertram's death, Welburn was in the possession of Emma Fossard.[10] I shall also assume that Bertram had two younger brothers, Stephen and Ralph, and a sister Sibil.

In the Treasury at Durham there is a writ of king Stephen addressed to Ranulf de Muscamps and C. his sister, commanding them to restore to St. Cuthbert the land of "Hadereslawe," which Thomas de Muschamps, their brother, whose heirs they are, gave when he became a monk.[11] The heiress of the barony of Muschamps married Stephen de Bulmer, and her name was Cecily.[12] They had a son Thomas, who succeeded his father in or shortly before 1172, and, adopting his maternal patronymic, was called Thomas de Muschamps.[13] He died in 1190, when Robert his son gave 200 marks for his relief.[14] He contributed in 1199 to the first and second scutages of John's reign, as heir of Stephen de Bulmer.[15] It is unnecessary to repeat the account of his line. Stephen de Bulmer had, apparently by an earlier marriage, an elder son, Robert, who held ½ fee in 1166 of Hugh de Ellington in marriage with one of Hugh's daughters.[16] He occurs in 1181, when his wife was dead.[17]

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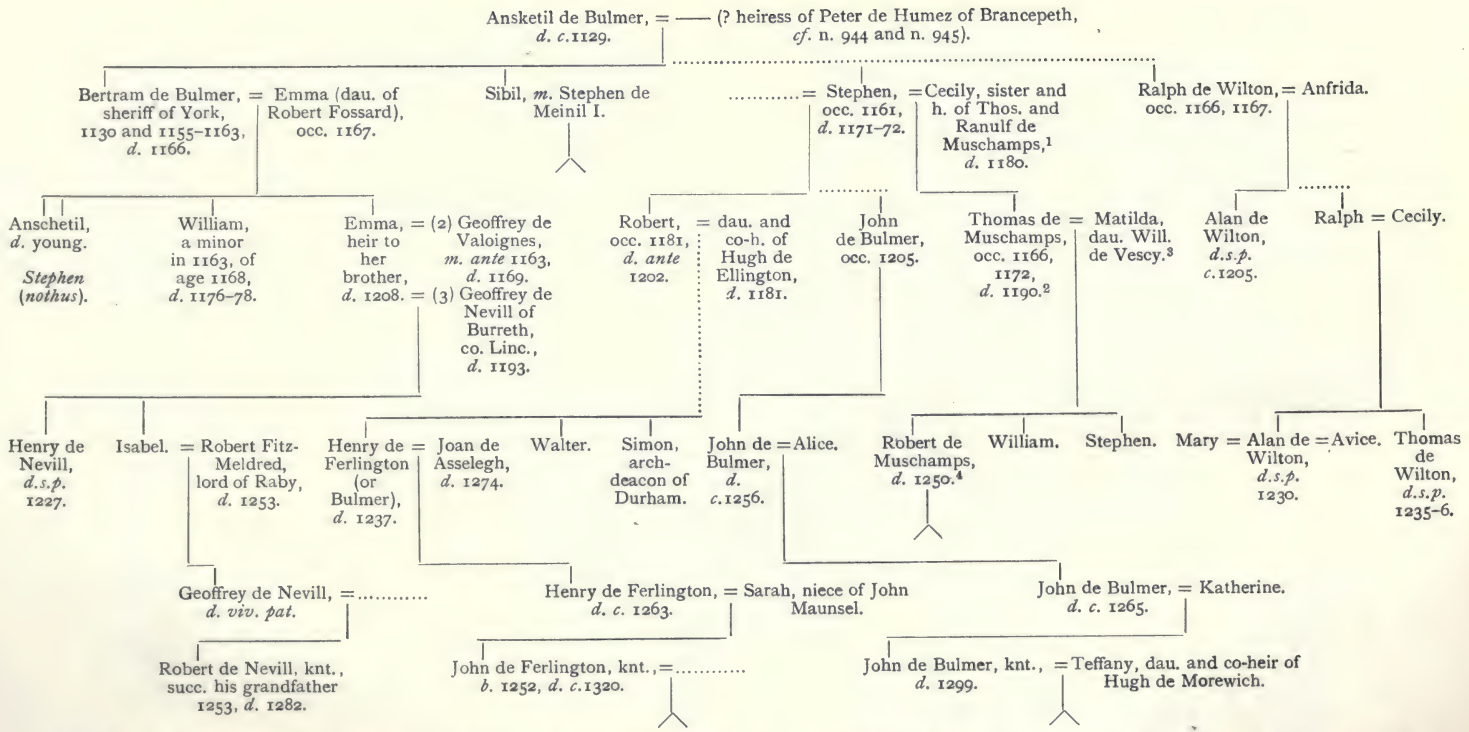
[1] *Testa*, 363*b*.
[2] *Percy Chartul.*, 478.
[3] *Testa*, 364.
[4] Cf. *Kirkby's Quest*, 122.
[5] *Testa*, 384.
[6] Surtees, *Durham*, i, app., cxxviii.
[7] Cf. *Kirkby's Quest*, 189.
[8] *Red Bk.*, 734
[9] *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 558, n. 40.
[10] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 97.
[11] Surtees, *Durham*, i, app., p. cxxvi.
[12] Hodgson, *Northumb.*, ii. (3), 153. Cecily died in or before 1179 (*Pipe R.*).
[13] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 315.
[14] Pipe R., 2 Ric. I, Northumb.
[15] *Red Bk.*, 178; Pipe R., 1 John.
[16] *Red Bk.*, 439.
[17] *Pipe R.*, 27 Hen. II, 49. He attests *Rievaulx ch.*, n. 75, with Thomas de Muschamps.



[1] See Raine, *N. Durham*, app., ch., nos. 781–3 and 766. [2] *ib.*, ch., nos. 767, 771, 784. [3] She married, in or after 1190, Adam de Carlisle. [4] Raine, ch., n. 674.

Henry, the son of Robert de Bulmer, acknowledged Henry de Nevill's right in 1202 to a knight's fee in Cracoe and elsewhere in Craven,[1] this being the fee which Stephen de Bulmer had held in 1166. He was, I think, usually known as Henry de Ferlington, who with Walter his brother, attested charters of Hugh de Pusat during the period 1190–1196.[2] In 1207 he was amerced for waste made in the forest.[3] In 1217 Henry de Ferlington had letters to the sheriffs of York and Northumberland when returning to allegiance.[4] In Trinity term, 1222, he released the church of Birkby to the bishop of Durham, who thereupon confirmed to him the whole manor of Birkby to hold by the service of 1 knight.[5] In 1230, being an elderly man, he was excused from serving on juries and assizes by writ to the same sheriffs, this liberty being also extended to his heirs.[6] He died in 1237, and the king granted to Hamon son of Philip custody of his land in Birkby in Allertonshire, by reason of the voidance of the see of Durham, until the full age of the heirs.[7] He was brother to Simon de Ferlington, parson of Howden and archdeacon of Durham early in the reign of Henry III.[8] Henry de Ferlington married late in life Joan de Asselegh, by whom he had issue Henry, his son. He was keeper of the forest of Beer, co. Hants, in right of his wife,[9] which office was held by his descendants. In 1261 Henry de Ferlington II had licence to hunt the hare, fox, cat and badger in the forests of co. York, except in fence month.[10] He married a niece of John Maunsel, as shown by fine levied in Easter term, 1253, by which John Maunsel acknowledged the right of Clarice de Childewyk in the manor of Wilton, as of his gift, to hold to her and her issue of John and his heirs; failing issue of her body the manor was to revert to John for life with remainder after his decease to Sarah, wife of Henry Ferlington and niece (*nepti*) of the said John and to her heirs.[11] In 1263 the king ordered a citizen of London to deliver John son and heir of Henry de Ferlington to Robert de Nevill, of whom the said Henry held by knight's service.[12] Henry was recently deceased. Joan, mother of Henry, died in 1274, possessed of land in Ashley, co. Hants, with the bailiwick of the forest of Bere. John, son of Henry de Ferlington, aged 22, was found to be her heir.[13] He was keeper of the forest of Bere and Alice Holt in the time of Edward I. In 1283, after the death of Robert de Nevill, John de Ferlington held 1 fee in Farlington and West Lilling. Giles was his son and successor.[14]

Before dealing with the issue of Ralph, the other brother of Bertram de Bulmer, reference must be made to Sibil, their sister. She married Stephen de Meinil, son and heir of Robert de Meinil I, and was mother of Robert de Meinil II,[15] who flourished from *circa* 1150 to *circa* 1175. He gave land in Eston in Cleveland to the canons of Guisborough by charter attested by "Stephen Bulmer, my uncle."[16]

Ralph, the conjectural younger brother of Bertram, is named in 1166 as Ralph de Wilton,[17] the tenant of ½ knight's fee in Thornton-Riseborough of the fee of Bulmer, and the following year as Ralph de Ferlinton, lord of Thornton-Riseborough (*Torlinton*).[18] He is not mentioned later, and prob-

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[1] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 43.
[2] *Priory of Finchale*, 5, 42–44.
[3] Pipe R., 9 John.
[4] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 335*b*.
[5] Feet of Fines, 16, n. 23.
[6] *Close R.*, 1227–31, p. 348.
[7] *Close R.*, 1234–37, p. 506.
[8] Surtees, *Durham*, ii, 348; iv, 109*n*. Cf. *Close R.*, ii, 104; *Reg. Gray*, 150; Madox, *Formulare*, 58.
[9] *Close R.*, 1234–37, p. 407; 1237–42, p. 31; *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, i, 317.
[10] *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1258–1266, p. 166.
[11] Feet of F., 47, n. 12.
[12] *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1258–66, p. 297.
[13] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, ii, n. 107.
[14] *ib.*, 294; *Abbrev. Placit.*, 339*b*.
[15] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 72.
[16] n. 772 above.
[17] *Red Bk.*, 429.
[18] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 97.

ably died soon after 1167. He gave to the Templars a toft in Wilton.[1] He appears to have had sons, Alan, called "de Wilton," and Ralph. Of Alan some notice has been given in the observations upon Farlington, Wilton and Hutton-Rudby charters. From the era of the witnesses to the Farlington charter (whose identity has been misunderstood by the editors of the Whitby and Guisborough Chartularies), it appears that Alan son and heir of Ralph, by Anfrida his wife, succeeded to Wilton, Farlington and Thornton-Riseborough, and was living during the period 1170–1190.[2] He attested a charter of Richard de Percy of Dunsley touching the advowson of the priory of Handale, executed during the period Mich. 1200 to Mich. 1202.[3] He also attested charters of Hugh de Pusat before 1197.[4] In 1204 he was an old man, and probably died without issue and was succeeded by Alan de Wilton his nephew, son of Ralph and Cecily. In 1207 this Alan took steps to have an early hearing of a plea between himself and Robert de Stutevill in the court of Peter de Brus.[5] Two years later he owed 40*s.* for some trespass in the forest.[6] In 1211 he rendered account of 100*m.* for a transgression, probably connected with the forest, but obtained pardon of 40*m.* by the king's writ.[7] Next year, in company with ten others, he was amerced 50 marks on account of a duel wrongfully waged, probably in a plea in the county court.[8] In 1217 he returned to allegiance, and had letters to the sheriff of York for the restitution of his land.[9] He died in 1230, or in 1231, when Amice his relict demanded dower against Thomas de Wilton in the manors of Wilton and Thornton (Riseborough).[10] This Thomas was brother and heir of Alan and, like his brother, died without issue, for in Hilary term, 1237, a fine was levied between John de Bulmer and Richard de Percy touching a moiety of the manor of Wilton and of 12 bovates in Lazenby and West Coatham and of a mill in Thornton, which Percy rendered to Bulmer, to hold of him for £10 yearly, payable at Topcliffe. Percy also acknowledged the right of Bulmer to 2 bovates in West Coatham, lately held by Thomas de Wilton, kinsman of the said John, whose heir he is, of Robert de Lasceles. For this agreement Bulmer gave Percy £100. The third part of the tenements was reserved to Avice, late the wife of John de Wilton, for her life, and Hugelina de Herinton put in her claim by John Burdon.[11]

This John de Bulmer first comes into view in the reign of John. He is named by Alan de Wilton, the younger, in one or two of his charters, as if a near kinsman. Possibly he was a grandson of Stephen de Bulmer. The pleadings in a suit in 1293[12] state that he was son of Stephen, but that is quite impossible, because he survived until at least as late as 1255 when, as "John le Veyl de Bulemere," he had exemption for life from serving on juries.[13] In 1243 he held of Peter de Maulay a knight's fee in Bulmer and Welburn, and £10 worth of land in Wilton and Lazenby of the fee of Percy.[14] In 1251 he had a grant of free warren in his demesne lands in Bulmer and Welburn.[15] At the marriage of John his son to Katherine, said to have been a daughter of Gerard Salvayn, he assented to his son's endowment of his said wife in £28 worth of land in Bulmer and Welburn, the manor of Thornton under Riseborough (except 4 bovates) and the advowson of the church of that manor.[16] After the death of John de Bulmer, the son, his son, also named John, in July, 1268, granted to Katherine, his mother,

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1 *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 831.
2 *Guisbro' ch.*, 160.
3 *Mon. Angl.*, iv, 75*b*.
4 *Priory of Finchale*, 24–5.
5 Pipe R., 9 John.
6 *ib.*, 11 John.
7 *ib.*, 13 John.
8 *ib.*, 14 John.
9 *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 339*b*.
10 Assize R., 1040, m. 25.
11 Feet of F., 30, n. 23; *Percy Chartul.*, n. 9.
12 *Chartul. of Whitby*, 185*n*.
13 *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1247–58, p. 427.
14 *Testa*, 363*b*; *Percy Chartul.*, 470.
15 *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 355.
16 Feet of F., 51, n. 52.

tenements in Bulmer, which Alice his grandmother, wife of John de Bulmer, the elder, had held in dower.[1] This John de Bulmer III married Teffany, daughter and co-heir of Hugh de Morewich. He was a man of some note, and died shortly before 4 December, 1299.[2] He had married this lady in or before 1269, in which year, on the feast of St. Hilary, she was 15 years of age.[3]

General Plantagenet-Harrison has given a detailed pedigree of the family of Bulmer,[4] but it is full of inaccuracies, and his well-known habit of making assumptions without any definite proof renders this pedigree, like much of his work, unreliable, and indeed useless.

789. Demise by Robert Monk to Alan de Wilton of a bovate in Habton with a toft and a croft for a term of 20 years from Martinmas 1205, in consideration of 22*s.* paid to the grantor in his need, to hold by doing forinsec service of a bovate, where 8 carucates make a knight's fee.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 118*d.*

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Robertus Monachus, salutem. Sciatis me dimisisse Alano de Wilton et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit unam bovatam terre in Habeton, cum tofto et crofto et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aisiamentis infra villam et extra, usque ad terminum viginti annorum, ita quod viginti croppas inde recipiet pro viginti duobus solidis quos ipse Alanus michi in magno negotio meo pre manu dedit et faciendo forinsecum servitium unde octo carucate terre faciunt feodum unius militis. Ego vero Robertus et heredes mei predicto Alano vel heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit predictam terram warantizabimus, et si jure et lege terre predictam terram warantizare non potero, catellum suum ei reddam; sed per quemque annum per quot annos ipse Alanus terram tenuerit duodecim denarii cadunt; receptis autem viginti vesturis illius sepedicte terre predicta bovata predicto Roberto de sepedicto Alano vel heredibus suis vel cui illam assignaverit, nisi ipsius Roberti voluntate habeat, quieta remanebit. Si vero jamdictus Alanus et heredes sui vel cui illam assignaverit aliquod edificium vel emendationem in illa predicta terra fecerit, ad finem viginti annorum libere asportabit vel pretium illius edificii vel emendationis per visum legalium hominum a predicto Roberto recipiet. Hanc conventionem fideliter tenendam sine fraude et dolo usque ad terminum predictum ipse Robertus tenere affidavit. Hujus conventionis initium incepit ad festum Sancti Martini anno Incarnationis Domini M°.CC°.V°. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Beverlaco, Johanne de Bulemer, Willelmo filio Petri, Willelmo Agillon, Baldewino de Alvestain, Alano Boie, Hugone de Hol-

[1] *ib.* Alice, the wife of John de Bulmer, is named in 1219 as having gone on a visit into Norfolk; Assize R. 1040, m. 1 (end).

[2] *Cal. Fine R.*, i, 424.

[3] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, n. 720.

[4] *Gilling West*, 222.

thorp, Reginaldo de Capetoft, Reginaldo de Malpas, Waltero de Colevill, Alano de Lackenbi, Johanne filio Johannis de Bulemer, et multis aliis.

In consideration of the sum of 24*s*. Gilbert son of Robert of Little Habton similarly demised to Alan de Wilton in 1205, for a term of five years, 2 bovates in Little Habton.[1]

790. Confirmation by Geoffry de Nevill to the monks of Byland of the gift made by Bertram de Bulmer of land beneath the old road to Baxby and Husthwaite in the territory of Raskelfe, with common of pasture in Raskelfe for 360 ewes, 20 oxen, 20 cows with calves, and 30 swine within Westsceugh, subject to 6*s*. yearly rent. 1169–1193.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 81.

Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Gaufridus de Nevilla salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et monachis Sancte Marie de Beghlanda donationem illam quam Bertramus de Bulemer fecit eis de terra illa que est sub antiqua via apud Baxebi et Husthweyt, scilicet sub proxima via de Birkeker, et de terrura de Raskell, sicut via predicta vadit usque Balskaham,[2] et de Balskaha usque ad pontem Lefnath, desicuti mora et terra culta et arata se dividunt. Hanc terram concedo et confirmo predictis monachis propriam, liberam, solutam, et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari in perpetuam elemosinam. Et preter hanc terram omnem communem pasturam de Raskell trecentis ovibus per majus centum, xx. bubus, xx. vaccis cum vitulis earum, et intra sepem meam, scilicet Westskoh,[3] xxx. porcos sine pasnagio, et in exitu a meridiana parte crucis super culturam meam tres perticatas et dimidiam latitudinis. Hec omnia eis concedo et confirmo in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, per recognitionem sex solidorum quos dabunt annuatim mihi et heredibus meis. Et ego et heredes mei hanc donationem manutenebimus et warantizabimus predictis monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. His testibus, Ernisio priore et Waltero canonico de Martun,[4] Willelmo de Nevill et Waltero fratre ejus, Roberto de Nevill, Hugone de Flammavilla, Waltero filio Gille de Ampelforda, Radulfo de Karletun', Henrico de Quenbi, Roberto le Mansel et Thoma fratre ejus, Willelmo Burdun, et Herberto de Nevilla.

In 1199 Richard I confirmed to the monks of Byland land in "Balleschawe," which may be Boscar Grange in Raskelfe, where at the dissolution of the monastery there was a grange named "Baskaa."

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[1] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 159.
[2] Or Balskoh, now Boscar.
[3] "Westlkoh"; MS.
[4] "Miktun"; MS.

XIV

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY'S FEE

791. Grant by Robert de Meinil I to the abbey of St. Mary, York, of the town of Myton-upon-Swale. *c.*1100–1106.

Original charter formerly in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, bundle 13, n. 24; Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 137*d* (old f. 43*d*). Pd. in Drake, *Eboracum*, 610. See also *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 558; Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 8*b*.

✠ Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Robertus de Mainil dedi ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis abbatie villam que vocatur Miton in elemosinam liberam ab omni re que ad me vel [ad] heredes meos pertinet, ita ut nihil amplius ex illa exigere debeam set meam donationem super altare prescripte ecclesie ponens sic liberam concessi sicuti aliquis rem a se concessam liberius donare potest; coram hiis testibus, Stephano primo abbate ejusdem ecclesie, Laurentio gramatico, Willelmo de Verli et ejus fratre Hugone, Hamone camerario, Malgero de Rodestein, Gerardo cementario, Daniele, Rogero portario, Renerio, Torger[o][1] Gernan[o]. Hii sunt testes qui cum multis aliis fuerunt in ecclesia cum monachis quando predictus R[obertus] donum hoc super altare posuit, pro qua elemosina ipse et uxor sua Gertrudis[2] et filius ejus Stephanus in elemosinis et orationibus et omnibus ecclesie[3] beneficiis ab omni conventu monachorum recepti fuerunt.

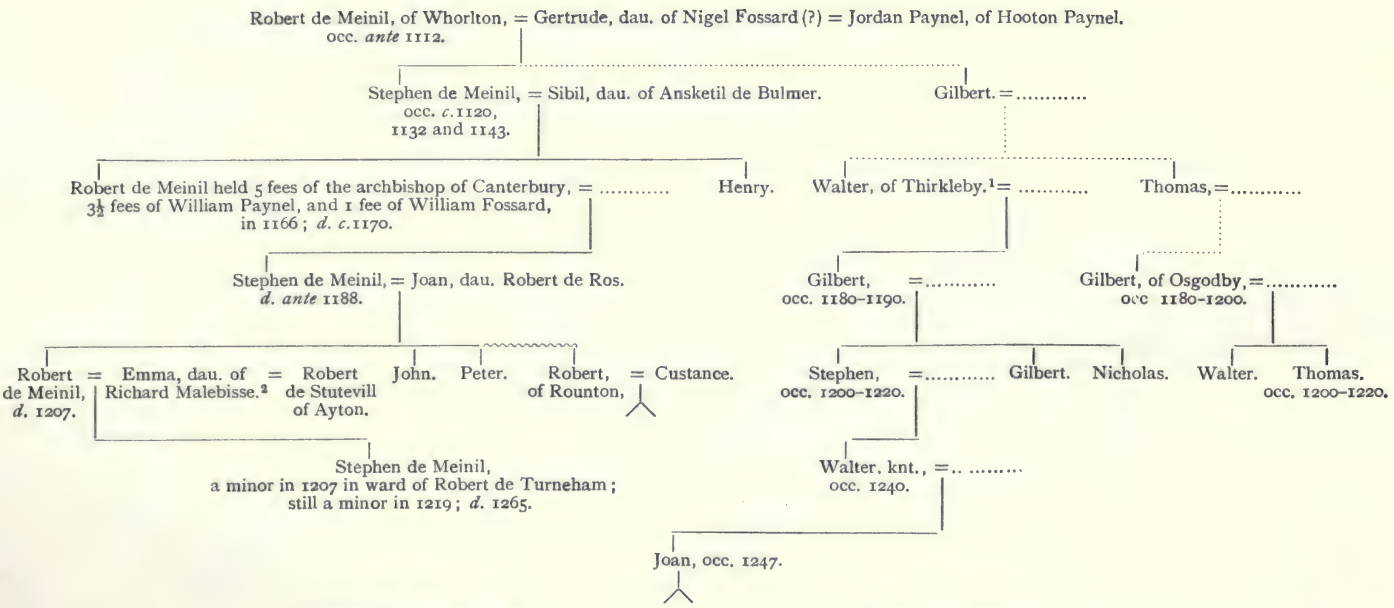
Myton-upon-Swale consisted at the time of the Survey of 2 manors in the king's hands, assessed at 3 carucates and 2 bovates, which Gospatric and Aluerle had held T.R.E.; 2 bovates in the archbishop's fee, belonging to the soc of his manor of Helperby; and a manor in the fee of the count of Mortain, assessed at 4½ carucates, which Ligulf had held T.R.E. The land of Gospatric and Aluerle was afterwards given to Robert de Stutevill, of whom it was evidently held by Robert de Meinil; possibly it had belonged to the fee of Hugh son of Baldric. Ligulf's land was presumably held by Meinil of the escheated fee of Mortain, and was given in alms before the service of the feudal tenement, which Meinil held of the fee of Mortain, was given to the archbishop of Canterbury and Christ's Church, Canterbury.

William (de Verli), the archbishop's man, is named five times in the

[1] "Congero," in *Mon. Angl.*

[2] "Gertreda," in Drake.

[3] "aliis," *ib.*



[1] Dodsw. MS. vii, 105*d*, 147*d*.

[2] *Guisbro' Chartul.*, n. 695.

survey of the archbishop's Lincolnshire lands in Domesday. He died before the Lindsey survey was made (1115–18).

The origin of the fee of Meinil is obscure. It was mainly created out of the fee of Mortain. Some of the lands, belonging to that fee at the Survey, of which Robert de Meinil was originally enfeoffed, were afterwards held of the archbishop of Canterbury, some were held of the fee of Fossard, and no inconsiderable extent was at one time held of the fee of Paynel of Hooton. This diversity of tenure is difficult to explain. The division of a great part of the fee of Richard de Surdeval between Paynel and Brus may reasonably be explained by marriage, as Surdeval seems to have left no male issue. But how came two solid blocks of Richard de Surdeval's Domesday holding under the count of Mortain, the one in and around Seamer and Hutton Rudby, the other at and around Bridlington, into the possession of Robert de Meinil and Stephen his son, first as a fee held in chief of the crown, and later as a mediate tenure under the archbishop of Canterbury? The fee held by the Meinils in Great Ayton and Great Broughton of the fee of Fossard is easily explained by the marriage of Robert de Meinil I to Gertrude Fossard, said by Dodsworth to be daughter of Robert Fossard, but on chronological grounds probably a daughter of Nigel Fossard, and sister of Robert, whose contemporary she was. The feudal tenement held in 1166 by Robert de Meinil of William Paynel of Hooton may also be explained without difficulty, seeing that Gertrude Fossard, after the death of Robert de Meinil, married Jordan Paynel, during whose time it is quite possible that 3½ knights' fees, or about a third of the whole Meinil holding, were made feudally subject to the fee which Jordan Paynel held in chief of his own inheritance. But, unfortunately, these 3½ fees cannot with certainty be traced. I can only suggest that the service of these 3½ fees was due for the lands in and around Bridlington, and that these fees were held by Meinil as a mesne tenure of the fee of Paynel until some time after 1166, when they again became members of the Meinil fee held of the archbishop of Canterbury as mesne. The matter constitutes a problem full of difficulties which it may be impossible now to unravel.

The annexed table gives the particulars of the fee of the archbishop of Canterbury as far as it can be ascertained. The total assessment adds to 154½ carucates, to which ought to be added a deficiency of 2 bovates in Boynton and 4 bovates in Auburn to make the details in the Survey of these places equal to the assessment recorded in Kirkby's Quest. On the other hand, it is possible that something in Thoraldby and Scutterskelfe, included in this table, may have gone to the fee of Brus. Now there is in the account of the collection of Danegeld in 1156 a very significant remission of the tax, namely 57*s.* in favour of the chancellor.[1] This is equivalent to the acquittance of geld on 171 carucates in co. York. Adding to our total of 155 carucates and 2 bovates the assessment of the lands held by the Meinils of the Fossard fee, namely in Great Ayton 6 car., Great Broughton 5 car., and Greenhow or "Camisedale" 3 car., we obtain a grand total of 169 carucates and 2 bovates, which approximates very nearly to the figure in respect of which the chancellor had acquittance of geld. This may be reduced by 1 carucate in Bridlington, which appears from charters given below to have belonged to the Albemarle fee. The chancellor at this time was Thomas à Becket, elected to the see of Canterbury on 24 May, 1162. I suggest that after the death of Stephen de Meinil I the wardship of his son Robert was sometime in the possession of Thomas à Becket, who during that period was enfeoffed of the service of the fee of Meinil; that after his election to the see of Canterbury he gave this service by the king's licence to Christ's Church, Canterbury, and so thereafter the Meinils held their Yorkshire fee as a dependent tenure under that church.

[1] *Pipe R.*, 2 Hen. II, 27.

Land of the Count of Mortain.

Manor, Ber. or Soc.	Holder T.R.E.	Manor.	Berw. or Soc.	Holder 1086.	car.	bov.
M	Waltef	Eston		Richard [de Surdeval]	9	0
M	Gospatric	Seamer		"	11	0
(B)		"	Tanton	"	2	0
S		"	Hilton	"	6	0
S		"	Middleton	"	8	0
S		"	Carlton	"	8	0
M	Gospatric	Hutton-Rudby			6	0
S		"	Rudby		3	1
S		"	Scutterskelf			4
S		"	Blaten (Carr)		2	3
S		"	Whorlton		8	0
S		"	Goulton		5	0
M	Ligulf	Myton upon Swale		Richard [de Surdeval]	4	4
M	"	Aldwark		"	8	0
		East Heslerton [1]			2	0
		West Heslerton [1]			5	0
M	Carle	Sewerby		Richard [de Surdeval]	5	6 [2]
M	Torchil	"				
M	"	Bridlington		"	5	0
M	Ligulf	Fraisthorpe		"	7	0
M	Torchil	Boynton		"	4 1	0 [3] 4
2 M	Lewin	Buckton		"	3	6
M	Ligulf	Bempton [4]		"	6	0
M	Guneware	Brigham		"	3	4
		Little Thorpe [1]			3	0
M	Chilbert	Thirkleby (E.R.)		Nigel [Fossard]	4	0

Land of the King.

M	Norman and Asa	Lowthorpe		Game	4	0
M	Carle	Auburn				4 [5]
M	Erneber	Fridaythorpe			1	0
M	Gamel	Scutterskelfe			0	2
M	Archel	Thoraldby			1	0
2 M	Tor Carle	East Rounton			8	0
M	Egfrid	Lowthorpe			1	4
M	Chilbert	Burton Fleming			1	4
B	Carle	"		Arram [6]	1	0

Land of Berenger de Todeni.

S	—	Buckton	Boynton		3	6 [7]

[1] Summary only.
[2] 5 car. 6 bov. out of 6½ car. See *Kirkby's Quest*, 55.
[3] 4 car. in Sur.; 5½ car. in Summary.
[4] Including Newsholme.
[5] Also ½ car. surveyed in Carnaby. See Paynel fee.
[6] See Paynel fee.
[7] Added to 5½ car. above this item makes 9 car. and 2 bov. in Boynton against 10 car. specified in *Kirkby's Quest*, 56.

Of Robert de Meinil little is known beyond what is recorded in his charters or those of his son Stephen. He attested a charter of Nigel de Aubigny before 1115.[1] Perhaps Gilbert de Meinil, chief tenant in 1130 of the fee of Odo, son of Ralph, was a younger son of Robert de Meinil.[2] Stephen de Meinil attested many important monastic charters between 1120 and 1140. With Eustace Fitz-John he was instrumental in negotiating a truce on the feast of St. Andrew, 1143, between William de St. Barbe, bishop of Durham, and the notorious William Cumin.[3] He joined in the gift of Stainton to the monks of Rievaulx, made, according to the memorial of the abbey, in 1145.[4] Robert his son probably succeeded about 1150. He was amerced 100*s.* in Dickering wapentake in 1166 for having, with William de Arundel, appropriated a whale which had been cast ashore.[5] This associates him with the district between Speeton and Bridlington. Two years later he extinguished this debt to the crown.[6] A reference to Robert "de Maisnil" in 1169 may refer to the Derbyshire family of Meinil. Stephen de Meinil II succeeded his father Robert II before 1176, in which year he owed 20*m.* for forest trespass.[7] Next year he owed 10*m.* for having right of some property against Hugh Malebisse.[8] In 1180 Henry de Meinil, his uncle or brother, was amerced 2*m.* for the rapine of the ship from Norway,[9] and 5*m.* in 1185 for default as surety. Gilbert de Meinil was amerced in 1193 for default as surety, apparently in Langbargh wapentake.[10] His name also occurs two years later. In 1199 Robert de Meinil owed 100*s.* for having a summons touching a knight's fee before the justices in eyre.[11] Four years later he made an agreement with William de Stutevill. Roger de Hoton (or Hilton?) released to Robert de Meinil (*Maiduill*) in 1202 his right in 2 carucates in Hutton (Rudby?) for a toft, 5 marks in money, a robe and a rouncey.[12]

Robert de Meinill died before 30 January, 1207, when the land in cos. York and Rutland, which he held of the fee of Robert de Ros, was committed to the custody of the said Robert;[13] and on 7 October following Robert de Turneham had credit of 86*m.* of his fine for having custody of Meinill's land.[13] On 4 September, 1213, the honor of Whorlton (*Weverton*) and Rudby with the chattels found upon the demesne was given to Hugh de Gurnay.[15]

792. Grant and confirmation by Stephen de Meinil I to the abbey of St. Mary, York, of the town of Myton-upon-Swale and 1½ carucate in Sutton ("Ouegate"), near Stamford Bridge. 1130–1135.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chap.), f. 137*d.* (old f. 43*d*). See Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 8*b.* Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 558, n. 40.

✠ Notum sit omnibus tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Stephanus de Maisnil dedi ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis abbatie villam que vocatur Miton in elemosinam liberam ab omni re que ad me vel heredes meos pertinet, ita ut nichil amplius ex illa exigere debeam, sed meam donationem super altare prescripte ecclesie ponens sic liberam concessi sicuti aliquis rem a se pos-

[1] *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 152*n.*
[2] See *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 12; *Red Bk.*, 343.
[3] *Sym. of Durham*, 154.
[4] *Chartul.*, 260.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 48.
[6] *ib.*, 15 Hen. II, 44.
[7] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 112.
[8] *ib.*, 23 Hen. II, 78.
[9] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 67.
[10] *ib.*, 5 Ric. I.
[11] *ib.*, 1 John.
[12] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 74.
[13] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 77.
[14] *ib.*, 93*b.*
[15] *ib.*, 149.

sessam liberius donare potest. Hoc concedo perpetualiter in puram elemosinam pro anima patris mei Ro[berti] de Maïsnil qui prius hanc donationem fecit predicte ecclesie, et pro anima matris mee et pro mea anima et uxoris mee et liberorum meorum et omnium parentum et amicorum meorum. Concedo etiam simili modo eidem ecclesie unam carucatam et dimidiam in Suttuna juxta Pontem de Bello in illa parte Deruenti fluminis que est versus civitatem Eboraci; pro qua elemosina receptus fui in fraternitatem ab omni conventu monachorum in capitulo suo. Testimonio vicecomitis Bertranni, Herberti clerici, Aalard filii cunestarii,[1] Serlonis, Roberti fratris vicecomitis, Walteri prepositi, Walteri filii Rad[ulfi], Walteri Fraunces, Rad[ulfi] capellani, Willelmi despensar[ii], Nicholaii Achard[i], Stephani, Abraham, Albert[i], Romer[ii].

Sutton by Stamford Bridge, "on the side of the river Derwent towards the city of York," has been identified elsewhere as Sutton Ouegate, a lost hamlet of Gate Helmsley.

Bertram the sheriff is of course Bertram de Bulmer, who was sheriff of York from 1130 to 1135, but not, I think, under Stephen; and again from 1154 to 1163. Robert, brother of the sheriff, may have been Bertram's brother-in-law, Robert Fossard. Mr. W. Brown, the editor of the *Chartulary of Guisbro'*, has given a detailed account of the family of Meinil,[2] but in that account he has failed to perceive that Robert de Meinil, who gave to Guisbro' land in Easton in Cleveland by charter attested by Stephen de Bulmer, uncle of the grantor, was the son, and not the father, of Stephen de Meinil of our charter. This is proved by the charter in the *Chartulary of Guisbro'*,[3] following that which records the gift of land in Easton by Robert de Meinil II. It is clear that the charter here printed must be assigned to the time when Bertram de Bulmer was sheriff of York under Henry I, namely, to the period 1130–1135.

There was a long-standing dispute between the church of St. Peter and the monastery of St. Mary touching the status of the chapel of Myton-upon-Swale, which abbot Savary claimed to be a free church and not a chapel, and to have been consecrated by Henry, archbishop of York, and which the church of St. Peter claimed as a chapel of their mother church of Alne. Between 1154 and 1161 the dispute was settled by a compromise which will be found in the *Monasticon Anglicanum*, iii, 559.

793. Feoffment by abbot Savary to Abraham, his serjeant, of one carucate in Myton-upon-Swale for 4 shillings yearly rent and one messuage near the abbey for 6 pence rent, in return for Abraham's release of the claim to the office of marshal, which he had held. *c.*1147–1161.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York; Harl. MS., 236, f. 42*b*. (old f. 45*b*).

Notum sit omnibus legentibus et audientibus literas has quod ego Savaricus abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis cum communi assensu et consilio totius capituli nostri dedi Abraham servienti nostro et heredibus suis post eum in feodo et hereditate unam

[1] That is, "constabularii."
[2] *op. cit.*, ii, 78 note.
[3] *op. cit.*, ii, 80, n. 715.

carucatam terre in Mytona pro quatuor solidis per annum, solutam et quietam ab omni alio servitio nisi forte rex miserit auxilium super nos quod perambulet terram nostram, tunc dabit idem Abraham quantum quilibet de paribus suis; et si dominus illius feodi Stephanus de Mainil vel heredes sui post eum quesierint auxilium a nobis de eodem feudo, tunc dabit idem Abraham quantum unus de paribus suis; reddet autem medietatem census sui ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini. Dedimus etiam ei in feudo unam mansuram terre juxta ecclesiam nostram pro qua reddet et heredes ejus post eum sex denarios per annum. Pro concessione et dono hujus feudi clamavit quietam omnem calumpniam quam visus fuit habere super malaschaldariam [1] nostram quam aliquandiu tenuerat. Preterea sciendum quod si quando contigerit nos dare Mitonam ad censum predictus Abraham erit intendens ad nos de suo censu et servitio et tenebit predictam mansuram terre in ea libertate in qua Daniel dispensarius noster tenet suam mansuram, scilicet cum omnibus suis consuetudinibus. Testibus, etc.

Robert de Meinil II succeeded his father Stephen de Meinil before 1166,[2] but when this charter was issued Stephen was still lord of the town of Myton. Abraham, son of Swane de Miton, and Elvive his wife gave part of a toft in Myton to Jervaulx. They had a son William,[3] but the line seems to have been continued through a daughter, who married Thomas de Holteby. Reference will be found to this under Little Danby.

794. Feoffment by abbot Clement to Stephen, son of Durand, of one carucate in Myton-upon Swale, formerly Godwin's, which the same Stephen had obtained with Berleta his wife, to hold for 3*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent. 1161–1184.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 152 (old f. 59), n. 59; Harl. MS. 236, f. 33 (old f. 36).

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus litteras has quod ego Clemens abbas ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri concessi et dedi Stephano filio Durandi et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate tenere de nobis unam carucatam terre que fuit Godwyni in Mitona cum bosco et plano, cum pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, libere et quiete sicut alii franctenentes nostri de nobis tenent; quam videlicet carucatam predictus Stephanus accepit cum uxore sua Berlet. Predictus vero Stephanus et heredes sui pro hac carucata reddent nobis et ecclesie nostre annuatim pro omni servitio ad nos pertinente tres solidos et octo denarios, dimidium scilicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Hoc eis concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerint et prescriptam pensionem bene reddiderint. Si vero

[1] Id est "marescalisiam." [2] *Red Bk.*, 407.
[3] Chartul. (Dean and Chapter), f. 139.

contigerit predictum Stephanum vel heredes suos predictam terram vi vel ratione amittere, non dabimus eis excambium. Hiis testibus, Galfrido priore, Stephano elemosinario, Gosfrido sacrista, Thoma magistro operis, Rad[ulfo] Spum,[1] Absalone subpriore, Gocelino capellano, Rogero diacono, Adam clerico de Rotomago, Gervasio constabulario, Galfrido portitore, Turgis dispensatore, Ricardo de Shupton, Ricardo de Clifton, Alano de Elmeswell, Rogero de Lyndesay, Roberto de Hugate, Adam de Lyndesay, Thome filio Gocelini, Roberto Acatore, et pluribus aliis.[2]

795. Feoffment by abbot Clement to Wigan de Miton and the heirs begotten of Alexandra, his wife, of 2 bovates in Myton-upon-Swale, which Robert, father of the same Alexandra, formerly held, to hold for 16 pence yearly rent. Stephen, son of the said Alexandra, released his claim, but the reversion belonged to him if Wigan left no heir by Alexandra. *c.*1170–1184.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York ; Harl. MS. 236, f. 33 (old f. 36(2)).

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint litteras has quod ego C[lemens] abbas ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis cum communi consilio et assensu capituli nostri concessi et dedi W[igano] de Mittona et heredibus suis de Alexandra uxore sua tenere de nobis jure hereditario ij^as^ bovatas terre in Mittona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quas videlicet bovatas terre Robertus pater prefate Alexandre olim de nobis tenuit, reddendo pro eadem terra xvi annuos denarios ecclesie nostre pro omni servitio ad nos pertinente, dimidium videlicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium in festo Beati Martini. Sciendum vero est quod quum dedimus memoratam terram predicto Wyg[ano] Stephanus filius Alexandre quicquid juris videbatur habere in supradicta terra clamavit quietum in manu nostra in capitulo nostro coram multis testibus. Preterea notandum est quod si aliquo contigerit antedictum W[iganum] sine herede de sepedicta Alexandra ex hac vita descedere, extunc supramemorata terra ad Stephanum redibit et ad heredes suos. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter erga nos habuerit et predictam pensionem bene reddiderit. Si vero contigerit eum vi vel ratione prenominatam tenuram amittere non dabimus ei escambium. Hiis testibus, Waltero clerico de Ethelingfled, Rogero de Apeltona, Turgisio de Celar[io], Gaufrido portario, Gervasio constabulario, Gaufrido de Torent[ona], Alano de Elmeswell, Waltero filio Danieli, Radulpho coco, Rogero de Cellar[io], Stephano de Yppetona, Gaufrido de Ketelsby, Ranulpho de Smethetona, Johanne de Bridlington.

[1] Written "Spū."

[2] In Harl. MS. 236, some of the names are spelt somewhat differently: *e.g.* "Gaufrido" for "Galfrido," "Jocelino" for "Gocelino," "Yppeton" or "Hippton" for "Shupton."

It appears that Wigan left issue by Alexandra his wife, because Robert de Longchamp, abbot of St. Mary's, granted these two bovates to Thomas, son of Wigan de Mitton, as those which Wigan his father had held. The witnesses of the grant were: Walter de Bovington, Richard de camera, Robert Bathel, John cook, Osbert "janitor," John "albus," Gerard clerk, William boteler, Robert cuzan (?), Theobald nephew of the prior.[1]

796. Quit-claim by Eustace Boneface to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of land to which he and Alan Boneface his father had laid claim, and which lay between Myton-upon-Swale and the highway leading from York to Richmond, as described by bounds. *c.*1180–1194.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 138 (old f. 44), n. 4; Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 10.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego Eustachius Bonefacius filius Alani Bonefacii, cum consilio et assensu parentum et amicorum meorum, quietam clamavi in puram elemosinam de me et omnibus meis imperpetuum Deo et abbatie Beate Marie Eboracensis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam calumpniam illam quam pater meus et ego movere solebamus super terra illa que jacet inter Mitonam et regiam viam que ducit ab Eboraco versus Richemund per Flathwayth et per Byrtre et per lundam Michaelis et per Bradfartonam, de illa scilicet de qua calumpnia mota fuerat a magna via qua itur de Mitona ad Flathwath per Moggesike et per crucem Walteri usque ad divisam de Helperby, pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum qui de hoc seculo transierunt et transit[ur]i sunt, necnon et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium heredum meorum; hanc itaque terram quam quietam clamavi ego et heredes mei warantizare debemus predictis monachis contra omnes homines imperpetuum ita quod nulla calumpnia nobis remanebit imposterum ultra prefatam regiam viam que ducit ab Eboraco versus Richemund; quod ideo maxime volo ut ipsa calumpnia omnino quieta et sopita remaneat, quia pater meus dum adhuc viveret michi recognovit se in eadem calumpnia adversus prefatam abbatiam plurim[um] deliquisse. Illud vero sciendum est quod post obitum meum prenominati monachi facient servitium pro me sicut pro fratre suo et si eligero sepulturam apud eos honorifice me suscipient. Ego autem et Gocelinus frater meus tactis sacrosanctis juravimus in capitulo monachorum nos fideliter et sine malo ingenio hec omnia servaturos imperpetuum. Testibus hiis, Thoma de Eueringham qui etiam huic carte sigillum suum apposuit, Roberto filio ejus, Gocelino fratre meo, Michaele de Fourneys, Daniele filio ejus, Elya de Fan[e]ncurt, Stephano de Rue, Alano pincerna, Gocelino capellano, Picoto diacono, Thoma

[1] Harl. MS. 236, f. 33*d*.

diacono, Herveo diacono, Aschetillo de Houke, Rogero filio ejus, Thoma de Holteby, Daniele filio Walteri, Waltero filio ejus, Roberto filio Astin, Willelmo filio ejus, Hugone filio Lewini, Gerardo fratre ejus, Gervasio constabulario, Gaufrido portario, Turgisio dispensatore, Adam de Sezewals, Ricardo de Miton, Gaufrido de Ketelby, Ricardo de Clifton, Galfrido de Thornton, Thoma filio Gocelini, Savarico fratre ejus, Ada de Rome, Radulfo de Smeton, Galfrido filio ejus.

797. Grant by Roger de Badvent and Matilda, daughter of Gerold (the canon), his wife, to the monks of Fountains of 1 carucate in Aldwark (in Alne) and pasture for 200 ewes, or 200 wether sheep, and other animals; also a meadow called Cuninges-ris and land in lieu of the tofts and crofts which belong to this carucate. 1175–1203.

Chartul. of Fount.; Tib. C. xii, f. 71*d*.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Rogerus de Baduent et Matilda filia Geroldi uxor ejus salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et monachis ecclesie Sancte Marie de Fontibus unam carucatam terre in territorio de Aldewerk plenarie cum omnibus aisiamentis et pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in viis et semitis, in aquis, moris et mariscis et in omnibus locis et rebus que ad eandem carrucatam terre pertinent: que carucata in hiis locis continetur, scilicet due bovate terre quas Willelmus filius Sywin tenuit et due bovate quas Hugo filius Forni tenuit et due bovate quas Alanus filius Agmundi tenuit et due bovate quas Thomas Duket tenuit. Et sciendum quod nos concessimus et presenti carta confirmavimus prefatis monachis ut habeant in communi pastura ejusdem ville ubique extra pratum et bladum ducentas matres oves vel si maluerint ducentos multones et non amplius occasione illius carrucate, et [pratum][1] illud ad bargariam faciendam quod prius habuerunt, scilicet quod est inter villam et bargariam nostram. Si autem matres oves ibi habuerint que agnos habuerint, agni extra numerum erunt et cum matribus in pastura erunt quousque a lacte separentur. Concessimus etiam eis ut habeant in prefata communi pastura porcos et averia quantum pertinet ad eandem carrucatam terre. Preterea dedimus eis preter pratum quod pertinet ad ipsam carrucatam pratum illud quod dicitur Cuningesris, et pro toftis et croftis prefate carrucate terre dedimus eis totam terram que continetur infra has divisas, scilicet ad capud sepedicte ville versus le nort a via que tendit per mediam villam in longum usque in aquam de Yor et in latum a tofto Ricardi filii Thormod usque ad fossatum molendini. Hanc prefatam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum

[1] MS. defective.

omnibus prenominatis dedimus eis et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et exactione seculari et ab omni re que ad terram pertinet, pro salute animarum nostrarum, patrum et matrum, filiorum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum. Et hec omnia eis warentizabimus, acquietabimus et defendemus nos et heredes nostri contra omnes in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, domino Willelmo de Estutevill, Nigello de Plunton, Radulfo Maloleporario, Alexandro de Baious, Nicholao fratre ejus, Willelmo de Alne, Waltero de Helperby, Ricardo de Massam, Benedicto clerico, Odardo de Alvestan.

William Malesoure released this carucate to the convent in 1224.[1] Two years later the same William for 34 marks released to Stephen de Meinil 6 carucates in Aldwark, of which Nicholas de Trailly had lately held 3 carucates.[2] In 1230 Geoffrey de Bavent for 30 marks quit-claimed by Adam de Bavent, his attorney, to Stephen de Meinil 4 carucates in Aldwark.[3]

The following may refer to this place. On 15 January, 1215, the sheriff of York was directed to give Robert de Ros seisin of the manor of "Audeworth" at the ancient farm customarily paid at the exchequer;[4] on 19 February, 1216, a similar mandate was directed to Hugh de Baillol to give Robert de Barevill such seisin of the manor of "Audewerc," as he had before he was disseised by Stephen, archbishop of Canterbury.[5]

In 1240 Master William de Treske for 45 marks released to Stephen de Meinil 3 carucates in Aldwark, Bew de Bayeux putting in his claim;[6] and in 1246 Bew likewise released his claim to ½ carucate here.[7] It is probable that by these transactions Stephen de Meinil became possessed of the greater part of the township in demesne, having apparently bought out the rights of the free-holders.

798. Notification by Robert de Turneham to 16 men of the county that he and the monks of Byland will observe the boundaries to be awarded by them in the pasture between Snilesworth and Whorlton, of which Robert de Meinil II was rightly seised on the day when he last went over seas, and request that they will come on Monday next after Michaelmas (1207?), to view and appoint the said boundaries.[8]

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. cxviii, f. 156.

Dilectis amicis suis Willelmo de Corneburc, Waltero de Bouinton, Willelmo Ingelram, Willelmo de Tanton, Galfrido Fossard, Willelmo de Steinsby, Alano filio Brian, Willelmo de Hesdino, Jukello de Smithetona, Thoma de Colling, Droconi de Harum, Johanni de Romundesby, Radulfo de Sourdevall, Willelmo Hai, Roberto de Kirkeby, Henrico de Silton, Robertus de Turnham salutem. Noveritis ita convenisse inter me et monachos

[1] Feet of F., 17, n. 3.
[2] *ib.*, 17, n. 37.
[3] *ib.*, 22, n. 26.
[4] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 182.
[5] *ib.*, 248.
[6] Feet of F., 33, n. 139.
[7] *ib.*, 38, n. 46. Cf. *Close R.*, 1227–31, p. 104 *bis*.
[8] A similar document in the Chartul. of Byland (Egerton MS. 2823), f. 109, is dated 1207.

de Bellalanda quod tenebimus utraque parte divisas rationabiles per sacramentum vestrum de pastura inter Snigelewiht et Hweruelt[on], de quo Robertus de Mesnill seisitus fuit juste die quo transfretavit ultime. Hinc igitur quod vobis supplico quatenus amoris nostri [causa] super eandem pasturam veniatis die Lune proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis ad predictas devisas videndas et quod justum fuerit statuendum. Tantum si placet inde faciatis ut vobis teneamur[1] ad gratiarum actiones. Valete.

Seal: equestrian, the rider having his sword drawn. Legend: + SIGILLVM . ROBERTI . DE . TVRNAM.

On 15 December, 1207, the king granted to Robert de Turneham custody of the land of Robert de Meinil, which he held of the archbishop of Canterbury, and of the heirs until of age to hold their lands, according to the custom of England, and of their marriages to the nieces and nephews of the said Robert.[2]

In 1230 there was a plea *de divisis faciendis* between Robert, abbot of Byland, and Stephen de Meinil respecting the moor between Neleshou and Wetherbrig, and from Wetherbrig to Redegate. The abbot acknowledged Stephen's right within these bounds, and Stephen granted to the abbot that moiety of the moor lying next his grange of Snileswath, to hold of the grantor and his heirs, on condition that neither had common in the other's moiety of the moor, but the rights of others were to be duly respected.[3] Another reference to this matter describes the pasture in dispute as between Wutherbrugg and Schugedale, now Scugdale.[4] In 1227 Hugh de Kyrkeby and William de la Laund were proceeding against Stephen de Meinil touching the bounds between Snileswath and Whorlton (*Thorualton*).[5]

In 1229 we have an interesting and unique reference to the service done by Stephen de Meinil for the fee which he held of the archbishop of Canterbury. On 23 February, 1229, the king pardoned Stephen the scutage demanded from him for the fee of 5 knights which he held of the archbishop of Canterbury, by the reason of the see being void, namely, 2 marks from the shield for the army of Kery.[6]

799. Grant by Stephen de Meinil II to the monks of Rievaulx, for the health of the soul of Joan his wife, of woodland in Greenhow on the western side of Haggesgate and below that "gate" (or way) westward to the bounds of Bilsdale and eastward to the bounds of Great Broughton. *c.*1175–1189.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 105*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 164.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Stephanus de Meinil salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et Johanne uxoris mee et omnium parentum et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in territorio de Grenehou totum boscum ad occi-

[1] "tenat"; MS.
[2] *R. Chart.*, 173*b*.
[3] Feet of F., 22, n. 23.
[4] *Close R.*, 1227–31, p. 104; and "Skuggedale"; *R. Litt. Claus.*, ii, 162.
[5] *ib.*, 215*b*.
[6] *Close R.*, 1227–1231, 156.

dentalem partem de Haggesgata de supra eandem viam versus occidentem usque ad divisas de Bildesdala et ex alia parte usque ad divisas Majoris Broctonie et preterea eandem viam liberam sibi et hominibus et carettis suis. Hec omnia dedi predictis monachis tenenda in perpetuum, libera et quieta ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari. Ego autem et heredes mei warantizabimus illis hec omnia contra omnes homines in perpetuum. His testibus, Adam capellano de Werveltona, Henrico de Meinil, Waltero filio Willelmi, Gaufrido de Bentona, Adam Britone, Gaufrido de Meinil, Willelmo Engelram, Alano filio Walteri.

Stephen de Meinil, son and heir of Robert de Meinil, confirmed the gift of Stephen de Meinil, his grandfather, of land in Greenhow.[1] The gift was confirmed by Richard I in 1189.[2] Joan, wife of Stephen de Meinil II, was daughter of Robert de Ros. This we learn from a plea in Michaelmas term, 1203, when Robert de Meinil III was demanding against the prior of Kirkham the advowson of the church of Cold Overton, co. Leic. The prior's answer was that Walter de Ros, uncle of the said Robert, gave that church to Kirkham in alms, and Peter de Ros, brother of Walter, confirmed the gift, as also did Robert de Ros, chief lord of that fee. Robert thereupon withdrew his plea.[3] Emma, relict of Robert de Meinil III, was daughter of Richard Malebisse, and in 1207 her father proffered 300 marks for her marriage, and that she might have the dower given to her at the church door upon her espousals, of the land of Robert, her late husband, and her share of his chattels.[4] In 1217 wardship of the barony, late of Robert de Meinil, was restored to the archbishop of Canterbury (as he had it before he was disseised by reason of the war), by mandate to the sheriff of York,[5] and on 9 March, 1219, Hugh de Balliol having had a term set within which he was commanded to surrender to the archbishop of Canterbury the land late of Robert de Meinil, the custody of which he ought to have by reason of the heir of the said Robert being in his custody, and not having yet surrendered it, the sheriff of Hertford was directed to seize Hugh's land of Hitchin and deliver it to the archbishop until the king's former mandate to Hugh was obeyed.[6]

800. Notification of Hugh de Rudby (dean of Cleveland?), of the gifts of Stephen de Meinil the elder, Robert his son, and Stephen, son of the said Robert, of the place of Scarth (near Swainby in Whorlton) to the service of God; and of the gift thereto of Stephen de Meinil, the younger, of the churches of Rudby and Whorlton and the chaplaincy of his house, which the said Hugh held as parson; and assignment by the said Hugh, as executor of the said Stephen, to the church of Guisbro' of the place of Scarth, the advowson of the said churches and the possessions of the said place. 1189–1199.

Brit. Mus., Add. ch., n. 20,587. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 1110.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Hugo de Rudebi eternam in Domino salutem. Bonarum mentium est divinum ac religiosum ampliare cultum, religionisque devotius ac studiosius promovere

[1] *Chartul.*, 282.
[2] *ib.*, 126.
[3] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 44.
[4] Pipe R., 9 John.
[5] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 339.
[6] *ib.*, 389.

vota, quatinus in numerositate religiosorum Domini multiplicentur talenta. Quocirca, viri illi illustres et domini, Stephanus videlicet de Mainillo senior, et Robertus filius ejus, et Stephanus ipsius Roberti filius, intuitu salutis animarum suarum et precedentium parentum suorum et succedentium, locum de Scarth [cum uni-] versis suis pertinentiis sicut eorum prolocuntur carte, Domino Deo cum omni libertate contulerunt devote et omnibus ibidem Deo servientibus religiose, ut habeant quo quietius Domino vivant et expeditius ipsi deserviant. Quibus itaque tam devote concessis prefatus Stephanus junior sue munificentiam et magnificentiam liberalitatis adhibuit, quominus eum zelus Domini comedit, et ecclesiam de Rudebi cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Weruelthun cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et capellaniam domus sue, totam et integram libere prenominato donavit loco de Scarth. Hujus igitur donationis ut optatum sortiretur effectum, me capellanum suum et predictarum ecclesiarum personam, fidum substituit executorem, ut sicut unctio Spiritus me doceret, elemosinam illam dispensarem. Unde multa et diuturna deliberatione circumactus, in portum tandem salubrem pro voto sum appulsus, scilicet domum de Giseburna pre ceteris omnibus eligens, atque illi de toto hujus rei dispensationem et dispositionem ex parte prefatorum advocatorum plene et perfecte, sicut ipsi disposuerunt michi et commiserunt, dispono et committo et quicquid juris in rebus predictis aliquo modo et aliquo tempore habuerunt ipsi vel etiam ego ipse noscor habuisse, simul cum cartis prenominatorum advocatorum propositum et eorum ultimam voluntatem continentibus, in priorem et conventum prenominate domus de Giseburna gratanter et gratis transfundo et trado, quatinus hactenus communi consilio in locum de Scarth viros sub pretextu religionis inducant, ac regule canonice disciplinis secundum morem domus sue instituant, et res omnes quas prelocuti sumus in procurationem sui et sustentationem illibate et sine aliqua sui mutilatione tradantur, atque dominio suo possidendi amodo et in seculum et utendi supponantur. Teste, capitulo de Giseburna, et Willelmo persona de Welleberg, et Roberto ejusdem Hugonis filio, et Nicholao de Hasel, Rogero de Brocthun, Willelmo clerico de Giseburna, Hugone Buche, Waltero capellano de Semere, R[ogero pre]sbitero filio Thome de Estun, et aliis multis.

Endorsed: Hugo de Rudebi testificat quod locum de Scard nostre dispositioni commisit cum esset constitutus executor per Stephanum de Meynil super hoc.

Seal of black wax ($2\frac{1}{8}$ in. × $1\frac{7}{16}$ in.), *bearing a device of a cross.* Legend: SIGILLV . . . . S·DE·RVDEBI.

Stephen de Meinil II was living in 1189,[1] and Robert his son was suing for part of his inheritance in 1199. The date of this document lies

[1] He is said to have died in 1191; *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 118*n*.

therefore within the period covered by those two dates. Hugh de Rudby occurs in 1181, when he was amerced because one for whom he was surety had not prosecuted his plea.[1]

801. Agreement made in 1194, at Midsummer, between the prior and convent of Hexham and William de Mowbray, whereby the last-named demised to the convent 5½ acres of land at Standensternes in Little Broughton and the mill, until he assigns 5½ acres which were then in pledge to the monks (of Rievaulx).

Chartul. of Hexham, f. 12; formerly in poss. of J. B. Nichols, esq. Pd. in *Col. Top. et Gen.*, vi, 44.

Anno Incarnationis Dominice M°C°XC°IIIJ°, ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste, facta est conventio inter priorem et conventum Haugustaldensem et Willelmum de Mubrai, scilicet quod predictus Willelmus dimisit predictis priori et conventui in Broctona v acras terre et dimidiam apud Standensternes et molendinum, tenendas sibi libere et quiete et solute ab omni servitio et consuetudine dum quod Willelmus vel heredes sui consignent eis v acras et dimidiam quas dedit eis in elemosinam apud Brokas, liberas a monachis qui illas tenent in vadium.

William de Mowbray, usually described as of Tanton, gave to the canons of Hexham his demesne messuage, 4 bovates and a mill in Little Broughton.[2] William son of the donor confirmed to the canons all his father's gifts, namely a toft, a croft and land in Broughton, near Linebec, bounded S. by the way leading from Broughton to Ingleby (Greenhow), E. by Linbec, W. by great stones and a ditch, Lambert's toft and croft with ½ acre, Ralph Little's toft, 5 score acres and a half acre in the same town, namely 24½ acres of his demesne, 6 acres of land adjoining "Fresco," next Linbeck, 8 acres of the Langlands towards "Grenehaw," 4 acres of Eilwyne acre and other parcels.[3]

In 1294 William, son of William de Mowbray, grandson of the above donor, agreed to acquit Thomas, prior of Hexham, and his convent of the king's service due for 6 bovates[4] of land in Little Broughton held of William in alms, in respect of which the prior had been distrained to do one suit yearly at the general county court of York, one suit yearly at the general trithing of Yarlestre,[5] and one suit yearly at the general wapentake of Langbergh, and to pay 1 mark yearly for fine of the wapentake of Langbergh, and 13*s.* yearly for ward of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.[6]

William son of Orm de Brocton, with the consent of Ralph his heir, gave to the canons 12 acres towards Grenhoue, 7 acres in Hrepeland and Wetehill, 10 acres in Aistenegard, 3 in Heilwyne-acar, 2 in Brokes, 2 in Langlandes, and 1½ in Ravens-acar.[7] Bence son of Reginald, with the consent of William his son, and William de Mubray, his lord, gave land in Ravensacre, Withabusc and Brokas, in Little Broughton.[8]

Robert de Turneham confirmed to the canons the gifts of William Paen and William son of Stephen Brun of Great Broughton, namely 4½ bovates of the said Robert's fee, and the mill which Jordan Paen sold to the canons with the soke and a tillage.[9]

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[1] *Pipe R.*, 27 Hen. II, 43. [2] *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, vi, 43.
[3] *ib.*, 44. [4] "carcucates" in the MS. [5] "Yarnestre"; MS.
[6] Feet of F., 66, n. 19. Cf. *Abbrev. Placit*, 338*b*.
[7] *Col. Top. et Gen.*, vi, 45–46. [8] *ib.* [9] *ib.*, 46.

802. Grant by Roger de Scutherscelf to the monks of Fountains, for a sum of money paid to him, of 2 bovates in Carlton (in Cleveland) which Stephen, the grantor's brother, quit-claimed before the county of York, doing forinsec service of 2 bovates where 10 carucates make a fee, and with an undertaking to receive the said Stephen as a lay brother at Fountains. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Fount.; Add. MS. 37770, f. 8*d* (old p. 16).

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Rogerus de Scuherscelf salutem. Sciatis me vendidisse et hujus mee carte testimonio confirmasse monachis ecclesie Sancte Marie de Fontibus, pro pecunia sua quam dederunt michi, duas bovatas terre in Karltun, scilicet illas quas Stephanus frater meus michi reddidit et quietas clamavit coram comitatu Eboraci, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in prato et pastura, et in omnibus locis et rebus ad eandem terram pertinentibus infra villam et extra; solutas, quietas, et liberas ab omni servitio et consuetudine et ab omni re que ad terram pertinet cum omnibus libertatibus ad liberam terram pertinentibus, faciendo tantummodo liberum forinsecum servitium quantum libere pertinuerit ad duas bovatas terre in Karltun, ubi x. carucate terre faciunt feudum militis. Et ego Rogerus et heredes mei eandem terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et aisiamentis predicte ecclesie de Fontibus guarentabimus, ita quod facient de ea quicquid voluerint sicut de sua libera et propria et perpetua possessione sine omni retenemento nostri vel heredum nostrorum pro predicto forinseco servitio faciendo. Et ecclesia de Fontibus concessit recipere predictum Stephanum fratrem meum in conversum pro amore Dei in eadem domo quando voluerit, si talis fuerit quod ordinem tenere et secundum formam ordinis Cisterciensis recipi possit; et anime patris et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum participes erunt omnium orationum et beneficiorum predicte ecclesie in perpetuum. Testes, Rannulfus de Glanvilla coram quo hec donatio facta fuit, Guillelmus de Sturmi, Guillelmus de Perci, Guillelmus de Tamet[ona] et Ricardus filius ejus, Radulfus de Vado, Robertus de Hesding, Ernaldus filius Bence, Jordanus et Radulfus fratres ejus, Stephanus Ingelram, Guillelmus filius Edmundi, Eustacius de Buskeby, Symon le Bret, Adam le Bret, Guillelmus de Rosel, Radulfus albus de Broctun.

Roger de Scutherschelf was amerced 40*s*. in 1176 for withdrawing from a plea without licence,[1] and in 1180, as Roger de Scudeskeis, for rapine of a ship from Norway.[2] He had a son Robert,[3] father of William, to whom Roger son of Richolf de Galmeton gave a rent of ½ mark in Barnaby from 6 bovates in that town in exchange for a similar rent in Newsham.[4] Robert son of the said William gave to the canons of Healaugh Park a rent of 5*s*. from 2 bovates in Hutton Rudby.[5] He was a juror in 1251, was living in

[1] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 110.
[2] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 68.
[3] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 77.
[4] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 434.
[5] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 146.

1267, when he had a brother William,[1] and in 1282 was described as a knight.[2] He held land in 1284–5 of the heirs of Peter de Brus, namely, his part of 2 fees in Faceby with Sexhow and other places, jointly with Roger Esturmy and Robert Gower, also land in Scutterskelfe of the fees of Balliol and Meinil.[3] On All Saints' Day, 1292, at the church of Rudby, Sir Robert de Schotherscelf did homage to the prior of Healaugh for a carucate in Scutterskelfe and 2 bovates in Thoraldby.[4]

803. Grant by Actin de Heselerton to Lewyn Chapman of ½ carucate in the town of Heslerton to hold for 4*s.* yearly. *c.*1160–1170.

Chartul. of Malton; Claud. D. xi, f. 148.

Actinus de Heselertona omnibus hominibus presentibus et futuris visuris vel audituris litteras has salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Lewyno Caupman et heredibus suis, pro homagio et servitio suo, unam dimidiam carucatam terre in villa et territorio de Heslertona, tenendam illi et heredibus[5] ejus de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra eidem terre pertinentibus; reddendo inde mihi et heredibus meis tantummodo iiii. solidos sterlingorum pro omni servitio et seculari exactione eidem terre pertinente, scilicet duos solidos ad Pentecosten et duos solidos ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam dimidiam carucatam terre cum pertinentiis eidem Lewino et heredibus suis in perpetuum contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, etc.

This half carucate is again the subject of the next charter. It was next given by Geoffrey de Aimunderby to John, son of Robert de Beverley, who gave it to the canons of Malton subject to a yearly rent of 4*s.* to the heirs of Actin de Heselerton.[6] This gift was confirmed by Ellis de Heselerton, kinsman of Adam, formerly parson of (West) Heslerton, whilst Elizabeth, Cecily, Idonea and Aveline, daughters of Geoffrey de Heselerton, quit-claimed their right in the land.[7] The canons demised this land in the time of Henry III to William son of William de Fribois and Beatrice his wife for 22*s.*,[8] together with a bovate given to them by Ranulf, son of Robert de Heselerton.[9]

Actin was probably the same person as Anschetil de Heselerton who was amerced 15 marks in 1163 for an undescribed default,[10] and was the donor to the nuns of Little Mareis of the church of Yeddingham.[11] Possibly he was father of Geoffrey de Heselerton who owed 20*s.* in 1196 for having a recognition of the death of his uncle touching 3 carucates in Heslerton against William de Valoignes.[12] As stated above, Geoffrey had issue only daughters, who are named in a plea in 1204, wherein Roger de Valoignes, attorney of Theobald de Valoignes, demanded 2½ carucates in Heslerton, namely ½ carucate in each case, against William de Yeddingham (*Dedding-*

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1 *Chartul. of Bridling.*, 12.
2 *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 237.
3 *Kirkby's Quest*, 132–3.
4 Chartul. of Healaugh, p. 166.
5 "ille et heredes"; MS.
6 Chartul. of Malton, f. 148.
7 *ib.*
8 *ib.*, f. 262.
9 *ib.*, f. 148*d*, 249.
10 *Pipe R.*, 9 Hen. II, 59.
11 *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 313.
12 Pipe R., 8 Ric. I.

ham) and Avelina his wife, Ralph de Hoiland and Elizabeth his wife, William de Friebois and Idonea his wife, Hugh the gate-keeper and Mabel his wife, and Cecily, sister of the said women.[1] The result is not recorded. In the same year William de Yeddingham and Adsibet his wife obtained a judgment of disseisin against Walter de Soureby, Ralph de Hoyland and Elizabeth his wife, Hugh the gate-keeper (*janitor*) and Mabel his wife, William de Friebois and Idonea his wife touching a free tenement in Heslerton.[2] In 1246 Ellis de Heselerton and Eufemia his wife, for 48 marks, quit-claimed their right in land in Heslerton, namely to John son of Aveline 2 bovates, to William son of Thomas de Yedingham 4 bovates in Heslerton and 1 bovate in Yeddingham, to Idonea, relict of William de Friebois, 5 bovates, and to William, son of Idonea, 1 bovate.[3] In 1258 Thomas de Heslerton held land in Heslerton of Richard de Meinil and Ellen his wife, of the inheritance of the said Ellen.[4] The tenants of the fee of Meinil in 1284–5 paid, out of 15*s.* 8*d.* of wapentake fine due from East and West Heslerton, as follows: Thomas de Heslerton 4*s.*, Henry de Hoyland *Heland*) 9*d.*, and John de Friboys 12*d.*, all three in West Heslerton.[5]

804. Quit-claim by Hugh the fisherman of Brompton to Geoffrey de Aimunderby of his right in ½ carucate in Heslerton for 2 marks, concerning which land there had been a plea in the court of Robert de Meinil by the king's writ *de recto* and a duel had been waged by Warin de Malton, appellor, and William Westrays, defender, and agreement made at the termination of the duel. *c.*1165–1175.

Chartul. of Malton; Claud. D. xi, f. 148.

Omnibus hominibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has Hugo piscator de Brumpton salutem. Sciatis omnes me abjurasse et omnino quiete clamasse, sine dolo et fraude, de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum Galfrido de Aimundreby et heredibus suis omne jus et clamium quod unquam habui et quod clamavi in una dimidia carucata terre cum omnibus pertinentiis in Heslerton, pro duabus marcis argenti quas predictus Galfridus mihi dedit; de qua terra placitum fuit inter nos in curia Roberti de Mainil per breve domini regis de recto, et duellum invadiatum fuit per Warinum de Maltun qui fuit appellator et per Willelmum Westrays qui fuit defensator, et in eadem curia concordatum fine duelli. Hiis testibus, etc.

805. Notification of Jordan Paynel that Gertrude his wife gave to the canons of Bridlington 1 carucate in that town of the dower which Robert de Meinil her former husband had given her, with the consent of the said Jordan and Stephen de Meinil her son. 1125–1135.

Chartul. of Bridlington *penes* Sir Will. Ingilby, bart., f. 11. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of B.*, 12.

Omnibus sancte Dei ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Jordanus Paynel salutem. Notum sit vobis quod Jertrudis

[1] Cur. Reg. R., 33, m. 8.
[2] Assize R., 1039, m. 3.
[3] Feet of F., 38, n. 44.
[4] *ib.*, 48, n. 17.
[5] *Kirkby's Quest*, 73.

uxor mea dedit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlington et fratribus Deo ibidem servientibus unam carucatam terre in elemosinam in eadem villa de dote sua quam Robertus de Masnilio, prior maritus ejus, ei dederat concessu meo et concessu filii sui Stephani heredis; et hanc eandem carucatam ego et Stephanus filius ejus optulimus super altare Sancte Marie de Bridlington ita liberam et solutam et quietam, cum omnibus consuetudinibus, sicut unquam eam melius tenuimus. Hiis testibus, etc.

806. Notification of Henry I to archbishop Thurstan and his lieges of Yorkshire of his confirmation to the canons of Bridlington of the carucate (in Bridlington) which Gertrude, wife of Jordan (Paynel), and Stephen (de Meinil) her son, gave, and Stephen of Aumale confirmed by his writ. 1127–1135.

Chartul. of Bridlington *penes* Sir Will. Ingilby, bart., f. 157. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of B.*, 212.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum Turstino archiepiscopo et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ebor[aci]skira salutem. Sciatis quod concedo canonicis Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona] illam carrucatam terre quam Geretrud[is] uxor Jordani et Stephanus filius sui sicut eam eis dedit et sicut Stephanus de Albemar[a] eis concessit per breve suum. Et volo et precipio ut eas bene et in pace et honorifice teneant. Teste Willelmo de Tanc[ardivilla] et Waltero Espec, apud Eboracum.

807. Grant by Agnes de Rotessea, daughter of William Le Gras, with the consent of Robert de Meinil, her lord, to Osbert de Siwardeby of 4 bovates and the third part of 2 other bovates in Sewerby, to hold in fee by doing forinsec service of that land, where 2 carucates make a 10th part of a knight's fee. 1188.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 28*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 36.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Agnes de Rotesse filia Willelmi Crassi, assensu et consilio domini mei Roberti de Maynell et ceterorum amicorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Osberto de Sywardeby et heredibus in feodum et hereditate[m] quatuor bovatas terre cum tertia parte duarum aliarum bovatarum in villa de Sywardby; tenendas sibi et heredibus suis jure hereditario de me et heredibus meis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et aysiamentis que ad predictam terram pertinent intra villam et extra, libere et quiete et honorifice ab omni seculari servitio et demanda que ad me sive ad heredes meos pertinent, faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad quatuor bovatas terre et ad tertiam partem duarum bovatarum unde due carucate faciunt decimam partem unius militis. Et sciendum est quod ego Agnes et heredes mei totam predictam

terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Osberto et heredibus suis contra omnes homines et contra omnes feminas imperpetuum warantizabimus pro homagio et servitio suo et pro pecunia quam prefatus Osbertus dedit mihi in magna necessitate mea. Et ut hec donatio et hec confirmatio rata et stabilis imperpetuum permaneat ego Agnes pro me et pro heredibus meis sigilli mei appositione hanc presentem cartam corroboravi, coram hiis testibus, Ranulfo de Glanvilla, Bertrammo de Verdun, Michaele Beleth, Willelmo de Bendenges, magistro Hugone Murdac, magistro Johanne Cumin, et coram ceteris baronibus domini regis; Willelmo de Atuna, Waltero de Bovingtona, Willelmo de Thorp, Willelmo de Buctona, Henrico Silvero, Willelmo de Sywardeby, et coram multis aliis.

The next charter, to the same effect, is by "Alanus de Brigesham et Aliz uxor mea, scilicet filia Willelmi crassi"; ending "Et quod totam hanc predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predicto Osberto de Sywardeby et heredibus suis dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus assensu et consilio Roberti de Maynill domini nostri et ceterorum amicorum nostrorum pro quadam parte catalli sui et pro bono servitio suo. Hii sunt testes, Ranulfus de Glanvilla tunc justiciarius domini regis," and the rest as above, except that "Willelmus filius Reynerii" is inserted before William de Sywardeby.

808. Surrender and regrant by Robert the constable (of Flamborough) to Thomas de Alost, his brother, son of Gilbert de Alost, of the chief messuage and 2 carucates in Fraisthorpe of the demesne to hold by doing forinsec service of 2 carucates, whereof 7 carucates make a knight's fee; which land Gilbert de Alost, with the grantor's consent, purchased. Also surrender and regrant to Ralph de Alost, the grantor's brother, of 2 other carucates of the demesne in Fraisthorpe, with remainder in default of issue of Ralph to the said Thomas. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 146. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of B.*, 194.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Robertus constabularius reddidi et dedi et concessi Thome de Alost fratri meo, filio Gilberti de Alost, in Fraistingthorp capitale messuagium et duas carrucatas terre de dominio cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in terra arabili, in pratis, in pasturis, in marisco et in omnibus aliis aysiamentis, libere tenendas de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate ipsi et heredibus suis, faciendo mihi pro ipsis forinsecum servitium et heredibus meis quantum ad duas carrucatas terre pertinet unde septem carrucate faciunt servitium unius militis. Quam predictam Fraistingthorp prenominatus Gilbertus de Alost pater ejus, me concedente sicut de hereditate mea, adquisivit sibi et heredibus libere tenendam de me et de heredibus meis. Sciendum etiam quod in eadem villa de Fraistingthorp eodem servitio reddidi similiter et dedi et concessi Radulfo de Alost fratri meo duas alias carrucatas terre de dominio, qui

Radulfus si sine herede de uxore desponsata mortuus fuerit iste due carrucate predicto Thome et heredibus suis sicut recto heredi ejus in feudo et hereditate remanebunt in perpetuum. His testibus, magistro Roberto de Swina, Alexandro canonico ejus, Willelmo de Caytone, Willelmo de Haltham, Roberto Jurdan, Roberto de Gloucestre, Alano Jurdan, Willelmo de Furn[ellis], Roberto de Kaitona, Radulfo de Risa, Willelmo de Halscham, Willelmo de Otringham dapifero comitis, Hugone de Frisb[oys], Radulfo fratre ejus, Amando Butic[ulario], Willelmo de Sruten, Johanne fratre ejus, Stephano de M[er]stt[on],[1] Willelmo filio ejus, Amando de Sutton, Ricardo filio Sayeri, Roberto de Melsa, Thoma fratre ejus, Johanne filio Petri de Melsa, Hugone de Halscham, Stephano filio ejus, et Radulfo filio ejus, Symone de Kam',[2] Symone filio Ysaac, Willelmo fratre ejus, Petro de Aldeburg', Johanne filio Roberti de Bever[laco], Willelmo Cokerel, Roberto et Mattheo filiis ejus, Waltero de Frism[areis], Stephano de Killum, W[illelmo] de Oket[ona], Waltero de Bovingtona, Willelmo et Gaufrido filiis ejus, Andrea serv[ienti] comitis, W. de la Mer, Willelmo filio Turstin.

809. Grant by Thomas de Alost to St. Giles's Hospital at Beverley of two bovates in Fraisthorpe for the maintenance of the poor therein. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Warter; MS. Fairfax ix, f. 89*d*.

Sciant etc. quod ego Thomas de Alost dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Sancto Egidio de Beverlaco et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, ad sustentamentum pauperum, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in Fraystingthorp, quarum Normannus tenuit unam et Johannes Muus aliam, cum tofto quod idem Johannes tenuit, cum omnibus pertinentiis et omnibus aysiamentis, in campis, in pratis, in aquis, in mariscis, et cum omnibus aliis aysiamentis que pertinent ad villam predictam, et marescum extra Fuelesholm' juxta vi acras prati quas dimisi predictis sicut extendit usque ad divisas de Burtona, ad tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere, quiete, et solute ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Istas ii bovatas terre et istud marescum predictum ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis fratribus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, etc.

810. Grant by Thomas de Alost to St. Giles's Hospital at Beverley of two bovates in Fraisthorpe, with a toft and two half acres elsewhere in the township. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Warter; MS. Fairfax ix, f. 89*d*.

Sciant etc. quod ego Thomas de Alost, consensu heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi

[1] Perhaps for "Marton."

[2] Perhaps for "Kave," Cave.

Deo et hospitali Sancti Egidii Beverlac' et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, duas bovatas terre scilicet in Fraystingthorp, quas Rogerus filius Gerardi tenuit, et toftum quod Cecilia tenuit quod durat usque ad fossam comitis, et unam acram terre ad incrementum illius tofti, scilicet dimidiam acram terre ex parte occidentali predicte ville ad Haunthau, et dimidiam acram terre ex parte orientali ad Petit Sandholm', cum omnibus aysiamentis que pertinent ad duas alias bovatas terre ejusdem feodi, in campis, in pasturis, in pratis, in aquis, in turbariis, in maresco, in viis, in semitis, in villa et extra villam et in omnibus libertatibus pertinentibus ad predictam villam. Istud tenementum ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis fratribus contra omnes homines, et hoc affidavi ego T[homas] pro me et heredibus meis et super altare Beati Egidii optuli. Hiis testibus, etc.

Thomas de Alost of Fraisthorpe was son of Gilbert de Alost of that place. Robert the constable of Flamborough describes him as his brother, *i.e.* brother-in-law. Thomas had a son William, and brothers Stephen, Ralph, and Hugh.[1]

811. Grant by Thomas de Alost to St. Giles's Hospital at Beverley of a toft in Fraisthorpe, 10 acres at Crossholme, 10 acres of meadow, 20 cartloads of turf yearly, and pasturage for 300 sheep, 16 oxen, 3 horses, 10 cows and a bull. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Warter; MS. Fairfax ix, f. 89*d*.

Sciant etc. quod ego Thomas de Alost dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et Sancto Egidio de Beverlaco et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus ad sustentationem pauperum unum toftum in Fraystingthorp continens ii acras, cum tali et tanta communi pastura quanta pertinet ad aliud toftum ejusdem feodi, scilicet toftum quod Walterus filius Margarete tenuit in[ter] toftum Alani et toftum Godwini, et decem acras terre ad Crosholm ad bercariam suum faciendum [*sic*] et fossato si eis placuerit claudendam, et iii acras prati ex parte orientali in prato quod vocatur Fulsic, et sex acras prati ex parte occidentali ad Fuelesholm', et xx carectatas de turbis annuatim in marisco meo cum ii bobus et ii equis ferendas, et liberum iter portandi turbas quocunque voluerint, et communem pasturam liberam in prefata villa extra pratum et bladum ccc ovibus et ii carucatis boum et iii equis et x vaccis et i tauro, cum secta earum de i anno, et dum proles earum unum habebit annum a communi pastura ammovebitur. Hec omnia predicta tenementa sicut scriptum est ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictis fratribus contra omnes homines, libera et quieta et ab omni servitio

[1] Lancaster, *Chartul. of Bridlington*, 194 *seqq.*

seculari et exactione soluta, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut aliqua elemosina liberior esse poterit. Et ut hec predicta tenementa quantumcunque potuerit pauperibus predicte domus imperpetuum ministrent sustentationem presentem cartam sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis testibus, etc.

XV.—THE CAUX FEE

812. Confirmation by Ralph de Chevrecurt to the monks of Kirkstall of 2 carucates of his fee in the soc of Brampton, which land is called Bessacar, with pasture for 1000 sheep, 40 mares, cows and swine at will, as William de Besacle gave 1 carucate with the consent of Peter his heir and Agnes, wife of the said William, and as William de Milleres gave the other carucate with the consent of Hugh son of Hugh son of Nigel. 1155–1166.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 74. Pd. in *Chartul. of Kirkstall*, p. 156*n*.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Radulfus de Chevrecurt salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse abbatie Sancte Marie de Kirkestal et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas carrucatas terre de feodo meo in soca de Bramtuna in perpetuam elemosinam, que scilicet terra vocatur Besacle, cum communi pastura ad mille oves et ad equas quadraginta cum omni nutrimento earum, et ad vaccas et porcos sine numero, videlicet quot ipsi monachi voluerint, et cum omnibus communis et libertatibus in bosco, et plano, in aquis, in viis et semitis, in marasco et mora sicut Willelmus de Besacle, cujus est una carrucata, concessione heredis sui Petri et uxoris sue Agnetis, et sicut Willelmus de Milleres concessione Hugonis filii Hugonis filii Nigelli, cujus est alia carrucata, illam eis dederunt et cirographis suis confirmaverunt, qui prefatam terram de me tenent. Hec omnia tenebunt libere et quiete ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione excepto quod dabunt unoquoque anno sedecim solidos gratia recognitionis pro duabus karucatis, octo scilicet solidos uni et octo alteri. Sciendum etiam quod si prefati homines mei aliquando de servitio quod mihi vel heredibus meis debent defecerint et feodum eorum pro defectu servitii vel pro alia aliqua causa in manum meam cecidit, ipsi monachi de me et heredibus meis eandem recognitionem nobis reddendo tenebunt donec prefati homines vel heredes eorum feodum suum recuperent. Hujus rei testes sunt: Lucas, Rogerus, Ricardus.

The descent of the Domesday fee of Geoffrey Alselin to Robert de Cauz, living temp. Henry II, is described by Thoroton.[1] Geoffrey obtained the land of Tochi son of Otta, in Yorkshire, namely, a manor in Brampton and Cantley assessed at 14 carucates 1½ bovate, and Alsi's manor assessed at 1 carucate. A large manor in Healaugh and the two Wighills did not

[1] *Hist. of Nott.* (ed. Throsby), iii, 206.

follow the descent of Brampton. Before the death of Henry I Ralph de Chevrecurt was enfeoffed of the land of Brampton and the soc to hold by the service of 1 knight. In 1166 his son Jordan held it of Robert de Cauz.[1] About the same time part of the hamlet of Bessacar seems to have been held under the Chevrecurts by William de Besacle and William de Milleres. The former gave 1 carucate to the monks of Kirkstall with the consent of Agnes his wife and Peter de Besacle his son; Milleres gave the other carucate with the consent of Hugh, son of Hugh son of Nigel de Doncaster, probably his heir. Each carucate was to be held by a yearly rent of 8*s.* or 6 Danish ores. Another part of Bessacar seems to have been held by the St. Patricks, for Geoffrey de St. Patrick, Helen his wife, and Norman his son, gave to Kirkstall 12 bovates for 8*s.* rent. It is difficult to decide whether 10 bovates in Bessacar, which Hugh, son of Hugh son of Nigel de Doncaster, gave for a yearly rent of 11*s.*, formed part of the above tenures, or were a separate and distinct holding. Towards the end of the 12th century John de Adwick, brother of Ralph, released half the rent of 8*s.* which the monks had been paying for the carucate given by Milleres; and in 1223 John son of Peter de Besacre released half the rent of 8*s.* due for the carucate given by William de Besacle.

Nigel de Doncaster occurs as early as 1130, when he owed 20 marks for his sons' forfeiture, because they had slain a man.[2] Hugh de Doncaster, probably the grandson of Nigel, paid 40*s.* in 1179 for licence to agree with Robert son of Aldus.[3] In 1182 one Ralph de Beseacre was a fugitive from justice; his chattels sold for 5*s.* 1*d.*[4] Geoffrey de St. Patrick died before 1183, as in that year Norman (his son) accounted for his relief of £15 in respect of 3 knights' fees,[5] which he held of the honor of Peverel of Nottingham in that county and in Northamptonshire. Norman died before 1201, when William his son held these 3 fees.[6] A William de Millers occurs in 1166 as tenant of William de Aubigny of ½ knight's fee.[7]

There is some doubt as to the origin of the family of Brampton. Mr. Lancaster considers it probable that Hugh, son of Hugh son of Nigel de Doncaster, and Hugh de Brampton, were the same person.[8] But they are not contemporaries. The latter, moreover, appears to be the Hugh son of Robert, who released in 1202 to the abbot of Kirkstall 1 carucate in Bessacar,[9] and the Hugh de Bramton, who joined with Eva his wife in 1219 in acknowledging that they had disseised William de Quincy of his free tenement in Brampton.[10] In Hilary term, 1207, Hugh de Brampton essoined himself as ill at Brampton.[11] In 1234 we find his daughter and heir, Joan, the wife of Ralph de Vermelles. In 1240 Ralph and Joan, with John de Besacre, acknowledged that the advowson of the church of Cantley was the right of the prioress of Wallingwells.[12] In 1280 their son Philip de Vermaylles held of Adam de Everingham (the heir general of Cauz) 1 fee in Brampton, Bessacre, High Ellers (*Heyhelleres*) and Gate.[13]

813. Agreement between the monks of Kirkstall and William de Besacle, whereby the latter gave to the monks 2 bovates with a toft and a croft and with his demesne toft in the town of

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1 *Red Bk.*, 343.
2 *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 32.
3 *Pipe R.*, 25 Hen. II, 21.
4 *ib.*, 28 Hen. II, 46.
5 *ib.*, 29 Hen. II, 91.
6 *R. de Oblat.*, 113, 147.
7 *Red Bk.*, 399.
8 *Coucher of Kirkstall*, 164 n, 166 n.
9 *Yorks. Fines*, n. 45.
10 Assize R., 1040, m. 12.
11 *Abbrev. Placit.*, 56.
12 Feet of F., 31, n. 43.
13 *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, pt. i, 217.

Bessacar for 12*d.* yearly, (dame Agnes), wife of the said William, to hold the tenement during her life. 1155–1166.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 72(2)*d.*

Hec est conventio inter monachos de Kirkestal et Willelmum de Besacla. Willelmus de Besacla dedit ipsis monachis duas bovetas terre cum tophto et cropto et omnibus pertinentiis cum suo domenio tophto in ipsa videlicet villa de Besecla, pro amore Dei et pro anima uxoris sue, quas ipsa dum viveret in maritagio habebat, in perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servitio et omnibus secularibus consuetudinibus, excepto quod monachi dabunt ei et heredibus suis singulis annis xii denarios pro recognitione, iii scilicet ad festum Sancti Michaelis, iii ad Natale Domini, iii ad festum Annunciationis Dominice, iii denarios ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Hii testes: Hugo de Rodeham, Radulfus sacerdos de Mechesbur, Ricardus de Bulbi, Helias de Bosavilla, Hugo de Langatuat, Robertus. Hii sunt testes etiam ubi filia Uuillelmi ipsam donationem quietam et liberam concessit: Bernerdus sacerdos, Hacunus sacerdos, Tomas de Arnetorp, Halanus suus filius et Henricus suus nepos, Robertus de Bessaala, Judo clericus, Alanus clericus de Donecastri[ia], Judo Mercher,[1] Radulfus, et domina Agnes uxor Willelmi.

814. Grant by Geoffrey de St. Patrick, Helen his wife and Norman his son to the monks of Kirkstall of 12 bovates in Bessacar for 8*s.* yearly. *c.*1170–1182.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 72(2); Chartul. of Kirkstall, D. of Lanc., Misc. Bks., n. 7, f. 47*d.* Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 234.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Gaufridus de Sancto Patricio et uxor mea Helena et filius meus Normannus dedimus Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirkestal, pro salute animarum nostrarum et parentum nostrorum, xij bovetas terre in Besacle et quicquid ad illas pertinet in pasturis et in omnibus aliis rebus in perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari sive dono, preter hoc quod monachi dabunt mihi et heredibus meis singulis annis viij solidos, scilicet ad Nativitatem Domini ij [solidos] et ad Annunciationem Sancte Marie ij et ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste ij et ad festum Sancti Michaelis ij. Et super hoc ego et heredes mei adquietabimus ipsam terram de servitio regis et omnium aliorum hominum. T[estibus]: Ada decano de Broddesw[rd], Pagano presbitero de Doncastre, Roberto presbitero ejusdem ville, Toma presbitero de Vermeford,[2] Petro

[1] Perhaps "Eudo Morcher."

[2] *i.e.* Warmsworth.

presbitero de Triberga, Reinero clerico de Danecastre, Ricardo clerico de Bradewell, Roberto filio Gerbodi, Ricardo Ferling, Henrico filio Neel, Radulfo de Nicolia, et Horm et toto capitulo apud Donecastria ubi fidem dedimus in manu Adam decani hoc pactum tenere.

Seal: an equestrian figure "on horseback, with sword and shield."

The gift of William de Besacle, William de Milleres and Geoffrey de St. Patrick of their land in Bessacar and in the soc of Brampton was confirmed by Henry II before 1163.[1] Consequently this charter may belong to an earlier date than that given above, which is based on the death of Geoffrey de St. Patrick.

815. Grant by Richard son of Ralph de Adwic to Robert (or Ralph) de Adwic (his nephew) of 1 carucate in Bessacar, which Ralph the grantor's father held of William de Besacle, to hold for 32*d.* for all service, saving forinsec service of 1*d.* at Armthorpe; of this land Peter held 4 bovates, and the monks of Kirkstall 4 bovates for 4*s.*, now to be paid yearly to the grantee, who gave 40*s.* for this grant, on condition that the grantor gave him 10 marks in default of warranty. 1175–1190.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 294.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Ricardus filius Radulfi de Awic concessi, dedi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Radulfo[2] de Awic et heredibus suis unam carucatam terre in Besacle quam Radulfus pater meus tenuit de Willelmo de Besacle, tenendam de me et de heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorabiliter, in bosco et in plano, in viis et semitis, in pratis et in pasturis, et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis vel libertatibus que unquam ad prefatam terram pertinebant, pro omni servitio reddendo annuatim michi et heredibus meis tantum xxxij denarios, salvo forensi [servitio] scilicet 1 denarii apud Arneltorp, scilicet dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini, et pro illo solo denario, ego et heredes mei adquietabimus illum et heredes suos de omnibus rebus que per terram currunt; scilicet illam carucatam terre unde Petrus tenuit iiij^{or} bovatas de me, illas scilicet iiij^{or} bovatas ego deliberabo Roberto vel suis omnino quietas, et illas alias iiij^{or} quas monachi de Kirkestal tenuerunt de me persolvendo michi annuatim iiij^{or} solidos ad duos terminos, scilicet ij^{os} solidos ad Pentecosten et duos alios ad festum Sancti Martini, illos iiij^{or} solidos reddent prefato Roberto; et predicti monachi faciunt forense servitium de illis iiij^{or} bovatis quas ipsi tenent, et ego Ricardus monachos prelocutos quietos clamavi omnino. Hanc vero concessionem feci Roberto prelocuto pro humagio et servitio suo et pro xl solidis quos michi dedit. Ego vero prefatas conventiones juravi et affidavi tenere

[1] *Mon. Angl.*, v. 536.

[2] *Sic* in MS.

illi et heredibus suis de me et de heredibus meis sine omni malo ingenio, et si istam concessionem ego vel heredes mei warantizare non poterimus infra xl^ta^ dies sue summonitionis x marchas argenti illi dabimus. Hiis testibus, Hugone clerico de Haitfeld, Waltero capellano, Willelmo de Lamare, Radulfo de Haitfeld, Radulfo de Awic, Willelmo fratre ejus, Hilardo filio Thome, Adam Morchar, Silvestr[o] filio Ricardi, Thoma Mazon, Henrico de Eboraco, Roberto de Paris, Ricardo de Gentild', Thoma la Baune, Gilberto filio Godrici, Ricardo de Ewrhe, Thoma filio Gamelli, Thoma Dragun, Radulfo sacerdote de Arneltorp, qui fidem utriusque partis cepit, Radulfo le Facuner, Hugone filio Hacun, Galfrido le Centh, Thoma filio Ormi, Willelmo de Cuinte.

It is impossible to decide whether the grantee was Ralph, son of William de Adwick, and nephew of Richard de Adwick, and the donor of ½ carucate to Kirkstall; or Robert son of Richard de Adwick, who attested a charter of land in Slepehill,[1] about the middle of the reign of Henry II. William de Besacle, named here, was the donor of land in Bessacar to Kirkstall before 1162. The probability seems to be in favour of Ralph son of William.

816. Confirmation by Norman de St. Patrick to the monks of Kirkstall of 12 bovates in Bessacar. 1183–1198.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 72(2); Chartul. of Kirkstall, D. of Lanc., Misc. Bks., n. 7, f. 47*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 235.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris quod ego Normannus de Sancto Patricio dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirkestal imperpetuum, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et heredum nostrorum, xij bovatas terre in Besacle cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano et pratis et pasturis et in omnibus locis sine retenemento, tenendas de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione, excepto servitio domini regis, videlicet quantum pertinet ad predictas xij bovatas terre. Et ego et heredes mei prenominatas xij bovatas terre warantizabimus prenominatis monachis ubique et erga omnes homines sicut puram et liberam elemosinam nostram. His testibus: Willelmo Senzaveir, Rannulfo de Novomercato, Roberto filio Pagani, Radulfo filio ejus, Roberto decano de Stretton, Hugone de Scalcebi, Radulfo de Addewic, Petro de Besacle, Gilberto ministro regis, Hugone de Bramtun, Willelmo de Ballebi, Rainaldo de Donecastre, Jeremia de Sitleswrthe et Nicolao fratre ejus, Nicholao filio Petri, Innocentio de Donecastre, Henrico del Mareis.

The seal of Jordan de Aawic: a goose or duck (?).

[1] *Chartul. of Pontefr.*, n. 206.

817. Confirmation by Hugh de Bramton to the monks of Kirkstall of the land which they have of his fee in Bessacar by the gift of Norman de St. Patrick, namely 12 bovates to hold by rendering to the grantor 3*s*. yearly; and quit-claim of the wood called Hitchells with common right of his fee in Bessacar on the western side of the road leading from the church of Cantley to the ford called Thornwath; and liberty to reduce all these lands to tillage, reserving common of pasture to the donor, his heirs and their men. 1183–1200.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 74.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Hugo de Bramtona, pro amore Dei, concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et monachis de Kirkestal totam terram quam habent de feodo meo in Besacra ex dono Normanni de Sancto Patricio, scilicet, duodecim bovetas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ubique sine retenemento, tenendas et habendas in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis et demandis, excepto quod idem monachi dabunt annuatim mihi et heredibus imperpetuum tres solidos argenti pro omnibus servitiis et demandis ad quatuor terminos, ix denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis et novem denarios ad festum Sancti Thome Apostoli et ix denarios ad Annuntiationem dominicam et novem denarios ad festum Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et ego Hugo et heredes mei hanc predictam elemosinam defendemus erga dominum regem et warantizabimus imperpetuum contra omnes homines. Preterea sciendum quod ego Hugo per presentem cartam quietum clamavi de me et de meis heredibus imperpetuum Deo et dictis monachis de Kirkestall totum boscum quod vocatur Echeles et totam communiam de feodo meo in Besacra ex occidentali parte vie que ducit de ecclesia de Canteleia usque ad vadum quod vocatur Tornwaz, ut liceat eis totas illas terras colere, arare et inbladare pro voluntate sua sine impedimento mei vel heredum meorum, salva mihi et heredibus meis et hominibus meis communi pastura extra bladum et pratum. Hiis testibus, Jeremia persona de Rosington, Willelmo et Johanne fratribus ejus, Hugone filio Ypoliti, Thoma de Sandale, Ranaldo de Doncastre, Henrico de Marisco, Petro de Besacra, Henrico de Awic, Petro de Waddewirtha, Thoma de Waddewirtha, Roberto de Danecastre, et multis aliis.

Seal of Hugh de Bramton: "A man on horseback within the innermost ring, with sword and shield."

818. Grant by Hugh, son of Hugh son of Nigel de Doncaster, to the monks of Kirkstall of 10 bovates in Bessacar with common

right over his land in the soc of Brampton, for 11*s*. yearly. 1175–1190.

Chartul. of Kirkstall, D. of Lanc., Misc. Bks., n. 7, f. 47. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 231.

Notum sit omnibus, tam presentibus quam futuris, quod ego Hugo filius Hugonis filii Nigelli de Donecastre dono et concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirk[estal] x bovatas terre in Besacle et quicquid eisdem bovatis pertinet in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et semitis et viis, infra villam et extra et ubique, sine aliquo retinemento, cum libera communa totius terre mee in soca de Brantona, in moris et mariscis et turbariis, in bosco et plano et in omnibus locis sine aliquo retinemento ; tenendas de me et de meis heredibus in perpetuam elemosinam, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis xi solidos pro omnibus servitiis que ad terram pertinent ad quatuor terminos, [scilicet] ii solidos et ix denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis et tantum ad Natale Domini et tantum ad Annuntiationem Beate Marie et tantum ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et ego predictam terram eis warantizabo erga dominum regem et erga omnes homines. Monachi vero dederunt mihi pro recognitione xx solidos et i bovem et i vaccam. Testes, [etc.].

819. Confirmation by Peter de Besacle to the monks of Kirkstall of his father's gifts of 1 carucate in Bessacar with pasture for 1000 sheep, 40 mares, and for cows and pigs at will throughout his soc of Brampton, for 8*s*. yearly; and gift of 2 bovates in Bessacar of his mother's marriage dowry. *c.*1175–1190.

Chartul. of Kirkstall, D. of Lanc., Misc. Bks., n. 7, f. 45. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 222.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris quod ego Petrus de Besacle pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirk[estal] omnes donationes quas pater meus eis dedit et concessit, videlicet ij carrucatas[1] terre in Besac[l]e cum communi pastura ad mille oves, et xl^ta^ equas cum omni nutrimento earum, et ad vaccas et porcos quot ipsi monachi voluerint omni tempore in bosco et plano cum omnibus communitatibus et aisiamentis per totam terram meam in soca de Brantona in aquis et pascuis, in pratis et pasturis, in moris et mariscis et turbariis et in omnibus locis sine aliquo retinemento, et materiem de bosco meo omni tempore ad domos suas edificandas, ad sepes faciendas, et ad ardendum; communem etiam pasturam vicinorum meorum quam ego et homines mei debemus habere faciam monachos habere libere et absque

[1] An error for "1 carucatam."

molestia, et liberos introitus et exitus cum animalibus suis per terram meam; reddendo annuatim viij solidos pro omnibus servitiis que ad terram pertinent, videlicet ij solidos ad festum Sancti Michaelis et ij ad Natale Domini et ij ad Annuntiationem Beate Marie et ij ad Nativitatem Sancti Johannis Baptiste. Et ego hanc donationem adquietabo eis erga dominum regem et erga omnes homines. Insuper concedo eisdem monachis ij bovatas terre in eadem villa de Besacle de maritagio matris mee liberas et quietas ab omni terreno servitio in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus: etc.

820. Cirograph of an agreement made in 1187 between the monks of Kirkstall and Peter de Besacle before the justices at York, whereby Peter quit-claimed to the monks land at Hitchells in Bessacar to be tilled by them, and they agreed that Peter and his men might bring part of the common into tillage; also agreement relative to turbary, bracken and heather.

Chartul. of Kirkstall, D. of Lanc., Misc. Bks., n. 7, f. 45*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 225.

Hec est concordia facta anno ab Incarnatione Domini[ca] M°C°LXXX°VI° inter monachos de Kirk[estal] et Petrum de Besacle quando justiciarii domini regis fuerunt apud Eboracum, scilicet Godefridus de Luci et Joscelinus[1] archidiaconus de Cicestria et Willelmus Vavasur, de querimonia et recognitione quam idem Petrus habebat adversus eosdem monachos et inbreviata fuerat coram eisdem justiciariis de communa sua in Besacle, unde dixit se per prefatos monachos disseisiatum fuisse, scilicet quod prefatus Petrus quietam clamat prefatis monachis totam calumpniam quam habebat adversus eos de predicta communa, ita quod terre ille de quibus Petrus predictus questus est et de quibus visio facta fuit et unde recognitio debuit fieri coram memoratis justiciariis apud Eboracum, quiete remanebunt monachis colende in perpetuum, pro salute anime ejusdem Petri et uxoris sue et heredum suorum et pro animabus patris et matris sue et omnium antecessorum suorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio; scilicet tota terra quam monachi coluerant de Echeles a via que vadit per ecclesiam Sancti Wilfridi versus Tornwad usque ad illum locum qui vocatur Echelesweke et tota cultura inter Bernolvescroft et viam que vadit a villa de Besacle ad ecclesiam ejusdem ville usque ad prefatam viam que vadit per ecclesiam ad Tornwad. Quod si a modo voluerint prefati monachi aliquid de communa prefate ville ad usus suos accipere vel colere idem Petrus hoc ipsum eis absque omni calumpnia permittit et concedit; ita quod monachi similiter permittent eidem Petro et hominibus suis

[1] "Videfr' de Luci archiad."; MS. For "scilicet . . . archidiaconus."

prefate ville absque omni calumpnia colere et ad usus suos assumere partes suas de prefata communa sua quantum pertinere debet ad terram suam quam tenent in prefata willa. Preterea de turbaria unde monachi aliquando adversus Petrum querimoniam habuerunt ita terminata est et ex utraque parte per presens cyrographum confirmata, quod tam monachi quam Petrus et homines sui capient de turbaria quantum sufficere poterit ad usus proprios: ita quod nec monachi nec Petrus nec homines sui non dabunt nec vendent alicui aliquid de predicta turbaria. Quod si quisquam deprehensus fuerit de turbaria dare vel vendere, dabit prima vice vi. d. pro forisfacto et secunda vice dabit si deprehensus fuerit xii. d. sine aliqua condonatione et tertia vice xviii. d. Preterea de turbaria ubi fodere sole[b]ant tam monachi quam Petrus et homines sui, ex parte australi grangie monachorum, nemo ex eis a modo fodiet a grangia monachorum usque ad molendinum inter viam que vadit a villa de Besacle ad molendinum et le mareis, preter inter Askeledic et molendinum. Homines vero predicti Petri capient in campis de Besacle fougere et bruere quantum opus habuerint sine disturbatione. Testes, [etc.].

821. Cirograph of an agreement between the prior and convent of Worksop and the prioress and convent of Hampole, whereby the latter confirm to the canons of Worksop 1 acre in Brampton (par. of Cantley), and land at Witehil between land of Quincy de Bramton and that of the canons of Worksop, for ½ acre to complete the bovate which the prior holds of the prioress. For which the prior quit-claims to the prioress the land of the fee of Brampton belonging to the house of Hampole. *c.*1190–1200.

From the orig. *penes* Colonel F. R. T. Trench-Gascoigne. Abstr. in *Yorks. Deeds* (Yorks. Rec. Soc.), i, n. 89.

Hec est compositio facta inter priorem et conventum de Wirkesop et priorissam et conventum de Hanepol, quod priorissa et conventus de Hanep[ol] concesserunt et presenti cyrograffo confirmaverunt Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancti Cuthberti de Wirkes[op] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus totum jus quod habuerunt in una acra terre in campis de Bramton quam Godwinus tenuit, et preterea illam terram apud Witehil que jacet inter terram Quincy de Bramton et terram prioris et conventus de Wirk[esop], unde unum capud buttat super viam que ducit de ecclesia apud Tornewad[1] et aliud capud super moram, pro dimidia acra terre ad implendam illam bovatam terre quam prior de Wirkesop tenet de priorissa de Hanep[ol]. Et idem prior et conventus de Wirk[esop] quietum clamaverunt totum jus quod habuerunt adversus priorissam et conventum de Hanep[ol] de

[1] "Tornewud"; MS.

terra de Bramton de feudo ad domum de Hanep[ol] pertinente. Hiis testibus, T[homa] de Bosevill decano Donec[astrie], W[illelmo] persona de Sandal, Rand[ulfo] de Novo-mercato, Rad[ulfo] filio suo, Alano de Arnetorp, Johanne de Arnetorp, Alexandro persona de Arnetorp, Hugone filio Ypoliti, Ada de Waddeworth clerico, Hugone de Waledene, Hugone de Bramton, Gaufrido de Hodesac, Henrico clerico de Donec[astria], Roberto de Torp, Ada Pluket, et aliis.

Alan de Arnetorp was dead before 1200, when Hugh his son was instituting a plea against John son of Robert de Arnetorp touching a rent in co. Nottingham.[1]

822. Grant by Ralph son of William de Adewich to the monks of Kirkstall of ½ carucate in Bessacar, which they formerly held of Richard de Adewic, his uncle, to hold for 8*s.* yearly and by doing forinsec service for that land, whereof 12 carucates make a knight's fee. 1195–1205.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 77.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Radulfus filius Willelmi de Adewich dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirkestal in perpetuum, pro amore Dei et salute anime mee, heredum et omnium antecessorum meorum, unam dimidiam carucatam terre in Besachre, illam videlicet quam dicti monachi quondam tenuerunt de Ricardo de Adewic avunculo meo, tenendam de me et heredibus meis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione, cum omnibus appendiciis suis et libertatibus et aisiamentis predicte ville de Besachre pertinentibus, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in moris et in mariscis, in viis et semitis, infra villam et extra, et in omnibus locis sine omni retenemento; reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim pro omni servitio octo solidos, quatuor videlicet ad Pentecosten et quatuor ad festum Sancti Martini. Et notandum quod monachi facient forense servitium quantum pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terre, unde duodecim carucate faciunt feodum unius militis. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus predictam terram cum omnibus appendiciis prenominatis monachis, ubique et extra, et erga omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Birchin, Roberto de Roclaia, Hugone de Caschebi, Hugone de Langetwait, Hugone de Bilham, Roberto filio Pagani, Radulfo filio ejus, Willelmo filio Iun de Waddewrde, Hugone filio Ypoliti, Rainaldo presbitero de Donecastra, et multis aliis.

Outline of an equestrian seal.

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[1] *R. de Oblat.*, 102; *Yorks. Fines*, n. 49.

It is improbable that the date of this charter is much, if at all, later than 1200. The custody of the land and the son of Eudes, here described as "Iun," de Waddeworth, was acquired in 1165 by Hugh de Langetwit, or Langthwaite.[1] In 1230 Peter de Wadeworth failed in a suit against Alice, prioress of Hampole, relating to 2 bovates in "Kileholm" which he claimed, alleging that she or her predecessor had entry by Hugh de Langthwaite, who had demised them to her whilst William de Wadeworth, his (Peter's) father, whose heir he was, was under age and in the custody of the said Hugh, because she pleaded that plaintiff's writ spoke of the said William's seisin in the time of Henry II, for whose time inquest could not be made.[2] William de Wadeworth was amerced in 1205,[3] and died before 1219 when Peter his son successfully defended a plea of disseisin of a tenement in Wadworth brought against him by Thomas son of Robert, whose sureties were Adam de Hoton and Eustace Bacun.[4]

Hugh son of Ippolite and Hugh de Scauceby (Scawsby) occur in fines of the years 1206 and 1208, but the latter attests charters of the latter part of Henry II's reign. Reginald son of Osanna of Doncaster is named in 1180, and Reginald, reeve of Doncaster, in 1190 and 1201.[5] He was excepted from the body of those of Doncaster who gave 50 marks in 1195 for the king's redemption. Still, he may not be the witness here described as Reginald, priest of Doncaster.

823. Quit-claim by Ralph de Adewic to the monks of Kirkstall of the land belonging to him within the court of the grange of Bessacar, in the monks' close near the sheepfold and in other places; and bequest of his body for burial wherever he happened to die. 1190–1210.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 77*d*.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Radulfus de Adewic, pro amore Dei et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum, concessi et quietum clamavi Deo et monachis de Kirkestal totam terram que ad me pertinet infra curtem grangie de Besacle et intra clausum monachorum juxta berchariam et in crofto quod est ante portam grangie et infra alnetum monachorum, liberum et quietum de me et de omnibus heredibus meis in perpetuum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Preterea dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Kirkestall corpus meum ad sepulturam ubicumque vitam finiero. Et hoc feci ego in mea ligia potestate. Testibus, Johanne et Henrico fratribus meis, Henrico de Kerkroft, magistro Galfrido medico, Alano filio meo, Rogero et Ricardo de Elache.

[1] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 49.
[2] Assize R., 1032, m. 28.
[3] Pipe R., 7 John.
[4] Assize R., 1040, m. 1 B*d*.
[5] Pipe R.

XVI.—THE CHAMBERLAIN'S FEE

824. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of the gift of 2 bovates of land in Acklam, with pasturage, made by William de Escures. 1165–1171.

Chart. R., 1 Edw. II, m. 5. Pd. in *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 112.

Henricus rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum vicecomiti Eboraci et ministris suis Eboraciscire salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis et abbati et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas terre in Acclum et dominium pasture ejusdem ville sicut carta Willelmi de Escures testatur qui hanc elemosinam dedit. Testibus, Alano de Novill, Simone filio Petri, Adam de Gernemue.

825. Return made by Stephen, son of Herbert the chamberlain, of the knights holding of him fees of old and new feoffment. 1166.

Lib. Rubeus de Scaccario, f. 118*d*. Pd. in *Red Bk.*, 421.

Carissimo domino suo H[enrico] regi Anglorum Stephanus filius Herberti camerarii salutem. Sciatis quod teneo de vobis in capite feodum j militis et inde feodatus est Willelmus de Scuris de feodo j militis de veteri feffamento. Postea feffatus inde fuit de dominio meo Willelmus de Ber[n]ville de vj^{a} parte militis, scilicet de veteri feffamento. De novo vero feffamento post mortem H[enrici] regis feffatus est de dominio meo Thomas clericus de Wichetona de xiij^{a} parte militis. Remanet autem in dominio meo j carucata terre et vj masure super predictum servitium militis quod vobis debeo.

The pedigree of the family of Fitz-Herbert given by Eyton in the *Antiquities of Shropshire* (vii, 148) is seriously wrong in an important detail. Stephen Fitz-Herbert, whom Eyton makes second son of Herbert the chamberlain of Henry I, and own brother to Herbert Fitz-Herbert, was brother of the half-blood to Herbert and William, the treasurer of York, afterwards archbishop. Stephen's mother was Milisent, daughter and heir of Adam (?) and niece of William Turniant. She inherited the entire inheritance of William Turniant, of Richard his brother, and of Osbert the sheriff of Lincoln and York, their father.[1] It is by no means improbable that Osbert the sheriff had been enfeoffed of this Yorkshire fee by William II, or Henry I.

[1] *Abbrev. Placit.* (Rec. Com.), 65*b*.

It was a small fee, and comprised the following lands of the king at the time of the Domesday survey :

THE LAND OF THE KING'S THEGNS.

	Holder T.R.E.	Manor.	Holder T.R.W.	car.	bov.
	Chilbert	Wharram Percy	Chilbert	1	0
M	Siward	Acklam	2 men	9	4[1]
M	Sprot	Leavening	2 ,,	5	0
M	Colbrand	,,			
M	Odfrid	,,			
M	Ghilebrid	,,			

Of this land Ansketil de Scures, or Alan his son, was enfeoffed of 5 carucates in Leavening and 7 carucates in Acklam with the church ; the predecessor of William de Bernvill of 2 carucates in Acklam ; Thomas the clerk of Wicheton, or perhaps of Weighton, of the remaining half carucate in Acklam ; and the carucate in Wharram Percy may have remained in demesne. In 1168 Stephen, son of Herbert the chamberlain, accounted for 15*s.* 6*d.* due to the aid in respect of 1 fee and a 6th part of old feoffment, and later for 13*d.* in respect of a 12th part of a fee of new feoffment.[2] In 1172 he owed 23*s.* 4*d.* and 20*d.* of scutage in respect of these tenements.[3] In 1190 he owed 11*s.* 8*d.* to the scutage of Wales.[4] He died about that time. In 1185, after the death of Adam son of Peter de Birkin, Ralph, son of Stephen the king's chamberlain, married Matilda, daughter and heir of Robert de Caux,[5] and relict of Adam son of Peter, by whom he had no issue. In 1201 he gave 30 marks to escape service overseas in respect of 13½ knight's fees of his wife's inheritance.[6] On 7 March, 1216, Ralph Fitz-Stephen and Ralph his son had letters of protection to treat with the king.[7] The elder Ralph died before 1 February, 1222, when Ralph his son and heir gave 5 marks for relief of ½ knight's fee in Stevening[8] (in Bicker), co. Linc., held of the honor of Richmond. He had given Winterburn, co. Glouc., to Richard Le Waleis of Gloucester as far back as 1215,[9] if not 1207,[10] subject to the life estate of his wife, Matilda de Caux, who died in 1224. Richard obtained livery in May, 1225.[11]

Eventually this fee passed to the family of Ros, possibly by purchase. In 1283 Richard de Bernevill claimed the custody of a tenant of land in Acklam and Leavening against Robert de Ros, who said that he had purchased that custody from Robert de Escures.[12]

826. Confirmation by William de Scures to the church of Bridlington of 2 bovates in Acklam (E.R.), given by Robert his brother in exchange for (4 bovates of) land in (Long) Riston, which Ansketil the grantor's grandfather had given to that church, and also the demesne toft in Acklam formerly of Alan de Scures his father, with an acre within his laund in that town and common of pasture there. 1160–1175.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 247. Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 169*d.* Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 225.

Universis fidelibus Willelmus de Scuris salutem. Notum vobis

[1] 6½ car. in the Summary.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 14 Hen. II, 88.
[3] *ib.*, 18 Hen. II, 61.
[4] *ib.*, 2 Ric. I, Yks.
[5] *R. de Dominabus*, 7.
[6] *R. de Oblat.*, 151.
[7] *R. Litt. Pat.*, 169.
[8] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, i, 79.
[9] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 233.
[10] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 58.
[11] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, i, 116, 128.
[12] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 206.

facio me concessisse et hac carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brellintun in elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni re preter Danegeldum, duas bovatas terre apud Acclum quas Robertus frater meus dedit eidem ecclesie in excambium terre apud Ristun quam Ansketillus avus meus prefate dederat ecclesie. Preterea dedi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brellintun in elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni re preter Danegeldum, dominicum toftum Alani de Scuris patris mei apud Acclum cum una acra infra lundam meam apud eandem villam[1] cum communi pascua ville ejusdem. Hiis testibus, Simone canone de Walsingham, Roberto et Johanne canonicis de Nostell', Thoma capellano de Burton, Everardo clerico, Malgero clerico, Roberto de Ulram, Ernaldo[2] de Marton' et Willelmo filio ejus, Henrico filio Petri, Simone de Marton, Herveio camerario archiepiscopi, Rogero filio Henrici de Willerdebi, Serlone Talun, Vigur.

The gift of the church of Acklam with 1 carucate of land to the Lincolnshire abbey of Thornton will be noticed below. Nicholas de Scures gave a mill, toft, and 4 bovates in Acklam to the canons of Thornton, whose abbot Robert conveyed them to Bridlington.[3] Beatrice de Scures confirmed ½ carucate in Acklam to Alexander the despenser for 5*s*. yearly. It had been given to Alexander by Gilbert de Says. Robert son of Alexander de Bucton gave it to Bridlington, as the ½ carucate which his father had sometime held of the canons at farm. The canons were to pay 5*s*. yearly to Gilbert de Says. Afterwards Adam de Says, apparently son of Gilbert, released the 5*s*. of rent.[4] These transactions took place in the time of Richard I and John.

827. Confirmation by Stephen, son of Herbert the chamberlain, at the prayer of William de Scures, to the church of Bridlington of 2 bovates in Acklam with common of pasture, given by Robert de Scures, and 4 bovates there given by William de Scures (his brother) with the toft of Alan his father, his laund and the onset of a mill. 1170–1185.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 169*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 225.

S[tephanus] filius Herberti camerarii omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona duas bovatas terre in Acclum, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et cum communi pastura totius ville, quas Robertus de Scures dedit eidem ecclesie. Preterea concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi iiii. bovatas terre in Acclum quas Willelmus de Scures dedit eidem ecclesie et unum toftum quod fuit Alani patris ejus et totam lundam secundum antiquos limites ejus et unam sedem ad molendinum faciendum. Hec omnia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis concessi et confirmavi

[1] "et" added in Chartul.
[2] "Ernardo"; *ib.*
[3] *Chartul. of Brid.*, 226.
[4] *ib.*, 229.

predicte ecclesie per petitionem ipsius Willelmi de Scures ita libere et quiete sicut Willelmus de Scures et Rodbertus frater ejus ea dederunt et sicut carta ipsius Willelmi de Scures testatur. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Scures, Petro de Silesthorn, Ernaldo presbitero, Everardo clerico, magistro Alexandro, Gocelino clerico, Johanne de Snelesl[un]d, Johanne filio Odonis et Matheo fratre ejus, Roberto Talun et Serlone fratre ejus, Jacobo filio Ricardi de Wathsand, Roberto clerico, Martino le turnur, Roberto nepote Henrici, Reynaldo Pincheger, Willelmo coco, Franco clerico, Simone de Lincolnia, Guarino de Langetoft, Engelero, Johanne de Wathsand.

XVII.—THE CHAUNCY FEE

828. Grant by Walter de Chauncy, with the assent of Alfred his son, to the monks of Whitby of the advowson of the church of Skirpenbeck and parts of his demesne. *c.*1150–1160.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 120. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 361.

Sciant omnes videntes vel audientes has litteras quod ego Walterus de Cancy, assensu et consensu Alfridi filii mei et heredis, concessi et dedi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Whiteby monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, advocationem et donationem ecclesie de Scripenbec cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et preterea de domini[c]is culturis meis quinquaginta acras terre in campis ejusdem ville, scilicet sexdecim acras et dimidiam in Blaland et octo et dimidiam in Stoches et tres in cultura que fuit Turaldi, et ex altera parte ville viginti duas acras ad Wlvehand et in eadem villa totam illam terram pro una tofta que jacet inter toftam ecclesie et toftam Willelmi Nores et communem pasturam ville. Ista dedi in eternum ecclesie prefate de Whiteby pro salute mea et filiorum et antecessorum et successorum meorum libera, soluta et quieta ab omni servitio et exactione et consuetudine seculari. Hanc prefatam donationem meam dedit etiam Alfridus filius meus propria manu sua supradicte ecclesie de Whiteby. Hiis testibus, Nicholao clerico de Scripenbek et Ascelino capellano ejus et Normanno presbitero de Botercrame et Willelmo filio Mainerdi et Gaufrido de Bugthorp et Serlone de Joelthorp et Petro de Sutton et Willelmo de Fublet et Gernegot et Ricardo Britone et Waltero de Cancy et Hugone filio Audoeni, Archel de Botercrame, Syvardo [de] Joilthorp, Willelmo Nores et multis aliis.

829. Grant by Walter de Chauncy to the monks of Whitby of common of pasture upon his demesne of Skirpenbeck. *c.*1150–1160.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 120. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 362.

Walterus de Canci omnibus audientibus vel videntibus has litteras salutem in Domino. Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta presenti confirmasse Deo et Sancte Hylde et ecclesie de Whiteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima mea et pro animabus parentum et heredum meorum necnon pro anima domini mei regis Henrici et pro animabus heredum ejus, cum

communi pastura totius ville de Scirpenbec, pasturam mecum communem et cum heredibus meis per totum dominicum meum in eadem villa, item quod averie monachorum de Whiteby sine omni contradictione et disturbatione plene et libere ibunt et pascent per totum dominicum meum ejusdem ville ubicunque mee dominice averie et averie heredum meorum eunt et pascunt. Hanc autem pasturam neque ego vendam neque heredes mei vendent neque in eam intrabunt sine assensu monachorum predictorum unde ipsi monachi predicte ecclesie dampnum habeant. Hiis testibus, Eadulfo presbitero de Whiteby, Normanno presbitero de Butercrame, Rogero capellano de Whiteby, Gaufrido de Bogethorp, Willelmo de Fublet, Reginaldo de Snetona, Ivone de Ugilbardby, Willelmo de Housgarthe, Rogero fratre ejus, Radulfo Patefine, Waltero de Cancy, Brumman, Waltero de Steynsiker, Hugone hostilario, Cliberno de Lathgarthe, Roberto coco et multis aliis.

830. Grant by Walter de Chauncy to his nephew William de Fublet of two bovates at Stamford Bridge, to be held by the service of the 40th part of a knight's fee. 1150–1160.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 121. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 364.

Walterus de Canci omnibus hominibus suis et amicis Francis et Anglis et omnibus has litteras videntibus vel audientibus salutes. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse huic Willelmo de Fuble[t] nepoti meo duas bovatas terre ad Pontem Belli et culturas meas domini[c]as ad fraxinum usque ad Pontem Belli, pro servitio suo illi et heredibus suis, libere et quiete et hereditarie tenendas de me et de heredibus meis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis que terre illi adjacent per servitium liberum faciendum quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre de decem carrucatis in servitium militis. Valete. Testibus, Symone de Chanci, Gaufrido Britone, Petro de Swirtana, Serlone de Jolthorp, Ricardo Barun, Gernagan, Willelmo de Help[er]thorp et Radulfo fratre ejus et Reynaldo de Haraus, Lamberto Canicii[1] et Nicholao clerico et Radulfo fratre ejus et Acelino presbitero et Aicatilla et Augero et Willelmo Norais, Gaufrido de Canci et Willelmo de Collum, Nalipres et Roberto fratre Grende et Roberto fratre Serlonis et Gaufrido ministro regis de Leig', Uspac preposito et ceteris.

831. Confirmation by Amfrey de Chauncy to the monks of Whitby of the church of Skirpenbeck and 50 acres of land, which he joined with his father in giving to them. 1160–*c.*1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 53*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 202; Add. MS. 4715, f. 111*d.*

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris, videntibus vel audientibus has litteras, quod ego

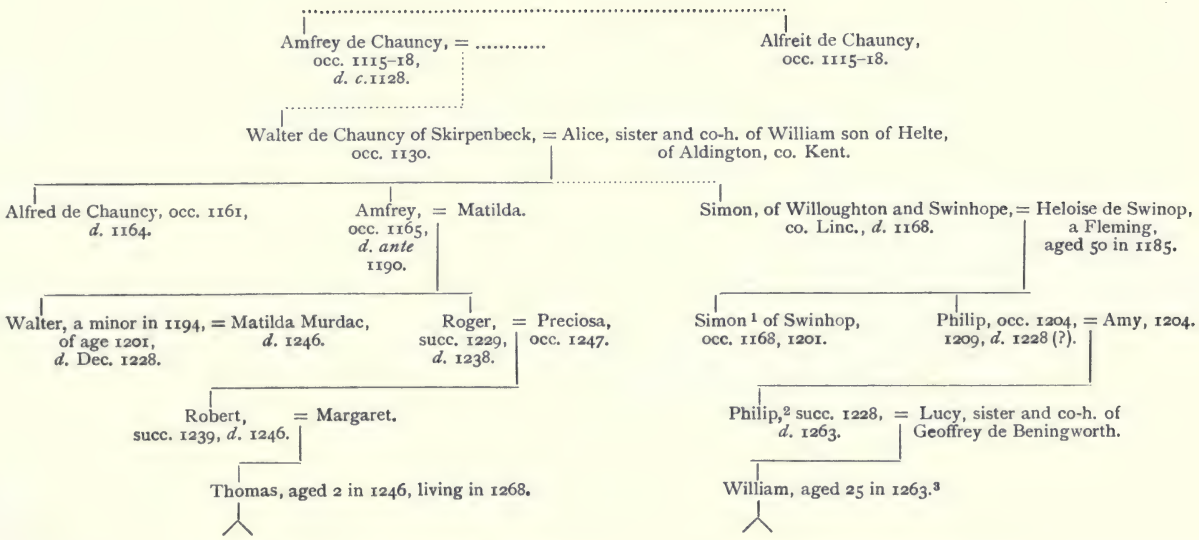
[1] Query canonicis.

Anfridus de Canci, libera devotione et inconcussa stabilitate, hac carta mea confirmo Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby, monachisque ibidem Deo in perpetuum servientibus, ecclesiam de Scerpingbec in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in decimis et terris et possessionibus, de vivis et mortuis et omnibus ecclesiastici juris consuetudinibus, tam libere et plenarie sicut aliqua ecclesiarum totius Eboracensis ecclesie dioceseos liberius et plenius decimas suas et possessiones ceterasque consuetudines ecclesiasticas habet et possidet, sicut enim in carta patris mei donationem ejus predicte ecclesie monachis de Wyteby concessi, sic etiam hac carta mea eandem ecclesiam eisdem monachis diligenter concedo et confirmo; insuperque quinquaginta acras terre quas pater meus predicte ecclesie donavit, etiam hac carta mea concedo et liberrime et sine omni exactione confirmo, pro anima mea et patris mei et matris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum et successorum, et ut heres meus et ceteri successores mei sciant perfectam donationem meam hujus elemosine. Benedictionem meam et omnium Christianorum habeant quicunque hanc elemosinam patris mei et meam manutenuerint; qui vero illam confringere conabuntur vel ab ecclesia de Wyteby separare e contrario maledictionem Dei optineant. Hujus rei testes sunt hii, Radulfus presbiter, Albertus presbiter, Willelmus presbiter, Nicholaus diaconus, Reginaldus diaconus.

832. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy to the monks of Whitby of 2 bovates at Stamford Bridge and his father's demesne tillages, which his said father gave to William de Fublet, to hold by doing forinsec service of that land, whereof 10 carucates make a knight's fee. 1160–1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 53*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 201; Add. MS. 4715, f. 111*d*.

Anfridus de Canci omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis, omnibusque ortodoxis sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras audientibus salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse monasterio Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, totam illam terram quam pater meus dedit Willelmo de Fublet et heredibus suis in hereditatem, scilicet duas bovatas terre ad Pontem Belli et culturas dominicas que fuerunt patris mei, a fraxino usque ad Pontem Belli, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis que illi terre adjacent, ita libere et quiete tenendam de me et heredibus meis, sicut pater meus liberius et quietius prenominato Willelmo concessit; hoc est per liberum servitium quantum pertinet ad duas bovatas terre de decem carucatis in servitium militis. Hiis testibus, Nicholao clerico, Waltero capellano, Gamello presbitero Serlonis, Petro filio Grente, Ricardo Barun,



[1] *Testa*, 348.

[2] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, i, 173.

[3] See *Linc. Notes and Quer.*, ix, 147.

Rosker, Hugone filio Outhen, Gernagoto, Willelmo fratre Andfridi, Guill[elm]o [de] Coll[um], Odo[ne] Petefin, Sim[one], Willelmo le Norr[ais], Gosfrido, Hervio de Ponte, et multis aliis.

833. Notification by Amfrey de Chauncy of the number of knights enfeoffed in his fee in the time of Henry I. 1166.

Lib. Rubeus de Scaccario, f. 119*d*. Pd. in *Red Bk.*, 426.

Notum sit quod tenura Anfridi de Chanci talis est quod isti in tempore Henrici regis feodati sunt, scilicet, Galfridus de Bugetorp de j milite; Thomas filius Roberti de j milite; Galfridus de Killum de j milite; Thomas filius Wilnoth, Petrus filius Grent, Serlo de Joletorp, isti tres tenent feodum j militis. Ille predictus Anfridus tenet feodum j militis in dominio suo, nec magis in tempore regis habuit nec modo habet, nec de novo feffamento aliquem habet.[1]

Geoffrey de Bugetorp held the town of Bugthorpe. Sometimes he is described as Geoffrey "Brito." Thomas son of Robert (de Everingham?) held lands in Fridaythorpe; Geoffrey de Killum in Youlthorpe: Thomas son of Wlviet, Peter son of Grente (de Sutton) and Serlo de Joletorp held lands in Swaythorpe; Amfrey de Chauncy held lands in Skirpenbeck, Thoraldby and Fangfoss in demesne.

The following is the record of the members of this fee in Domesday Book:

LAND OF ODO ARBALISTARIUS.

	Tenant T.R.E.	Manor.	Soc or Berewick.	car.	bov.
M	Forne	Bugthorpe		4	4
M	"	Barthorpe		2	0
S		(Pocklington)	Youlthorpe	4	0
2 M	Forne / Game	Fridaythorpe[2]		13	4
2 M	Game / Orm	Thixendale		4	2
B		"	Fridaythorpe	5	0
M	Orm	Raisthorpe		2	0
2 M	Orm / Forne	"Scradiztorp"[3]		3	0
M	Forne	Swaythorpe		9	0
M	Forne	Skirpenbeck		5	6
M		Hanging Grimston		4	4
2 M	Forne / Game	Kilham		7	0[4]

LAND OF THE KING.

M	Game, etc.	Thoralby (Game, tenant)		2	3[5]

Odo the Crossbowman (*balistarius*) gave to St. Mary's, York, 4½ carucates in (Hanging) Grimston and his tithes of Skirpenbeck and Bugthorpe,[6] his

[1] As in Lib. Niger; "habuit"; MS.
[2] Perhaps including Fimber.
[3] Probably in Skirpenbick,
[4] 3 car. in *Kirkby's Quest*, 58.
[5] Out of 4 car. See *Kirkby's Quest*, 274.
[6] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 113.

gift being confirmed by William II before 1093. From the Lindsey Survey we learn that Odo's lands were then (1115–1118) in the hands of Amfrey (*Anfridus*) and Alfred (*Alfreit*) de Chauncy, from which circumstance it is not unreasonable to suppose that they had passed by inheritance to Amfrey and Alfred, whose mother may have been Odo's sister. Odo's fee in Yorkshire passed almost in its entirety to the family of Chauncy. Clutterbuck alleges that Odo's fee was "purchased" in the time of Henry I by William de Chauncy,[1] but this statement may be put aside as worthless, seeing that we have no reference to any William in connexion with Odo's lands in cos. York and Lincoln. The first Amfrey gave to St. Mary's, York, 4 carucates in Thixendale.[2] His successor was Walter de Chauncy, named in Yorkshire in 1130 as accounting for £15 that he might marry a wife of his own choice, and for 20*s.*[3] of the pleas of Blythe, afterwards pardoned. From this entry it is apparent that Walter had made Skirpenbeck his home.

Forne, the English holder of lands in Skirpenbeck at the Conquest, was the father of Ulf Fornessuna, who gave to St. Mary's, York, a carucate in Skirpenbeck.[4] Forne was probably a near kinsman of Game, who had lands with Forne in several manors near Skirpenbeck and a manor at East Haukswell, near Richmond, where Ulf Fornessuna gave the church and a carucate to St. Mary's, York.[5]

Walter de Chauncy and Alfred his son gave the church of Skirpenbeck and lands there to Whitby. Walter died before 1161, for in that year Alfred (*Aluredus*) paid 12*m.*, as a tenant in chief, in respect of his knights towards the expenses of the army.[6] He too was deceased before 1165 when Amfrey, his brother and heir, paid 66*s.* 8*d.*, and Simon, perhaps another brother, accounted for a like sum, in lieu of personal service in Wales with their knights.[7] Simon was the ancestor of the Lincolnshire line of Chauncy and held half Swinhope of the honor of Richmond. He was joint-founder with Roger de Bussei of the preceptory of Willoughton.[8] In 1166 Amfrey held 5 knights' fees in chief in Yorkshire.[9] A knight's fee in co. Lincoln, about which there appears to have been litigation between him and Simon,[10] was held by Amfrey of the honor of Richmond.[11] It is evident that the fee of Chauncy, originally consisting of 10 fees, was at this time divided between the two younger brothers and heirs of Alfred de Chauncy, Amfrey taking the Yorkshire estates with a service of 5 fees, and Simon the Lincolnshire estates with a similar service.[12] In 1168, 1172, 1190, and 1194 each accounted in their respective counties for scutage of 5 knights' fees.[13] Walter, father of Amfrey (and Simon ?), appears to have married Alice, one of the sisters and co-heirs of William, son of Helte of Aldington, co. Kent,[14] in which county the heir of Amfrey de Chauncy held 1 fee in 1203.[15]

Amfrey II died before 1190. In 1195 Hugh Murdac owed 100 marks for custody of his land and heir. At Michaelmas, 1192, the sheriff accounted for £4, 7*s.* 6*d.* for the farm of Skirpenbeck late of Amfrey de Chauncy for half the year and so until 1194, when, out of the farm of half the year, the sum of 37*s.* 6*d.* was allowed to Amfrey's 2 sons and daughter.[16]

In 1194 a carucate of land in Skirpenbeck, which may have been mortgaged to Aaron, the Jew of York, yielded to the crown a farm of 20*s.*[17] In

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1 *Hist. of Herts.*, ii, 400.
2 *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 114.
3 *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 26.
4 *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 115.
5 *ib.*
6 *Pipe R.*, 7 Hen. II, 37.
7 *ib.*, 11 Hen. II, 50.
8 *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 804*b*, 835*b*.
9 *Red Bk.*, 426
10 *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 35.
11 Gale, *Reg. Hon. de Richmond*, app. 27.
12 *Red Bk.*, 490, 517.
13 *Pipe R.*, pass.
14 *Abbrev. Placit.*, 57.
15 *Red Bk.*, 135.
16 Pipe R., 6 Ric. I.
17 *ib.*

1199 Paulin, master of the hospital of York, accounted for 15*m.* for having seisin of a carucate in Skirpenbeck which Joscey the Jew had held of him.[1]

Walter, son and heir of Amfrey, was of age in 1201, when he gave 15*m.* to avoid service beyond the seas.[2] Four years later he proffered 100*s.* for an inquiry, probably directed against Hugh Murdac, his late guardian, as to what alienations had been made of the manor of Skirpenbeck and by whom, since the prohibition made thereon by Henry II.[3] He contributed to the 5th, 6th, and 7th scutages of John's reign, and served in person in the Scottish campaign. Walter, the son, seems to have been married by his guardian to Matilda Murdac.[4] He died at the beginning of 1229 without issue and was succeeded by Roger, his brother,[5] who died in December, 1238, leaving Robert, his son and heir, who had livery of 5 knights' fees in Yorkshire in the ensuing March.[6] Robert died in 1246, when an inquest was taken showing that Matilda Murdac, his uncle's relict, and Preciosa, his mother, had dower in Skirpenbeck. Thomas, his son and heir, was aged 2 years,[7] for whose custody Robert de Crepping gave £100.[8] Thomas de Chauncy had livery of his inheritance in 1268.[9]

The descent of the fees held of Amfrey de Chauncy is difficult to follow, but a few notes may be given. During the period 1210–1212 Richard de Touleston quit-claimed to Walter de Chauncy the service of a knight's fee in Fridaythorpe, which he ought to hold of Walter. Among the witnesses were Jordan de Buggetorp and Everard de Sutton.[10] Walter de Chauncy confirmed to the nuns of Wilberfosse the gift of John son of Ivo and Alice his wife, Robert de Newby and Agnes his wife of 2 bovates in the field of Youlthorpe, which they gave to the nuns with the body of Thomas Arundel; also the gift of Matilda, daughter of Alan, of 2 bovates there. William de Belkertorp, Ranulf Rufus and Michael de Skirpenbeck were witnesses.[11]

In 1243 these 5 fees were held thus: Geoffrey de Bugetorp 1 fee in Bugthorpe, Peter Basset 1 fee in Fridaythorpe, Ralph son of William (de Belkertorp) 1 fee in Youlthorpe, Roger de Thurkeleby and his partners 1 fee in Swaythorpe, Robert de Chauncy 1 fee in demesne in Skirpenbeck.[12]

834. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy to the monks of Whitby of ½ carucate in Skirpenbeck. 1160–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 54; Add. MS. 4715, f. 112. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 203.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris, videntibus vel audientibus has litteras, quod ego Amfridus de Canci dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby monachisque ibidem [Deo] servientibus, in perpetuam elemosinam, dimidiam carucatam terre in Scirpincbec cum toftis et croftis et pratis et pascuis et pastura cum propriis anima[li]bus domini per totum, communique pastura ville et ceteris ad eandem terram pertinentibus, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari et exactione et consuetudine, tam ad regem quam ad me pertinente, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam a me et de heredibus meis possidendam. Istam vero prenominatam terram dedi ecclesie de

[1] Pipe R. [2] *R. de Oblat.*, 172. [3] *ib.*, 263.
[4] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 6. [5] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, i, 180, 182.
[6] *ib.*, 317, 321. [7] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 5–8.
[8] *Cal. Pat.*, 1232–47, p. 484. [9] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, ii, 478.
[10] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 299. [11] *ib.* 358. [12] *Testa*, 364*b*.

Wyteby et hac carta mea confirmavi, pro me et uxore mea et pro liberis meis et pro animabus patris et matris mee et animabus antecessorum meorum et pro quinquaginta acris restaurandis quas injuste subtraxi de centum acris quas pater meus eidem ecclesie jam antea dederat. Hujus donationis testes sunt, Helyas presbiter, Nicholaus clericus, Gervasius clericus, Johannes clericus, Gosfridus Brito de Buketorp dapifer Anfridi, Serlo de Joltorp, Willelmus Burdun, Hugo filius Fulconis.

835. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Whitby of the various gifts of church and land in Skirpenbeck made to them by Walter de Chauncy and Amfrey his son. 1179–1180.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 51 ; Add. MS. 4715, f. 15*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 193.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, prepositis et fidelibus suis totius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes rationabiles donationes quas Walterus de Canci et Anfridus filius ejus eis fecerunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt, scilicet ecclesiam de Scirpinbech cum vi bovatis terre que ad eam pertinent et ex dono eorundem vi alias bovatas terre, quatuor scilicet in Scripinbech et duas ad Pontem de Bello, et preter eas quatuor viginti acras terre et quinque culturas in Scirpinbec. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta abbatia et monachi ejusdem loci omnia predicta habeant et teneant in puram, liberam et perpetuam elemosinam bene et in pace, libere et quiete, plenarie et integre et honorifice, in bosco et plano et pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis et omnibus aliis locis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus sicut carte donatorum testantur. Testibus, Johanne Norwicensi et Johanne Cicestrensi episcopis, Godefrido de Luci, Johanne Cumin, comite Willelmo de Mandevilla, Stephano de Toronis sen[escallo] Andegavie, Rannulfo de Glanvilla, Roberto [de] S[t]uttewilla, apud Wintoniam.

836. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy to his namesake Amfrey the clerk, son of Arnold, of a toft in "Scridenbek" opposite the gate of dom. Nicholas the parson (of Skirpenbeck), with liberty to the grantee to give or assign the tenement. 1160–1175.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 121*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 366.

Anfridus de Canci omnibus videntibus et audientibus litteras istas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Anfrido clerico filio Arnaldi, filiolo meo, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, toftum unum in Scridenbek

contra portam domini Nicholai persone, cum crofto ad illud pertinente et cum aliis omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis infra villam et extra, tenendum de me et de heredibus meis liberum et quietum ab omni seculari servitio, reddendo michi et heredibus meis per annum dimidiam libram cumini ad Natale Domini pro omni servitio; ita quod idem Anfridus cum decesserit vel ad religionem transierit in libera potestate habebit ut prefatum toftum, cum predictis pertinentiis ejus, cui voluerit donet in feudo et in hereditate, tenendum de me et de heredibus meis sine conturbatione mei vel heredum meorum, salvo prenominato servitio. Hiis testibus, Nicholao persona de Scirpenbek, Laurentio nepote suo et Thoma fratre ejus et Adam fratre ejus, Petro filio Grente de Sutton, Jurdano de Bugthorp et Petro fratre ejus et Willelmo Noreys, Michaele filio ejus et Henrico fratre ejus, Reginaldo filio Dun, Petro filio Willelmi de Wilburfoss et Jurdano fratre ejus et Willelmo filio Reginaldi filii Dun, Hugone filio Ketel [de] Ebor., Waltero filio Hosbern de Barkesthorp, Waltero filio Pa[ga]ni de Katton, Hugone filio Rogeri, Andrea filio Turgis et ceteris.

837. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Byland of the land (in Skirpenbeck) which Amfrey de Chauncy gave them in alms. *c.*1160–1167.

Chartul. of Easby, Egerton MS. 2827, f. 256*d*.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum archiepiscopo Eboracensi, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Eboracisyr[e], salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse abbati et monachis de Bellalanda terram quam Amfridus de Cancy eis dedit in elemosinam, sicut carta sua eis testatur. Et ideo volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi terram illam habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere, quiete, integre, plenarie, et honorifice, in pratis, in pascuis, et in omnibus aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus, cum libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis. Testibus: Ricardo de Hum[et] conestabulario, Ricardo de Lucy, et Willelmo de Caynto,[1] apud Pictaviam.

838. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy to the monks of Byland of 11 acres of land near Haibreck, 32 acres in Wartecroft, 13 acres and 1 perch in Stainhou, 11 acres in Rucroft by the mill, 5 acres by Flagdthwaite, all in Skirpenbeck, and 2 acres of meadow by the meadow of Bugthorpe, with common of pasture for their plough beasts and for 400 sheep anywhere in the pastures (except in his fence of La Bruce) and over his demesne tillages where the boundary runs between the land of his men of Thoralby and the said tillages; with drift roads 2 perches wide from their sheep-fold to Bildebrec and so to the highway from

[1] *i.e.* "Caisneto, Cheney."

Scarborough and from their sheep-fold at Haibrec, over the town-beck through the donor's meadow by his garden. 1175–1186.

Brit. Mus.; Add. ch., 20588; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 143*d*.

Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Amfridus de Chanci salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et monachis Sancte Marie de Beghlandia xi. acras terre in terrura de Scerpinbec juxta Haibrec, et in Wartecroft xxxii. acras, et in Stainhou xiii. acras et unam perticatam, et in Rucroft juxta molendinum xi. acras, et juxta Flagdthewat v. acras ab australi parte vie, et duas acras prati juxta pratum de Buggetorp, et communem pasturam averiis eorum qui colent predictam terram ubicumque averia hominum meorum pascunt. Et super hoc dedi et concessi eis pasturam cccc^{tis} ovibus ubicumque averia mea vel hominum meorum de eadem villa pascunt, excepta defensione mea de la Bruce sicut fossato clauditur, et per meas dominicas culturas sicut divisa vadit inter terram hominum meorum de Toroldebi et predictas culturas pascent predicte cccc^{te} oves. Et habebunt hos exitus predictis ovibus, quorum unusquisque habebit duas perticatas terre in latum: videlicet, a bercaria ipsorum usque ad Bildebrec et inde usque ad magnam viam que venit de Scardeburg'; item alium exitum habebunt a bercaria sua super Haibrec usque ad ductum ville et ita ultra ductum juxta gardinum meum per pratum meum; item tertium exitum habebunt a bercaria sua inter terram cultam et ductum ville usque ad pasturam suam. Hanc autem donationem feci Deo et predictis monachis in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari, ad faciendum inde quicquid voluerint; pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Et ego affidavi quod ego et heredes mei manutenebimus et warentizabimus hanc donationem predictis monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Insuper concessi eis quod nec ego nec heredes mei recipiemus averia aliquorum hominum ad custodiam infra terruram de Scerpinbec ad gravamen monachorum, si monachi voluerint tantum dare quantum alii dare voluerint. His testibus, Roberto decano Eboracensi, Alano et Stephano canonicis, Roberto filio Petri, Willelmo de Buthum, Rogero de Bavent, Willelmo de Corneburg, Normanno, Thoma, Paulino presbiteris, Amando, Willelmo filio Ingelberti,[1] Willelmo le Norrais, Reinaldo de Cattona, Gaufrido de Ponte, Hugone de Cattona.

A heavy circular seal of brown wax bearing an eagle with wings outspread. Legend: + SIGILLVM . ANFRAI . DE . CHANCI.

Endorsed: "Staynhou. Carta Amfridi de Chanc' de terra in Scerpinbec."

[1] "Petro filio Gilberti"; erased.

In 1207 an agreement was made between the monks of Byland and Walter de Chanci by which Walter gave 14 acres of meadow near the meadow of Bugthorpe in exchange for their meadow near Haybrec and for remission of the pasture of 100 sheep in the pasture of Haybrec which they deraigned against him at York before Simon de Pateshull and his fellow-justices in eyre, in which pasture they had pasture for 400 sheep by the grant of Amfrey his father. The agreement also covered many other mutual arrangements and was attested by Simon the dean, Hamon the treasurer of York, Ralph master of the hospital of St. Peter, Robert le Waleys then sheriff of York, William de Percy, William de Corneburg, Gikell de Smedton, Geoffrey Fossard, Roger Mauleverer, Thomas de Lasceles, Gilbert de Torni, Drew de Harum, Walter de Angoteby, Gilbert de Turkilby and Stephen his son, Geoffrey de Ampelford, Walter son of Gille. One copy of the agreement was sealed by the abbot of Byland and the other by Walter de Canci and Robert Murdac.[1]

By another agreement Walter gave to the monks of Byland the whole hill with the cliff (*falesia*) between Waitecroft and Derewent, from land of Thomas son of Elviva to Walter's land on the bank of the river, in exchange for a toft near that of Roger de Chancy. This was attested by Henry de Redeman, then sheriff of York, Roger Malleverer, Nicholas Basset, Gilbert de Torny, William Haget, William Franceis, Robert Berard and others.[2]

839. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy for the support of the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a carucate in Skirpenbeck with 4 tofts and crofts. 1160–*c.*1180.

Chartul. of Easby, Egerton MS. 2827, f. 253*d*.

Omnibus etc. Amfridus de Canceyo salutem. Universitati vestre notificetur me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et Beato Petro et sustentamento pauperum hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis unam carucatam terre in Scerpenbec cum iiii. toftis et croftis in villa prenominata, tria tofta juxta toftum Willelmi filii Hugonis et quartum juxta toftum Radulfi Burdun, plenariam infra villam et extra, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis et aquis, et in omnibus aysiamentis et libertatibus que ad eandem terram pertinent absque ullo retinemento; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam et solutam et immunem ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus et auxiliis et exactionibus et ab omni humano et seculari servitio et etiam forinseco servitio regis; et quam warantizabo et heredes mei post me in perpetuum ab omni servitio erga regem et omnes alios homines qui possunt mori. Et hoc eis affidavi. Hiis testibus, etc.

In connexion with this gift Ralph Burdun and William son of Hugh de Skirpenbeck made releases to the monks of Byland, who obtained this carucate from St. Peter's hospital.[3] The chartulary contains: (1) an agreement made about the year 1200 between Hamon abbot of Byland and Paulin proctor of the hospital of St. Peter about land given by Amfrey de Chauncy and confirmed by king John; (2) an agreement in 1207 between the monks of Byland and Walter de Chauncy; (3) a gift to Byland by

[1] Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 144*d*. [2] *ib.*, f. 77.
[3] Chartul. of Easby, f. 256.

Nicholas de Stutevill of land in the holme belonging to Skirpenbeck mill; (4) a grant of Henry, abbot of Byland, in 1248 to Master John Romaine, archdeacon of Richmond, of the manor of Staynhow and lands in Skirpenbeck and Bugthorpe; (5) a grant of Hugh the rector of St. Peter's hospital of 1 carucate in Skirpenbeck to the same; (6) a charter of dame Joan de Stutevill, relict of Sir Hugh Wake, to the same; and (7) a grant by the canons of Newburgh in 1249 to the same.[1] Finally, master John Romaine granted to the canons of Easby on the day of the martyrs Gordian and Epimach, 10 May, 1249, for the soul of king Richard, John and Mary his own parents, Kyncy the priest and Bernard the canon, his manor of Staynhow and pasture for 300 sheep purchased from the monks of Byland, 1 carucate in Skirpenbeck purchased from the canons of Newburgh, land in Bugthorpe, the mill of Skirpenbeck and meadow land there purchased from dame Joan Wake at a yearly rent of 1 lb. of cumin due at Christmas at Buttercrambe. For this the canons undertook to keep 2 canons at St. Silvester's of Skirpenbeck.[2] Reference in the time of Richard I to the carucate of the hospital and to that mortgaged to the Jews will be found in the notes to another charter.

In 1219 the abbot of Byland vouched Nicholas de Stutevill to warrant against Ismania, late the wife of William Otewy, who was demanding dower in a tenement in Skirpenbeck,[3] and also against Richard de Beverlac and Alice his wife, who demanded dower in a messuage there, late of Walter, Alice's former husband.[4]

840. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy, son of Walter, with the consent of Matilda his wife, to the canons of St. Peter, York, of a carucate in Skirpenbeck with 4 tofts and the same liberties that the abbot of Whitby, the Templars and the Hospitallers have there, to be held by Turkil de Bretgate of the said canons for 2*s.* yearly. 1179–1186.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 31.

Amfridus de Chancy filius Walteri de Chauncy omnibus litteras istas videntibus et audientibus salutem. Universitati vestre notum sit quod ego Anfridus de Chancy, consensu et assensu Matilde uxoris mee et heredum meorum, concessi et dedi et hoc carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis et canonicis Deo et Sancto Petro ibidem servientibus, in puram et perpetuam et liberam elemosinam, carucatam unam terre in Scherpenbek cum quatuor toftis in eadem villa, tribus scilicet contiguis ad partem australem ejusdem ville et quarto ad septemtrionalem partem, et super altare Sancti Petri optuli liberam et quietam cum prefatis toftis possidendam ab omni servitio seculari et exactione, libere et quiete et plenarie habendam cum omnibus pertinentiis in pratis et in pasturis cum eadem libertate quam alii liberi homines, videlicet abbas de Whiteby et Templares et Hospitalarii, habent in eadem villa et in omnibus aisiamentis omnimode libere et quiete habend[is]. Hanc donationem et obligationem feci Sancto Petro ad quesitionem et pro servitio Turkilli de Bretgate, ita quod idem Turkillus et heredes ejus

[1] Chartul. of Easby, f. 253*d.* to f. 259.
[2] *ib.*, 259*d.*
[3] Assize R., 1040, m. 7*d.*
[4] *ib.*, m. 8.

tenebunt in feudo et hereditate prefatam carucatam terre cum prenominatis toftis et omnibus pertinentiis suis libere et quiete et pacifice de Sancto Petro et canonicis, reddendo tantummodo duos solidos pro omnibus servitiis annuatim. Hiis testibus, Roberto II° decano, Wydone magistro scolarum, Radulfo archidiacono, Jeremia archidiacono, Wydone decano de Waltham,[1] Alano canonico, Hamone, Stephano, presbiteris et canonicis; Geroldo, Roberto preposito Beverlaci, Mainardo, Thoma Paulini, Nicholao, Gervasio, Willelmo Holdeberti, canonicis; Roberto Schire, Ernisio, et pluribus aliis nominatis in eadem.

841. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy, at the request of Thomas, son of Richard, to the church of St. Peter, York, of a carucate in Skirpenbeck, for which carucate the said Thomas has acquitted the grantor against Benedict and Jocey, Jews, of 41 marks which he owed at usury upon his fealty, and upon his lands and rents. 1180–1190.

Chartul. of Easby, Egerton MS. 2827, f. 258*d*.

Omnibus etc. Amfridus de Canci salutem. Notum sit vobis me petitione et voluntate Thome filii Ricardi dedisse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis unam carucatam terre in Skerpenbec in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis. Pro qua carucata terre Thomas adquietavit me adversus Benedictum et Joceum Judeos de xli. marcis argenti quas eis debebam ad usuram super fidem meam et cartam et super totam terram meam et super omnes redditus meos. Hanc predictam car[uca]tam memorate ecclesie et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi cum omnibus pertinentiis infra villam et extra; cum duobus toftis dimidie carucate terre pertinentibus infra villam et cum duabus acris terre in terra arabili extra villam pro duobus toftis alteri dimidie carucate terre pertinentibus. Et preterea dedi eis unum toftum infra villam quod jacet contiguum aliis duobus toftis que eis dedi infra villam versus occidentem. Hoc totum predicte ecclesie dedi cum omnibus aysiamentis infra villam et extra, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus commoditatibus eidem terre pertinentibus, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio. Hanc predictam terram optuli super altare Sancti Petri, et ego et heredes mei eam warantizabimus Deo et prefate ecclesie et predicto Thome et heredibus suis contra omnes homines, et eam adquietabimus de omni seculari servitio. Et hoc affidavi et tactis sacrosanctis super altare juravi. Hiis testibus, etc.

842. Grant by the chapter of St. Peter's, York, to the canons of Newburgh of a carucate in Skirpenbeck, which Thomas son of

[1] co. Linc.

Richard (de Scherpinbec) obtained for the church of York, for 3*s*. yearly. 1188–1194.

Chartul. of Newburgh; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 24.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint capitulum Sancti Petri Eboracensis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos divini amoris intuitu dedisse et concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Novoburgo et canonicis ibidem [Deo][1] servientibus unam carrucatam terre in Scherpinbec, tenendam de nobis in perpetuum, illam scilicet quam Thomas filius Ricardi per operam suam ecclesie nostre fecit applicari. Hanc predictam carrucatam terre dedimus et concessimus prefate ecclesie de Novoburgo et canonicis ibidem [Deo][2] servientibus cum omnibus pertinentiis, scilicet cum tribus toftis et croftis infra villam et cum duabus acris terre extra villam in terra arabili pro aliis duobus toftis. Hoc totum eis concessimus adeo plenarie et integre sicut Amfridus de Canci eam nobis concessit et carta sua confirmavit, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis, et in omnibus aisiamentis infra villam et extra, liberum, solutum et quietum ab omni servitio seculari; reddendo nobis annuatim tres solidos ad duos terminos, medietatem scilicet ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini. Ne [igitur][3] hec nostra concessio pro tractu temporis irritetur eam presentis scripti attestatione et sigilli nostri munimine duximus roborandam. Hiis testibus,[4] Hamone precentore, magistro Simone de Appul[ia], cancellario Eboracensi, Radulfo archidiacono Eboracensi, Willelmo archidiacono de Notthingham, Stephano, Willelmo de Stiendebi, Nicholao Granger, Reginaldo Arundell, magistro Erardo, Willelmo de Ledes, magistro Lisiardo, canonicis; Willelmo de Buthum, Roberto Schir, Nicolao, Arundello, Thoroldo, Alexandro, Matheo, Mauritio, Alano, Paulino, Hugone, Gervasio, Waltero, Simone, Thoma, vicariis.

843. Grant by Thomas son of Richard (de Skerpenbec), with the consent of William de Warrum, his heir, to the canons of Newburgh of a carucate in Skirpenbeck, 2 tofts belonging to ½ carucate, and 2 acres of arable land in place of other 2 tofts, also another toft adjoining the others, to hold by rendering 2*s*. yearly to St. Peter's, York. 1180–1190.

Chartul. of Easby, Egerton MS. 2827, f. 258.

Thomas filius Ricardi omnibus, etc. Noveritis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Novoburgo et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum me ipso, et pro animabus uxoris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum, unam carucatam terre in Skerpenbec cum omnibus pertinentiis infra villam et extra, et

[1] Added from Chartul. of Easby, Egerton MS. 2827, f. 259.
[2] *ib.* [3] *ib.* [4] ends; *ib.*

cum duobus toftis dimidie carucate terre pertinentibus infra villam et cum duabus acris terre in terra arabili extra villam pro duobus toftis alteri dimidie carucate terre pertinentibus; et preterea unum toftum infra villam quod jacet contiguum aliis duobus toftis infra villam versus occidentem. Ipsa autem ecclesia de Novoburgo pro eadem terra solvet annuatim ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis duos solidos ad duos terminos. Hanc autem concessionem feci ecclesie de Novoburgo de consensu Willelmi de Warrum heredis mei. T[estibus, etc.]

844. Notification by the prior and chapter of Newburgh that the chapter of St. Peter, York, have granted to them a carucate in Skirpenbeck, which Thomas son of Elveve caused to be assigned to St. Peter's, to hold for 3*s.* yearly. 1180–1195.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 31.

Prior et capitulum Sancte Marie de Novo Burgo omnibus ad quos littere iste pervenerint salutem. Sciatis capitulum Sancti Petri Eboracensis concessisse nobis unam carucatam terre in Scherpenbec de se tenendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; quam terram Thomas filius Elvive[1] ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis per operam suam applicari fecit. Pro hac terra tenemur predicto capitulo ad solutionem annuam trium solidorum, non obstante occasione vel exceptione aliqua. Hiis testibus, Alano canonico de Rypon, Willelmo capellano domini archiepiscopi, magistro Roberto de Kyma, magistro Radulfo de Hampton, magistro Michaele de Wakeringham.

845. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy to the monks of Whitby of 30 acres of land in Skirpenbeck on condition that each one of his household shall have on the day of his anniversary such provision at Whitby as is provided by custom for a monk on the day of his death. *c.*1180–1190.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 120*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 363.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus has litteras quod ego Amfridus de Canci dedi et concessi triginta acras terre in Scripenbec Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde de Whiteby, monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam sine omni consuetudine et exactione et servitio seculari, tenendas ita inconcusse et libere sicut aliqua ecclesia in Ebora[ci]schira aliquam tenet elemosinam liberiorem et quietiorem ab omni servitio, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et tali conditione quod eur[ia] mea in die anniversarii sui habebit in predicta ecclesia de Whiteby totum servitium suum et panem et cetera que habet monachus defunctus in die obitus sui, secundum consuetudinem ejusdem loci. Has autem triginta

[1] Otherwise named Thomas son of Richard.

acras non insimul in una cultura conjunctas sed divisas per campum dedi, videlicet ad Suttunewath duas acras et tres perticas; ad Stoch' sex acras et unam perticam; ad Woulfhow quatuor acras; ad Wartecroftend et ad Desesend septem acras; ad Litelhouschar quatuor acras et duas perticas; ad Hunland tres acras; ad Scortbut unam acram et duas perticas; et juxta eandem culturam unam acram. Hanc vero terram contuli super altare Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Whiteby per unum baculum et postea confirmavi hac mea carta coram hiis testibus, Johanne capellano de Ugilbardby, Waltero persona de Dun[sley], Rogero de Housgarthe, Gaufrido de Bosco, Roberto coco. Preterea concessi et dedi et hac carta confirmavi Deo et predicte ecclesie monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, pasturam communem mecum per totum in dominico meo, ita ut averie monachorum de Whiteby eant et pascant ubicunque mee dominice averie eunt et pascunt. Hujus autem donationis hii sunt testes, Radulfus presbiter de Whiteby, Johannes capellanus, Thomas presbiter de Housgarthe, Robertus presbiter de Atona, Willelmus de Argentum, Ricardus de Argentum de Lofthous, Robertus de Skelton, Petrus de Scarburghe, Ricardus filius Pagani, Michael filius Adam de Thwen[g], Nicholaus diaconus, Robertus clericus de Lithe, Reginaldus socius ejus, magister Robertus, Adam prepositus, Besing, Walterus frater ejus, Ricardus crassus, Orm filius Symeonis, Gilbertus de Walcote, Normannus de . . alt', Thomas frater Martini, Martinus filius Swartchole, Radulfus filius Gosse, Alanus cementarius, Stephanus filius Vynke, Ricardus filius Johannis, Thomas pelliperius, Ace de Lokton, Toroldus de Boleb[ia], Symon Golc, Normannus coquus, et multi alii.

846. Grant by Amfrey de Chauncy, son of Walter, with the consent of Walter and Roger his sons, to the canons of St. Peter, York, of a carucate in Skirpenbeck, an acre and 2 tofts late of Eudes the dispenser and Stephen son of Ernald. 1180–1190.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 30*d*.

Amfridus de Chauncy filius W[alteri] de Cancy omnibus videntibus et audientibus litteras istas salutem. Sciatis quod ego, concessione et assensu Walteri et Rogeri filiorum et heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancto Petro Eboracensi [1]et canonicis Sancti Petri Eboracensis[1] unam carucatam terre in Scherpenbek cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra, in pratis et pascuis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis ejusdem carucate terre, et omnibus aisiamentis; et unam acram terre et duo tofta in eadem villa que fuerunt Edonis dispensatoris et Stephani filii Ernaldi, in puram et perpetuam

[1] "et . . . Eboracensis," added in the margin.

elemosinam, solutam et liberam et quietam ab omni consuetudine et servitio seculari, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et heredum et antecessorum, et super altare Sancti Petri Eboracensis hujus donationis oblationem in presentia predictorum heredum meorum et aliorum multorum feci. Hanc etiam donationem Deo et Sancto Petro Eboracensi et prefatis canonicis ego et heredes mei waranti[za]bimus; et hoc in manu Hamonis precentoris ecclesie Eboracensis propria manu affidavi. Hiis testibus, Hamone precentore, Alano, Stephano canonicis et presbiteris, Geroldo canonico, Paulino de Ledes magistro hospitalis Eboracensis, Roberto Petri, Utredo, Radulfo de Langt[oft], Gervasio, presbiteris; Gilberto de Tadecastria, Petro filio Grente, Willelmo Burdon, militibus; Gaufrido de Cawode, Jordano fratre Symonis Sakespee, Ilgero de Hemelsch', Alexandro filio Willelmi de Bramham, Bertramo Burdun et Waltero fratre ejus, Ricardo filio Baldewini de Welbegate, Thoma et Simone filiis Ulf de Scoreby, Willelmo Norreis de Scherp[enbek], Ricardo filio Godrici de Ponte, Willelmo de Wudehus.

The charter preceding [1] is a grant by Amfrey de Chaunci of a carucate of land in Scherpenbek with two tofts pertaining to one half-carucate and two acres and two tofts pertaining to the other half-carucate. The witnesses were: Hamon the precentor, Alan and Stephen canons and priests, Paulin master of the hospital, Thomas Paulin, Hugh Murdac, Nicholas son of Hugh, Reginald Arundel, mr. Adam "Arabicus," John Gaudiem, Will. Norris, Henry London, Walter brother of Geoff. de Torneton, Rob. de Finigleie, Eudo marshal (*Eudone mariscallo marscaldo*), Ric. Agath'.

847. Grant by Savary abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Norman de Sextenesdala of 14 bovates of land in Thixendale for 10 shillings yearly rent and the use of the ploughs of his men at the monks' request twice a year and another "prex" from each house of one man, save from Norman's own house. Norman and his wife have given themselves to the abbey in life and in death. Their service was not to be alienated. *c.*1145–1161.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 362, n. 24.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus vel legentibus literas has quod ego Savaricus abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis cum communi consilio et assensu totius capituli nostri concessi et dedi huic Normanno tenere de nobis libere et quiete in feodo et hereditate xiiij^{cim} bovatas terre in Sextenesdala. Reddet autem idem Normannus et heredes sui ecclesie nostre unoquoque anno x solidos, dimidium scilicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Habebimus etiam bis per annum carrucas hominum qui super terram manserint ad precem nostram et in autumpno aliam precem de unaquaque domo hominem unum preter de sua domo. Sciendum quoque est quod idem Normannus et uxor ejus

[1] f. 30.

dederunt se ecclesie nostre et in morte et in vita; nec nos servitia ejus vel heredum ejus alicui dabimus nisi nobis ipsis; de nobis enim tenebit predictam terram et non de alio, nec excambire vel vendere. Hoc ei concedimus et heredibus ejus quamdiu se legaliter habuerint erga nos et bene reddiderint predictum censum. Et homines predicte terre ad molendinum nostrum de Grimestuna ibunt.

At a subsequent date 10 bovates of this tenement were granted by abbot Robert to Adam son of Norman for 7*s.* 1½*d.* of yearly rent with the same "precarie" and other stipulations word for word. The witnesses were Thomas de Meaux (*de Melsa*), Torold the chaplain, Alexander Turgis, Robert Bacheler, David, Robert Bernulf, Thomas the porter, Geoffrey the porter, Walter de Grimeston, William de Miton, Robert de Sartario, Herbert de Firmario, Adam de Firmario.[1] In another charter of abbot Robert this grantee is described as Adam "de Sezevaus."[2]

848. Grant by C[lement] abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Osbert son of Robert de Sixtendala in fee of 2 bovates of land in Thixendale for 18 pence yearly rent and his suit to their mill of Hanging Grimston. 1161–1184.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 362, n. 23 (imperfect).

[Notum sit omnibus audientibus vel legentibus literas has quod ego Clemens abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis cum communi consilio et assensu totius capituli nostri concessi et dedi Osberto filio Roberti de Sixtendala tenere de nobis libere et quiete in feodo et hereditate duas bovatas terre in Sixtendala. Reddet autem idem Osbertus vel frater ejus ecclesie nostre unoquoque anno xviij^{cim} denarios, dimidium scilicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Hoc ei concedimus quamdiu se legaliter habuerit erga nos et predictum censum] bene reddiderit. Si vero contigerit eum vi vel ratione prenominatam terram amittere, non dabimus ei excambium. Hoc autem sciendum est quod si iste Osbertus vel frater ejus sine certo herede obierit superstes frater defuncti fratris erit heres. Preterea sciendum est quod socagium ejus habebimus ad molendinum nostrum de Grymestona. Testibus hiis, Simone et Rogero canonicis de Kyrkham, Paulino medico, Gosfrido filio Romundi et fratribus ejus, Normanno de Sixtendala, Willelmo filio ejus, Ernaldo clerico, Daniele[3] Astino filio Willelmi Brun et multis aliis.

The Tabula in the Chartulary records on folio 260 the last part of a grant, made apparently by abbot Savary to the same Osbert of these 2 bovates in Thixendale, which his father had held of the abbey, to hold for 18 pence yearly rent, and stipulating that the monks should have his "socagium" to their mill of Grimston.[4]

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[1] Chartul., f. 362, *n.* 26.
[2] *ib.*, n. 27.
[3] No stop after "Daniele."
[4] Chartul., f. 260, *n.* 22.

849. Grant by Jordan Folioth to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of Leveric of Swaythorpe and the land which he holds of the grantor with a toft and a croft in Swaythorpe, for the payment of 7*s.* which William, father, and Richard, brother of the grantor, gave to the hospital. 1160–1170.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 225.

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes literas has quod ego Jordanus Folioth et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus et hac presenti carta confirmavimus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis Levericum de Suaipetorp et totam terram suam quam tenet de nobis in Suapethorp cum tofto et crofto, plenarie in bosco et plano et terra arabili, in pratis et pascuis et in aquis, in viis et in semitis et in omnibus aisiamentis que ad prefatam terram pertinent, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutam, liberam et quietam et immunem ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus et exactionibus et auxiliis et ab omni humano et seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum; quam elemosinam warentizabimus et tuebimur contra omnes homines. Hanc autem elemosinam dedimus ad persolvendum septem solidos quos pater meus Willelmus et Ricardus frater meus singulis annis pauperibus prefati hospitalis dederunt. Istam vero elemosinam fecimus pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum et heredum, ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum et orationum que fiunt vel facienda sunt in illa sancta domo Dei, tam in vita quam in morte nostra. Isti sunt testes, Henricus frater meus, Adam filius Petri, Umfridus de Ruhala, Willelmus de Insula, Simon scutarius de Pontefracto, Suanus prepositus, Godwinus prepositus, et plures alii.

850. Grant by Walter de Warter to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft in the town of Swaythorpe, 6 perches in breadth and 16 in length. 1190–1210.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 225.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Walterus de Wartre salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis unum toftum in villa de Suavethorp, quod est in longitudine xvi. perticarum et in latitudine vi. perticarum, scilicet quod Ranulfus clericus tenuit, cum communione predicte ville, scilicet in pasturis, in aquis, in viis, in semitis, in omnibus libertatibus et aisiamentis ad predictam villam de Suavetorp pertinentibus infra villam et extra; pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum et successorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere, honorifice et quiete ab omni servitio et exactione sicut ulla elemosina liberius dari potest. Et ego predictus Walterus et heredes mei warantizabimus et

adquietabimus predictis pauperibus predictum toftum contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Herberto, Suano, Anketino, Reginaldo, Simone, Willelmo, fratribus; T[homa] de Languad, Rogero, Eustachio, Willelmo, Simone, clericis; Ingolfo, Waltero, Ricardo, Bernardo, Arnaldo, Petro, servientibus; et multis aliis.

851. Grant by Odo son of Norman, the dispenser of Amfrey, to the monks of Whitby of a rent from land which his lord Amfrey had bestowed upon him in Skirpenbeck. 1165–1180.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 54*d*, and f. 121*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 206.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Odo filius Normanni dispensator domini Anfridi dedi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, xii denarios in vita mea et post mortem meam quatuor solidos de terra illa quam dominus meus dedit michi pro servitio meo in Scerpinbec, quos persolvent heredes mei predicte ecclesie post decessum meum, scilicet duos ad Pentecosten et duos ad festum Sancti Martini, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima mea et pro animabus antecessorum meorum. His testibus, Anfrido de Canci, magistro Alano Sancti Petri, Nicholao clerico, [Jurdano Britone, Petro filio Grente,[1] Anfrido clerico],[2] et multis aliis.

852. Grant by Nicholas son of Serlo de Jolthorp to the canons of St. Peter's, York, of 2 bovates in Youlthorpe of the archbishop's fee, next to land of Hugh Drueri. 1185–1205.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, 20.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has litteras visuris vel audituris Nicholaus filius Serlonis de Jolthorp salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me divini amoris intuitu, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Jolthorp, illas scilicet que jacent propinquiores terre Hugonis Druerie et que sunt de feodo domini archiepiscopi, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et communis et aisiamentis in pratis et pascuis et in omnibus aliis libertatibus infra villam et extra, excepto tofto et crofto, tenendas et habendas imperpetuum integre et plenarie, libere et quiete ab omni servitio seculari. Ego autem Nicholaus et heredes mei predictas bovatas cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Deo et predicte ecclesie contra omnes homines warantizabimus imperpetuum et adquietabimus eas contra omnes homines ab omni servitio [et] exactione que ad eas pertinent vel pertinere possunt.

[1] "Fulgrante"; f. 121*d*.

[2] Added from f. 121*d*.

Ut igitur hec mea donatio rata imperpetuum et stabilis permaneat eam fide interposita et presentis scripti testimonio et sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Hiis testibus, Alexandro de Bajocis, Radulfo Nuvel, Alexandro succentore, Thoraldo, Waltero, Roberto de Sancto Salvatore, Rogero de Sancto Martino, capellanis; Johanne filio Gaufridi, Johanne de Wellewyk, Alano de Knapton, Waltero de Bovington, Rogero Mauleverer, Jordano Britone, Willelmo de Bereville, Willelmo filio Radulfi, Alexandro de Wilton, Everardo de Sutton, Wa[l]tero de Catton, Bartholomeo de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Barkethorp, Hugone de Pusat, Roberto de Seleby, Thoma Palmer, Reginaldo de Warthill, et multis aliis.

853. Grant by Thomas son of Robert de Joletorp to the canons of St. Peter's, York, of 2 bovates in Youlthorpe of the archbishop's fee, next land of Alice de Killum; and confirmation of the gift of 2 bovates of his fee made by Nicholas son of Serlo. 1185–1205.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, 19*d*.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint Thomas filius Roberti de Jolthorp salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me divini amoris intuitu, pro salute anime [mee] et antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse et dedisse et hac carta mea confirmasse in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et ecclesie Beati Petri Eboracensis et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Jolthorp, illas scilicet que jacent propinquiores terre Alicie de Killum et que sunt de feodo archiepiscopi, cum tofto illo et crofto quod Walterus Blundus tenuit et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus et communis et aisiamentis in pratis, in pascuis et omnibus aliis libertatibus infra villam et extra, tenendas imperpetuum integre et plenarie, libere et quiete ab omni servitio seculari. Ego autem et heredes mei predictas bovatas cum omnibus pertinentiis suis Deo et predicte ecclesie contra omnes homines warantizabimus imperpetuum et adquietabimus eas ab omni servitio et exactione ad eas pertinente contra omnes homines; et hoc juravi pro me et heredibus meis, tactis sacrosanctis, super altare Sancti Petri. Preterea noveritis me ratam et gratam habere et hac eadem carta confirmasse donationem illam quam Nicholaus filius Serlonis fecit Deo et predicte ecclesie Sancti Petri in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam super duabus bovatis terre in eadem villa que sunt de feodo meo. Et ut hec mea donatio et confirmatio rata imperpetuum et stabilis permaneat eam presentis scripti testimonio sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Radulfo Nuvel, Alexandro de Bajoc[is], Alano de Knapton, Alexandro succentore, Thoraldo, Roberto de Sancto Salvatore, Rogero de Sancto Martino, Waltero capellanis,

Johanne filio Gaufridi, Johanne de Wellewyk, Waltero de Bovington, Rogero Mauleverer, Jordano Brittone, Willelmo de Berevill, Willelmo filio Radulfi, Alexandro de Wilton, Everardo de Sutton, Waltero de Catton, Bartholomeo de Kirkeby, Willelmo de Barkethorp, Hugone de Pusat, Roberto de Seleby, Thoma palmario, Reginaldo de Warthill et multis aliis.

Early in 1204 Nicholas de Joltorp released to Thomas de Joltorp 2 carucates and the chief messuage in Youlthorpe.[1] Serlo, father of Nicholas de Joletorp, held in 1166, jointly with Thomas son of Wlviet and Peter son of Grente, 1 fee of Amfrey de Chauncy.[2] Probably Serlo's part of the fee was 4 carucates in Youlthorpe which had belonged in 1066 to the soc of Pocklington. The remainder of the town, namely 2 carucates, was then a berewick of the archbishop's manor of Bishop Wilton.[3]

Contemporary with this charter was a gift made by John son of Ivo and Alice, daughter of Nicholas, his wife, to the nuns of Wilberfosse, with the body of Thomas Arundel of Youlthorpe, of 2 bovates in Youlthorpe, quit of service except scutage and socage rent. The gift of 2 bovates was confirmed by Walter de Chauncy as that of John and Alice, and of Robert de Newby and Agnes his wife. At the same time he confirmed the gift of Matilda daughter of Alan to the nuns of 2 bovates in the same town.[4]

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[1] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 228.
[2] *Red Bk.*, 426.
[3] Dodsw. MS. vii, 360*d*.
[4] *ib.*, 358.

XVIII.—THE EARL OF CHESTER'S FEE

854. Notification by Hugh, earl of Chester, to Thomas I, archbishop of York, William de Percy, and H., sheriff of York, of his confirmation to prior Reinfrid and his convent of the church of St. Peter of Whitby, and grant to them and the said church of the church of Flamborough with the tithes of foreigners and English folk. (Spurious.)

Chartul. of Whitby, in the poss. of Sir W. W. Strickland, bart., f. 7. Pd. in *Chartul. of Whitby* (Surtees Soc.), n. 25; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 412, n. 4.

Hugo Cestrensis comes Thome archiepiscopo de Eboraco et Willelmo de Perci et H. vicecomiti Eboraci, prepositis et ministris meis et omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Renfrido priori et conventui ejus ecclesiam Sancti Petri Whitbyensis et omnia que ad eam pertinent, ipsisque et predicte ecclesie dedi ecclesiam de Fleinesburgh cum omnibus decimis Francigenis et Anglicis in elemosinam perpetuam. Testibus, Alano comite, et Radulfo Paganello, et Aschetillo de Bulmer, et Roberto de Bruis, et Gisleberto Adelardi filio, cum aliis.

The editor of the *Chartulary of Whitby* notes that this charter has been inscribed at a later date than the body of the MS., and in an inferior script. It presents several difficulties.

At the Survey the manors of Flamborough and Acklam (in Cleveland) were held of earl Hugh by his knight, Hugh son of Norman, an individual who also appears in the survey of Cheshire, but has not yet been satisfactorily identified. At Acklam there was a church and a priest.

At the foundation of the priory of Bridlington the then earl of Chester's constable gave to the nascent monastery the church of Flamborough, a circumstance which indicates that earl Hugh's present confirmation of a prior gift of that church to Whitby did not take effect. The feudal changes which followed Tinchebrai may have led to the loss of the church of Flamborough to Whitby, and possibly to the gift of that of Middlesbrough in recompense. It appears from the settlement of a dispute between the monks of Whitby and the canons of Guisborough, made about the year 1136,[1] concerning the tithes and parochial customs of 12 carucates of land belonging to the recently constituted parish of the church of Middlesbrough, that earl Hugh had given to Whitby ecclesiastical rights in several parishes in Cleveland, but whether before or after he had enfeoffed Robert de Brus of those lands, is not apparent. Brus after he had received them from the earl gave the church of Middlesbrough to Whitby, and certain ecclesiastical rights in the parish of that church to his new-founded house of canons regular at Guisborough. Hence the origin of the dispute.

[1] n. 873.

This charter purports to confirm to Whitby the abbey, not the parish, church of St. Peter, which William de Percy had given, and the gift, made either by the earl himself, or by Hugh son of Norman, his vassal, of the church of Flamborough. It was issued whilst Reinfrid was prior of Whitby, Thomas I, archbishop of York (1070–1100) and H., sheriff of York. During that period Hugh son of Baldric was sheriff from 1069 to about 1080, and Erneis de Burun in succession, at the time of the Survey, and probably until the Conqueror's death. Ralph Paynel was sheriff in 1088, and Geoffrey Bainard for four or five years from 1090 or thereabouts. During the last five years or so of the century the unidentified H. was sheriff; and from the accession of Henry until 1114–1115 Osbert of Lincoln was sheriff of York, having been also sheriff of Lincoln from about 1097. At the Survey the abbot of St. Mary's, York, held of William de Percy Prestby and Soureby, where the church of St. Peter stood. It is therefore improbable that William had as yet made his gift of St. Peter's church to the monks under prior Reinfrid. These circumstances limit the date of this charter to the period 1086–1100, assuming that "H. vicecomes" may stand for "Hernesius," *i.e.* Erneis de Burun.

The chronicler of Whitby states that after Reinfrid took the habit, William de Percy gave him and his companion the old monastery of St. Peter with 2 carucates in Prestby; that after some years Reinfrid was killed by an accident at Ormesbridge, on the river Derwent, and was buried at the cemetery of St. Peter's, at Hackness; and that thereupon William de Percy made Serlo, his own brother, prior in Reinfrid's stead. It was during the time that Serlo was prior, and William II. king, that William de Percy issued his charter to the monks of Whitby, founding an abbey there, which charter was styled the charter of foundation. If it was not for the appearance of Aschetill de Bulmer and Robert de Brus among the witnesses, there would be no insuperable difficulty in assigning the earl's charter to the period 1086–1087, and to the shrievalty of Erneis de Burun. But Bulmer does not occur elsewhere until shortly before he became sheriff, probably in succession to Osbert of Lincoln *circa* 1115; nor is there any evidence that Robert de Brus was in England until after Tinchebrai. On these grounds it is difficult to accept this as a genuine charter.

This series contains many charters which actually relate to the fee of Percy, but because they concern places which belonged at the Survey to the fee of the earl of Chester, and because there is no evidence to show when this part of the fee of Percy ceased to be a mediate tenure, they have been included here with charters which undoubtedly relate to the fee of Chester. Irrespective of the important manor and socage of Catton, near Stamford Bridge, the heirs of William de Percy held 2 fees of the earl of Chester in 1176; these were in Cleveland and Whitbystrand.[1] In this district the heirs of Robert de Brus also held 2 fees of the earl of Chester in 1168.

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[1] *Percy Chartul.*, 462–63.

- Hugh D'Avranches, earl of Chester; *d.* 27 July 1101. = Ermentrude, dau. Hugues, comte de Clermont.
  - Richard, earl of Chester, *b.* 1094; *d.s.p.* 25 Nov. 1120. Drowned in the *White Ship*. = Matilda, dau. Stephen, comte de Blois, *d.* 25 Nov. 1120.
- Margaret, = Ranulf, vicomte de Bayeux.
  - Ranulf Le Meschin, earl of Chester, 1120; resigned Cumberland; *d. c.* 1128–29. = (3) Lucy, kinswoman of Thorold, sheriff of Lincoln. = (1) Ivo Taillebois. = (2) Roger Fitz-Gerold.
    - Ranulf Gernons, earl of Chester; *b. c.* 1105; *d.* 16 Dec. 1153. = Matilda, dau. Robert, earl of Gloucester; *d.* 29 July, 1189.
      - Hugh of Kevelioc, earl of Chester; *b.* 1147; *d.* 1181. = Bertrade, dau. Simon, comte D'Evreux; *d.* 1227.
        - Ranulf de Blundevill, earl of Chester; *b. c.* 1172; earl of Richmond and duke of Brittany 1189–99; cr. earl of Lincoln, 1217; *d.s.p.* 28 Oct. 1232. He gave the earldom of Lincoln to his sister Hawise a few months before his death. = (1) Constance, dau. and heir of Conan, earl of Richmond and duke of Brittany; widow of Geoffrey Plantagenet. Divorced 1199. = (2) Clemence, widow of Alan de Dinan, dau. of William de Fougeres.
        - Matilda, = David, earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion, king of Scotland.
          - John Le Scot, earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge; cr. earl of Chester, 1232.
        - Mabel, *m.* Will. de Aubigny, earl of Arundel.
          - Agnes, *m.* Will. de Ferrers, earl of Derby.
        - Hawise. = Robert de Quency, s. and h. of Saher de Quency, earl of Winchester.
          - Margaret, = John de Lacy, constable of Chester; *jure ux.* earl of Lincoln, 1232.
      - Adeliza,[3] *m.* Richard Fitz-Gilbert (de Clare), earl of Hertford.
        - Gilbert.
        - Roger.
        - Rohaise, *m.* (1) Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln. (2) Robert, the sewer of Will. de Percy.
        - Agnes, *m.* Richard L'Escrop of Barton-upon-Humber. (See n. 1217.)
      - Matilda, = Hugh, s. Ranulf, occ. 1115–18, 1130.
      - William de Roumare, *b. c.* 1100; cr. earl of Lincoln 1139; earl of Cambridge; *d.* 5 Aug. (1155?). = Hadewise or Hawise, dau. Richard de Redvers.
        - William de Roumare II, *d.v.p.* 1151. = Agnes, dau. Stephen, earl of Albemarle. = (2) Adam de Brus II, lord of Skelton.
        - William de Roumare III, *d.s.p.* 1198. = (1) Alice. = (2) Philippa, dau. John, comte de Alençon.
- Dau. = Will. count of Eu.[1]
- William Meschin, *d.* 1134–38.
- Agnes,[2] 1st wife of Robert de Grentemesnil.

[1] *Orderic*, iii, 411.

[2] *ib.*, iii, 359.

[3] *Chartul. of St. Peter's, Gloucester, passim.*

The following are the constituents of the earl of Chester's fee as recorded in 1086:

LANDS OF EARL HUGH.

Manor, Berewick, or Soc.	Tenant T.R.E.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Under-tenant 1086.	car.	bov.
M	Earl Siward	Whitby		William de Percy	10	0
B		,,	Sneaton	,,	5	0
S		,,	Fyling	,,	1	0
S		,,	N. Fyling	,,	5	0
S		,,	Hawsker (*Ghinipe*)	,,	3	0
S		,,	Ruswarp (*Prestebi*)[1]	,,	2	0
S		,,	Ugglebarnby	,,	3	0
S		,,	Ruswarp (*Sourebi*)[1]	,,	4	0
S		,,	Breck	,,	1	0
S		,,	Baldby	,,	1	0
S		,,	Flowergate	,,	2	0
S		,,	Stakesby	,,	2	6
S		,,	Newholme	,,	4	0
M	Earl Siward	N. and S. Lofthouse[2]			4	0
S		,,	Easington? (*Roscheltorp*)		1	0
S		,,	Hinderwell		1	2
S		,,	Boulby		2	0
S		,,	Easington		8	0
S		,,	Liverton		6	0
S		,,	Guisborough		0	6
S		,,	Rawcliff		2	0
S		,,	Upleatham		10	0[3]
S		,,	Marske		2	0
S		,,	Kirkleatham		2	0
S		,,	Lazenby		0	4
S		,,	Lackenby		1	6
M	Earl Siward	Acklam		Hugh son of Norman	8	0
B		,,	Ingleby	,,	3	0
S		,,	Coulby	,,	1	0
S		,,	Hemlington	,,	3	0
S		,,	Stainton	,,	2	0
S		,,	Thornton	,,	3	0
S		,,	Maltby	,,	3	0
S		,,	Cold Ingleby	,,	6	0
S		,,	Thornaby	,,	3	0
S		,,	Stainsby	,,	3	0
M	Earl Harold	Flamborough		,,	15	0
S		,,	Sewerby	,,	1	4
			Buckton		2	4
M	Earl Harold	Catton (E.R.)[4]		William de Percy	12	0
S		,,	[Kexby]	,,	6	0

[1] The abbot of (St. Mary's) York held these two places of William de Percy.

[2] Robert de Brus was enfeoffed of a great part of Lofthouse and Acklam, with the berewicks and soc, early in the reign of Henry I.

[3] Including Mordale and part of Tocketts.

[4] Including Stamford Bridge.

Manor, Berewick, or Soc.	Tenant T.R.E.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Under tenant 1086.	car.	bov.
S		Catton (E.R.)	[Full Sutton]	Percy	6	0
S		"	[Wilberfosse]	"	6	0
S		"	[Cherry Burton]	"	3	2
S		"	[Gate Helmsley]	"	0	6
S		"	[Newton]	"	6	0
		LAND OF THE COUNT OF MORTAIN.				
M	thegn	Nunnington			3	0
		Hilderthorpe			3	4
		LAND OF THE KING.				
M	Clibert	Flamborough		Clibert	1	4
M	Torolf	Dunsley[1]			3	0

855. Grant by William de Percy to Serlo the prior, his brother, and the monks of Whitby of the church[2] of St. Peter and St. Hilda of Whitby with the towns of Whitby, Stainsacre, Newholm and Stakesby, the port of Whitby, Hackness, the church of St. Mary (of Hackness) and the church of St. Peter (of Hackness), Northfield, Suffield, Everley, Broxa and Thirley, and tithe of the hall in Upleatham, Wilton and Seamer, and in 5 places in Lincolnshire; also tithe of fish in Eryholme, and the forest, woodlands and pastures belonging to the church of Whitby. *c.*1090–1096.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 8. Pd. in *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 27; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 411*b*.

Willelmus de Perci omnibus cartam hanc legentibus vel a legente audientibus salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Willelmus dedi Deo et Sancte Hilde abbatisse, ad fundandam abbatiam olim destructam, ecclesiam[3] Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby, et Serloni priori, fratri meo, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuam, pro anima domini mei Willelmi regis Anglorum et domine mee Matildis regine, necnon pro domino meo rege Willelmo, eorum filio, et pro heredibus eorum, regibus Anglorum, et pro domino meo Hugone Cestrensi comite, et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum, et pro memet ipso et Emma de Port, uxore mea, et Alano de Perci, filio meo, et pro heredibus nostris, videlicet, villas de Wyteby et de Stainsaker et de Neuham et de Stachesby cum omnibus pertinentiis earum, et portum [maris], et Hakenessam, et ecclesiam Sancte Marie ejusdem ville, et ecclesiam Sancti Petri cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, ut jam dicti monachi de Wyteby in pace sint et orent pro animabus prenominatis, et Nord-

[1] It is uncertain whether Dunsley was held by Percy in chief, or of the earl of Chester.

[2] The original has "ecclesiam," but it is questionable if this ought not to be "ecclesie," the gifts being "to the church of St. Peter and St. Hilda."

[3] See the last note.

feld et Sudfeld, Everlaye et Brokesaye et Tornelaye cum omnibus ad easdem villas pertinentibus; in Upeleya francigenam decimam annone halle, in Wyltona similiter, in Chevermunt similiter, in Ludefort similiter, in Covenham similiter, in Emmingham in Lindesaya decimam annone halle, in Sumerledeby similiter; in Samare in Everwychesire similiter, et in Ergum dimidium piscium, et forestas et pasturas et omnia nemora cum aquis et stagnis ad predictam ecclesiam de Wyteby pertinentibus; hec autem omnia dedi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde abbatisse et monachis de Wyteby Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuam, ita libere, quiete ac solute ex omni exactione et consuetudine seculari quod ego et heredes mei predictam elemosinam defendemus et adquietabimus ab omni consuetudine et servitio. Huic dono affuerunt testes et concessores, Thomas archiepiscopus de Eboraco, Emma de Port uxor mea, Alanus, Walterus et Willelmus filii mei, Ernaldus de Perci, Gilbertus Adelardi filius, Warinus, Ric[herus], Fulcho filius Ray[n]fredi, Alredus, Gosfridus Urseli filius.

Bede tells us that Hild[1] built a monastery at Strenaeshalc, or Streaneshalch, where she died as abbess on 17 November 680.[2] Hither Trumwine retired after the death of Egfrid, and was buried in the church of St. Peter.[3] During the period 867–869 the monastery was destroyed by the Danes and lay waste for more than two centuries.[4] Symeon of Durham describes how the monastic life was restored in Northumbria, after the ravages of the Danes, by Aldwin, a monk of Winchcombe, Elfwi, and Reinfrid, monks of Evesham; how they came to York and sought from Hugh son of Baldric, the sheriff, a guide to show them the way to Newcastle (Munekeceastre); and how Reinfrid refounded a monastery at Streoneshalch, "now called Witebi," from which, after his death, the monks migrated to the newly founded monastery of St. Mary at York, under the rule of abbot Stephen.[5]

A somewhat different story is told in the "Memorial of the Foundation,"[6] a record compiled about the year 1160, doubtless by a monk, who wrote with due regard for the susceptibilities of the family of Percy. Briefly, this chronicler relates that Reinfrid, the monk of Evesham, having approached William de Percy, was well received, and from him obtained in alms the ancient monastery of St. Peter the Apostle with 2 carucates of land in Prestebi. The monastery grew apace, under the care of Reinfrid, until his death by accident whilst helping the workmen at the new bridge over the Derwent, called "Ormesbricge." He received burial at Hackness, in the cemetery of St. Peter the Apostle. His successor was Serlo, brother of William de Percy; to whom succeeded his nephew, William de Percy, one of the witnesses of this charter. The chronicler records the departure of William de Percy, the founder, to Jerusalem,[7] and his death at Mount Joy, in sight of Jerusalem, where he was buried.[8]

Stephen, the first abbot of St. Mary's, York, gives a very different story.[9]

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[1] A good account of St. Hilda, written by Mr. Leadman, will be found in *Yorks. Arch. Jl.*, xviii, 33.

[2] Plummer, *Baedae Op. Hist.*, i, 252–5. [3] *ib.*, 267.

[4] "Ex vita S. Hildæ"; Leland, *Collectanea*, iii, p. 36; *Chartul. of Whitby*, 1.

[5] *op. cit.*, i, 111; ii, 201. [6] See Introduction to the *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. xlii.

[7] The first Crusade began in 1096.

[8] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 1; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 410.

[9] Introduction to the *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. li *et seq.*

He relates that he first took the habit at Whitby in 1078, where certain brethren, living like hermits, were seeking to restore to its pristine state and prosperity the monastery which had been reduced to nothing by the recurring invasions of pagans and rovers. He describes how Reinfrid, having lived some time at Jarrow, departed thence with certain monks and settled in the place (Hackness) once renowned as a monastery of holy men and women, which had since become the home of beasts and birds. Afterwards Reinfrid and his monks removed to Whitby, where he was joined by many who desired to take the habit, including the narrator, and after a brief space he resigned his position of prior in favour of Stephen, whose election was made with the full approval of the community and by command of the king and the archbishops, Lanfranc and Thomas. It was shortly after this time that the great Survey was made, in which there is confirmation of Stephen's story, inasmuch as it describes the soc of Whitby, which lay in 11 places, and was assessed at 28 carucates and 6 bovates, as "nearly all waste; only in Prestebi and Sourebi, which the abbot of York has of William (de Percy, who held under earl Hugh of Chester), there are two ploughs on the demesne, and 8 sochmen with one plough, and 30 villeins with 3 ploughs, and 1 mill of 10*s*. (annual value) and 26 acres of meadow in places."

Continuing the story, Stephen relates that when William de Percy, who had given the place (where the priory stood) to them, saw how the monks had improved that which had lately been a desert, he began, both himself and by his men, to do them injury that so he might drive them away. In this he was aided by pirates and robbers, who harried the monastery both by land and sea. Then Stephen complained to the king's justices and, having followed the king and William de Percy to Normandy, laid his complaint before the king and obtained a temporary peace; but not for long, for Percy, angered by what had been done, renewed his attacks and eventually drove Stephen and his monks from Whitby to Lastingham. After a brief sojourn there, amid tribulations from the debauchery and depredations of thieves, they found a patron in count Alan of Brittany and a refuge at his church of St. Olave, nigh to the city of York.[1]

When the Survey was made, "the abbot of York" held Lastingham and other neighbouring estates under Berenger de Toeny, and the compiler of the returns included the abbot in the table of the names of those who held in chief of the king in Yorkshire. From this we learn that the removal from Whitby had taken place, and that Stephen was already established at York, as abbot of the monastery of St. Mary, early in the year 1086.

I have not repeated the story of the hostility which is alleged to have arisen between the founder and his brother, prior Serlo, on the ground that the former had—as alleged—given the towns of Stakesby and Everley to his *armiger*, Ralph de Everley, for the reason that it appears improbable, and is unsupported by other evidence.[2] Notwithstanding the opinion of the editor of the *Chartulary of Whitby*,[3] I consider that the story given by Stephen, afterwards abbot of St. Mary's, York, of the early history of the monastery of Whitby, bears the impress of truth, and is borne out by the evidence of the Domesday survey.

There seems to be some confusion as to the identity of the various churches connected with the early history of the monastery, the invocations of which were respectively to St. Peter, St. Mary, and to St. Peter and St. Hilda. From the words of Bede and from other records it is clear that

[1] *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 545; from the Chronicle of Simon of Warwick, abbot of St. Mary's (1258–1296): now in the Bodleian Lib.

[2] Dodsworth's MS. clix, f. 115*b*; *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. xxxviii. The editor of the *Chartulary* also doubted the accuracy of the statement; p. lix.

[3] Introduction to the *Chartulary*, pp. lv-lvi.

the church of St. Peter was at Hackness, where there was also the church of St. Mary; the parish church of St. Mary in the town of Whitby, and that of St. Peter and St. Hilda at the priory, which first arose under prior Reinfrid between 1078 and 1086, at Prestby, on the hill opposite to the town of Whitby.

The description of some portions of the founder's endowment, recited in the above charter, is confusing. The description of the "lands, possessions, forests, churches, tithes and liberties," which the founder and Alan his son gave, before the former took his way to Jerusalem in 1096, and those which their friends and vassals gave, as set forth in the "Memorial," clears up the confusion and gives a clearer description of the hamlets and places which existed *circa* 1160 in the manors and towns which formed the *corpus* of the founder's endowment, and of the augmentation thereof made by Alan his son, and William the grandson of the founder.[1]

> The town and sea-port of Whitby (*Witebi*), "Overbi" and "Nedhrebi" that is Stainsacre (*Steinsecher*), Thingwall (*Thingwala*), Larpool Hall (*Leirpel*), Spital Vale (*Helredale*), "Gnip"[2] that is Hawsker (*Hauchesgard*), Normanby, Fylingdales, and Fyling Thorpe (*Fielinga*), and Fyling Hall (*altera Fielinga*), "Bertwait," "Setwait,"[3] Sneaton (*Snetune*), Ugglebarnby (*Hugelbardebi*),[4] Sowerby (*Sourebi*)[5] Ruswarp (*Risewarp*), Newholm (*Neuham*), Stakesby (*Stachesbi*), Baldby Fields (*Baldebi*), The Breck (*Breccha*),[6] Flowergate, in Whitby (*Flore*), Dunsley, the hermitages of Eskdale (*Eschedale*) and Mulgrave (*Mulegrif*), the forests which belong to the church of Whitby,[7] the church of St. Mary of the same town with six chapels[8] and their belongings, Hagg Mill (*Aggemilne*), Cock Mill (*Kocchemilne*), the mill of Ruswarp, the New Mill, the mill of Fyling,[9] the town of Hackness and the two mills and the church of St. Mary of the same town, the church of St. Peter, where our monks served God, died and were buried, High Dales and Low Dales (*Dales*), Everley, Broxa (*Brochesei*), Northfield without Danegeld, and Silpho (*Silfhou*), all "Gaitelei,"[10] and the vaccaries of Stoupe and Thirley (*Thornleia*), Casebeck (*Kesebec*) and Billery (*Bilroche*, rectius *Bilrode*); in Upleatham (*Uplium*) two-thirds of the tithe of grain from the demesne and from Wilton, Seamer and Nafferton, in Lindsey (co. Lincoln) likewise from Immingham, Somerby (*Sumerledebi*), Stainton-le-Vale,[11] Kirmond-le-Mire (*Caprimonte*), Ludford, Elkington,[12] Grainthorpe (*Saletorp*, sic), Covenham and Owmby[13] with Searby (*D'Autnebi*); half the fishery of Eryholme (*Hergum*).

Of the witnesses to this charter, Ernald de Percy was the founder of the line of Kildale, feudatories, not of the fee of Percy, but of Brus. Gilbert son of Adelard and Warin have not been identified. Ric[hard] may be the tenant of that name who held a manor in Cloughton under Percy

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[1] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 1; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 410.
[2] Nype Howe is ¾ mile N.E. of Hawsker.
[3] Possibly near Billery.
[4] Except Whitby, all these places are on the south side of the river Esk.
[5] Near Carr Hall.
[6] A lost place; the name signifies the slope of a hill.
[7] Confirmed to the monastery in charter no. 859.
[8] Fylingdales, Hawsker, Sneaton, Ugglebarnby, Dunsley and Aislaby.
[9] Perhaps Bag Mill.
[10] Perhaps between Thirley and Northfield.
[11] Held by "Alulf" of William de Percy in Domesday.
[12] Held by Fulco the man of W. Percy; *ib.*
[13] Held by William the man of W. Percy; *ib.* The remaining places in Lincolnshire belonged to the demesne of William de Percy.

in the Survey. Fulk, son of Reinfrid, prior of Whitby,[1] was steward to Alan de Percy, if not to William his father, of whom he held at the Survey: Pallethorpe and Snainton, in this county, Grimsby, Elkington and Fotherby, in co. Lincoln, besides other lands in Yorkshire of the fee of Arches. Alred is probably Alured, or Alfred, the name of the tenant of Acklam in Cleveland under Robert de Brus.[2] Geoffrey son of Ursel may be the tenant under Percy in Dunnington and Warter, and of the archbishop in Burnby.

The charter was issued between 1087 and 1097, and seemingly towards the latter part of that period, as it apparently was not the founder's first grant to the monastery.

856. Grant by Alan de Percy to the monks of Whitby of two-thirds of the tithe of grain of his demesne. 1100–*c.*1115.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 6. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 405.

Notum sit omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Alanus de Percy dedi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde abbatisse de Whiteby et monachis Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuam, pro domino meo Henrico rege Anglorum et pro heredibus suis, necnon pro animabus Willelmi de Percy patris mei et Emme de Porte matris mee et pro me ipso et heredibus nostris, duas partes decime bladi de totis dominiis meis undecunque culta vel seminata fuerint tempore meo vel heredum meorum, scilicet de Uplithum, de Wilton, de Semara, de Naffirton; in Lindesey de Immingham, de Summerledeby, de Steynton, de Caprimonte, de Ludford, de Elkinton, de Calthorp, de Covenham, de Autneby; [et] de Stakeston ex dono Ricardi de Percy, fratris mei. Hii sunt testes, Willelmus et Ricardus fratres mei, Pikot de Percy, Fulco dapifer filius Reynfridi prioris de Whiteby et filius ejus Willelmus, et Everardus, Ma[u]gerus, Willelmus Terry filius, Ricardus Humez, Arundel, Maynardus de Lundonia, Alemannus presbiter, et multi alii.

The witnesses of this charter include: Richard de Percy, who gave two-thirds of the tithe of his demesne of Staxton, and was of Dunsley.[3] Pikot de Percy was of Bolton-Percy and Sutton-upon-Derwent, which he held of Percy at the Survey. Everard was of Leathley. As "Ebrard" he held that manor with Haggenby and Linton, near Spofforth, of Percy at the Survey; and Castley, as the man of William de Percy, under the king. As Evrard he also held Legesby and Holton, co. Lincoln, of Percy. Malger was Percy's "vavassour," and held of him Haslewood, Stutton, Barnby-upon-Don, and Ellington with two berewicks. William son of Terry was of Wetherby, which he held of Percy at the Survey, as he also held Owmby with Searby, co. Lincoln. Richard de Humez, or Hometh, seems to be the ancestor of the family of that name who held under Percy lands in North and South Lofthouse, Markenfield, Barrowby, Hellifield, Swinden, and elsewhere. His successor was named Guy. Arundel was tenant of Percy in Sneaton, Pockthorpe, Awburn and elsewhere. Mainard of London may have been a canon of St. Peter's, York. Aleman was doubtless a priest of Whitby.

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[1] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 363. [2] *ib.*, 215.
[3] An abstract of his charter is in the *Chartul.*, p. 473.

857. Grant by Alan de Percy to the monks of Whitby of Hawsker, Normanby, Fylingdales, Fyling Hall, Sneaton, Ugglebarnby, Sowerby, Dunsley, Breck, and Flowergate in Whitby, and confirmation of his father's gifts. 1100–*c.*1115.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 71. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 279.

Notum sit omnibus catholice ecclesie fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Alanus de Perci in tempore domini mei Henrici regis Anglorum, ipso concedente et confirmante, dedi in elemosinam perpetuam ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Whiteby, pro anima ejusdem Henrici regis et Willelmi regis fratris ejus et pro animabus heredum suorum regum Anglorum et pro animabus Hugonis Cestrensis comitis ac Willelmi de Percy patris mei et Emme de Port matris mee et omnium parentum meorum et pro memet ipso et pro heredibus meis, scilicet Witeby ubi predicta ecclesia est et ecclesia Sancte Marie ejusdem ville et portum maris cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis et Whitby et Overby, Gnipam, Normanneby, Figelingam et aliam Fi[ge]lingam, Snetonam, Ugelbardeby, Soureby, Duneslac, Neuham, Stakesby, Breccam, Floram et Hakenessam et ecclesiam Sancte Marie ejusdem ville et Sancti Petri ecclesiam et Nordfeld et Sudfeld et Eve[r]leye et Brocesaye et Torenlaye et decimas carucarum de dominio meo de Uplium, de Wiltona, de Samara, de Nefertona; in Lindesaya similiter de Immingham, de Sumerledeby, de Stayntona, de Caprimonte, de Ladeford, de Elkingtona, de Saletorp, de Covenham, de Authneby, et medietatem piscium de Ergum, et forestas et pasturas et omnia nemora cum aquis et stagnis ad predictam ecclesiam de Whiteby pertinentia, sicuti umquam melius, plenius et liberius ego et pater meus ea habuimus et possedimus; hec autem omnia dedi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hilde et monachis de Whiteby Deo servientibus ad abbatiam predictam construendam et hac carta mea confirmavi [et] ita libere, quiete ac solute concessi ex omni [ex]actione et consuetudine seculari quod nichil omnino nisi ipsius abbatie defensionem michi retinui. Ego vero et heredes mei predictam abbatiam de Whiteby et totam prenominatam elemosinam meam defendemus et adquietabimus ab omni equitatu et ab omni forensi servitio et exactione et consuetudine seculari. Hiique sunt testes et concessores, Walterus,[1] Ricardus de Percy, fratres mei, Picot de Percy, Fulco dapifer Raynfridi filius et Willelmus filius ejus, et Everardus et Malgerus et Willelmus Terri filius et Ricardus de Hulmit et Arundel et Mainnardus de Londonia et Alemannus presbiter.

This charter was issued contemporaneously with the last. Comparison with the preceding charter suggests that some later additions have been added to the original text.

[1] "Willelmus" in the preceding charter.

858. Grant by Robert de Brus I, Agnes his wife and Adam their son, for the health of king Henry I, to the monks of Whitby of the church of Middlesbrough and 2 carucates and 2 bovates in Newham, upon condition that certain monks from Whitby shall serve in the church of Middlesbrough. *c.*1120.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 23. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 111 ; *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 632. There is a copy in Dodsw. MS. lxi, with some variants.

Robertus de Brus omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Scitote quod ego et Agnes uxor mea filiusque noster Adam de Brus, pro salute domini nostri Henrici regis Anglorum, animarumque nostrarum et heredum nostrorum remedio, ecclesiam Sancte Hylde abbatisse de Midlesburcd cum omnibus rebus que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent et duas carucatas et duas bovatas terre in Nehuham in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie et fratribus Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby dedimus et concessimus et confirmavimus, ea conventione ut in prefata ecclesia de Midlesburc quidam monachi sint, qui Deo et Sancte Hylde de Wytebi deserviant, et qui de stipendiis prefate ecclesie large et sufficienter vivere valeant, et ut mater ecclesia de Wyteby semper valeat habere proficuum. Hii sunt testes, Willelmus capellanus, Arnaldus de Perci, Umfridus de Elthot, Willelmus de Fugeris et multi alii.

Pope Eugenius III confirmed to abbot Benedict of Whitby "by the gift of Robert de Brus 2 carucates and 2 bovates in Newham, the church of St. Hilda in Middlesbrough and 1 carucate of land."[1] This was in 1145–1148. The tenement in Newham was that which Lesing held T.R.E., and which was in the king's hand at the Survey, and in those of Robert de Brus in the time of Henry I. The gift of the church of Middlesbrough, lately a chapel belonging to Stainton, in so far as it was a gift, can have been only of the interest which Brus held in it. The division of land in the parish between the earl of Chester, Brus and Malet may be seen at no. 873, a document which throws much interesting light upon the devolution of land since the Domesday survey in the manor of Acklam in Cleveland. The same document clearly points to Hugh, earl of Chester, as the original donor to Whitby of the church of Middlesbrough, and other churches of his fee. On the strength of this reference the editor of the *Chartulary of Whitby* has suggested that the gift of the church of Flamborough to Whitby refers in fact to the church of Middlesbrough, "Midlesburc" having been misread as "Fleinburc."[2] Whatever may have been the fact, Robert de Brus enlarged the gift to Whitby, after he had been enfeoffed of this part of the fee of Chester, by the addition of 2 carucates and 2 bovates in Newham, belonging to the fee of Malet. The "Memorial" makes no reference to the earl of Chester as the original donor of the church, but duly records Brus' gift.

859. Confirmation by Alan de Percy to the monks of Whitby of the towns which Tancard the Fleming sold to William, the abbot, and the monks, namely Fylingdales, Fylinghall, Normanby, Hawsker; also confirmation of the forests, pastures and wood-

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 119.

[2] *ib.*, p. xlvii. See no. 854 above.

land of his fee which belonged to the monastery by the bounds elsewhere set forth.[1] *c.*1115–1135.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 8*d*; Add. MS., 4715, f. 6*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, nos. 28, 405 B.

Notum sit omnibus catholice ecclesie fidelibus tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Alanus de Perci concessi et confirmavi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuam villas quas Tancardus Flandrensis vendidit Willelmo abbati de Wyteby et monachis illius loci, videlicet Figelingam et aliam Figelingam, Normanneby et Haukesgard cum omnibus pertinentiis earum. Ipse vero Tancardus villas predictas michi reddidit et ego eas dedi et confirmavi predicte ecclesie et ipse easdem villas abjuravit et quietas clamavit Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby et monachis illius loci absque omni calumpnia de se et de heredibus suis. Preterea dedi et confirmavi predicte ecclesie de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuam omnes terras, forestas, pasturas et nemora de feodo meo que ad ecclesiam de Wyteby pertinent libere et quiete in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et stagnis, et in omnibus que ad me pertinent per metas istas [*as in no.* 865].[2] Omnes vero ecclesias, villas, terras, forestas, pasturas [et] nemora de feodo meo que infra metas istas sunt dedi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde abbatisse de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus pro salute animarum dominorum meorum regum Anglorum et heredum eorum et [pro] Hugone Cestrensi comite et pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum et heredum meorum. Hujus rei testes sunt, Willelmus, Walterus et Ricardus de Perci fratres mei, Robertus de Brus et tres de suis militibus, Rogerus de Rosel, Wydo de Lofthus et Robertus Francais, Pichot de Perci, Fulco [dapifer[3] filius Reynfridi prioris de Wyteby, Radulfus camerarius, Alanus filius Reginaldi Buscell, Willelmus de Newham et filius ejus, Aschetinus de Haukesgard, Ricardus, et Hugo; Walterus de Clyve, Radulfus de Everlay, Ogerus de Mortult, Umfridus miles Roberti del Hill', Petrus filius Durandi, Radulfus [et] Ucthredus filii Gunware, Tiggier, Gaudinus, Giraudus, Uchtredus, Umfridus, Radulfus, Gamelus cocus et Carbonellus cocus et multi allii].

There is no further mention in the Chartulary of Tancard the Fleming, who sold these four towns to abbot William. Symeon of Durham notes under the year 1111 that Henry I transferred the Flemings who inhabited Northumbria with all their goods to Wales, and commanded them to

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[1] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 33, 363.

[2] With variations in the nomenclature of the metes and boundaries. See the *Chartul.*, pp. 34 and 363, compared with p. 155.

[3] The remainder of the testing clause is from Add. MS. 4715.

inhabit the land called Ros.[1] This may have some bearing upon Tancard's transfer of land to Whitby.

A number of the witnesses can be identified; but it is somewhat startling to find Fulk the steward of the time of Domesday associated with Alan son of Reginald Buscel and Ralph de Everley, whose era was from about 1120 to 1150.

860. Grant and surrender by Alan de Percy I (?) to the church of Whitby of 2 carucates of land in Isleham, co. Cambridge. *c.* 1125–1130.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 15. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 56.

Notum sit omnibus legentibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego Alanus de Perci reddo duas carucatas terre in Hislaham ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby, et concedo liberas et quietas in perpetuam elemosinam, et hac mea carta confirmo, ita libere et quiete sicut aliqui predecessorum meorum prefate ecclesie de Wyteby melius et liberius dederunt et carta sua confirmaverunt; sciendum est etiam quod ego hanc predictam elemosinam pro posse meo contra omnes homines warentizabo et ab omnibus exactionibus defendam. Hiis testibus, Roberto decano capituli Sancti Petri Eboracensis, Roberto de Perci, Henrico de Perci, Hernisio fratre Aldredi, et aliis.

Hugh de Porth held in "Gisleham" 1½ hide and 20 acres; "Orgarus vicecomes regis Edwardi" had held the land in king Edward's days. The same Hugh also held of the fee of the bishop of Bayeux Snellewelle for 5 hides; archbishop Stigand held it T.R.E., but it had belonged to the demesne of the church of Ely, the abbot having lent it to the archbishop. At the Survey abbot Symeon claimed the manor.[2]

These 2 carucates were part of the marriage endowment of Emma de Port, the kinswoman of Hugh de Port, and by her were given to Whitby, as recorded in the "Memorial": "Ex dono Emme de Port habemus unam mansuram in Usegate et duas carucatas terre, unam in Ysleham et alteram in Sneileswelle."[3] The land had been withheld from the monks by Alan de Percy I, son and heir of William de Percy and his wife Emma de Port.

The last witness, Erneis, brother of Aldred, was of York city, and was father of Robert son of Erneis of York, whose name occurs in the Pipe Rolls of the reign of Henry II. Aldred of York died shortly before Michaelmas, 1130, at which time Benedict his son rendered account of 15 marks to have seisin of his father's lands, and of the debts which had been owing to him.[4] I have thought it advisable to assign the authorship of this charter to Alan de Percy I, chiefly on account of the indirect reference to Aldred of York, which points to its possible issue *before* 1130. This would require the addition of an earlier Robert to the list of the deans of York, as predecessor of Hugh who occurs in 1130 and 1132. The editor of the *Chartulary* identifies the grantor as Alan de Percy le Meschin, son of the above Alan. In this case the dean would be Robert de Gant, who held office from *c.* 1142 till his death in 1154. The next dean Robert (Butevilain) is often styled Robert the *second*.

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[1] *op. cit.*, ii, 245. Cf. *Mag. Rot. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 136–7, s. t. Pembroc.
[2] *Dom. Bk.*, i, 199.
[3] *Chartul.*, 3.
[4] *Mag. R. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 26.
[5] *Chartul.*, 58 note.

861. Notification by William, earl of Albemarle, to Roger, archbishop of York, of his quit-claim after his decease to the church of Whitby of the tenement in Sowerby which Richard, abbot of Whitby, had demised to him for life. *c.*1170–1179.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 21*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 103.

Willelmus comes Albemarlie Rogero archiepiscopo Eboracensi et toti capitulo ecclesie Sancti Petri ejusdem loci et omnibus clericis et fidelibus laicis Ebora[cisc]hirie salutem. Sciatis quod tenuram de Saurebi quam Ricardus abbas de Wytebi et ejusdem loci capitulum michi in vita mea tenendam concesserunt et dederunt, juravi quietam et liberam fore predicte ecclesie post mortem meam ab omni calumpnia tam de me quam de heredibus meis. Non enim illam suscepi tenendam jure aliquo successionis set tantum in vita mea et ideo vos diligenter obsecro quod super hoc vestrum adhibeatis testimonium, si forte post mortem meam circiter hoc iniquitatis scrupulus exortus fuerit. Waleatis. Hii sunt testes, Radulfus sacerdos de Witebi, Robertus clericus comitis, Walterus diaconus, et alii.

862. Grant by William II (?) to the church of St. Peter of Presteby and Whitby, and to Serlo the prior, and the monks there, of the same laws and customs as the churches of St. John of Beverley, St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and St. Peter of York have, and confirmation of the church of St. Peter of Hackness with two carucates in that town, 4 in Northfield and 2 in Burniston, with sac and soc, and acquittance of geld. 1091–1092 (spurious?).

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 160. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 555; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 412, n. 7. See also Davis, *Regesta*, i, 228, who assigns it to William I.

Willelmus Dei gratia rex Anglorum T[home] archiepiscopo et Alano comiti et R[adulfo] Paganello et omnibus fidelibus suis Francigenis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis quod ego dedi pro Dei amore in elemosinam perpetuam pro anima mea et pro animabus heredum meorum ecclesie Sancti Petri de Presteby et de Whiteby et Serloni priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ut habeant ad predictam ecclesiam tales leges et consuetudines quales habent ecclesia Sancti Johannis Beverlaci et illa de Ripona et [ecclesia] Sancti Petri de Eboraco; concedo etiam et confirmo eidem ecclesie de Whiteby ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Hakanessa et in eadem villa duas carucatas terre, et in Northfeld quatuor, et in Briniston duas cum pertinentiis earum, in soco et socne et sine omni geldo. Testibus: Lanfranco archiepiscopo, et Osmundo episcopo, et Willelmo de Perceio, apud Eboracum.

It is not easy to decide the authorship of this charter. It is addressed to count Alan of Brittany and Ralph Paynel, the latter being sheriff of York in 1088, when both were in authority in Yorkshire as the king's representatives.[1] The reference to prior Serlo, the attestation of Osmund, bishop of

[1] *Sym. of Durham* (Rolls Ser.), i, 172–191, *passim*.

Salisbury, and William de Percy, and the issue of the charter at York, like n. 863, indicate that William II was the grantor. The reference to the church of St. Peter at Hackness and land there, at Northfield and Burniston, is a confirmation of a previous gift, indicating that the church and land had been given upon a previous occasion, possibly by William I. In favour of authorship by William I, the charter purports to be witnessed by Lanfranc, archbishop of Canterbury, who died on 24 May, 1089. If this attestation could be treated as reliable it would be positive evidence that the charter was issued by William I, for there is little probability that Lanfranc was ever at York after the accession of William II. On the other hand the similarity of the capital T to the capital L may account for the erroneous appearance of Lanfranc's name for that of Thomas I, archbishop of York. It seems best therefore to assign the charter to William II, and probably to the period 1091–1092.

This leaves untouched and unimpaired the evidence that William I was a benefactor of the monastery of Whitby. The attribution of this charter to William II really strengthens this presumption, inasmuch as the gift of St. Peter's at Hackness and land there, and at Northfield and Burniston, is not described as the gift of the grantor of that charter, but as alms already enjoyed by the monks of Whitby, and so duly confirmed to them. In the next charter William II remits all geld from these lands, "quas de dominico meo possident," a description consistent with this view. In the time of king Edward earl Tostig owned the manor of Walesgrif, now Falsgrave and Scarborough, and at the time of the Survey it was in the Conqueror's hands, being assessed to geld as 10 carucates of land. Belonging to the manor there was a berewick at Northfield, in the parish of Hackness, assessed at 5 carucates—of which 4 carucates were included in the gift to the monks—and soc in 21 places, including Burniston, where 2 carucates were included in the gift. These 2 carucates had really been given by Uctred son of Thorkil de Cliveland, quit of Danegeld, with the mill.[1] The church of St. Peter at Hackness and 2 carucates of land were surveyed among the lands of William de Percy, whose manor of Hackness, assessed at 4 carucates of land, included land in Suffield and Everley, assessed at 6 carucates. These are said to be the land of St. Hilda, except 2 carucates, evidently in Hackness, which were in the soc of the king's manor of Falsgrave and for that reason were included in the royal gift to the monastery of Whitby. The remainder, namely 8 carucates, was the ancient endowment of the monastery of St. Hilda at Whitby. Both estates in Hackness thus became united by the gift which we have attributed to the first William; the original record of which, probably a writ, has not survived.

863. Grant by William II to the churches of St. Peter and St. Hilda of Presteby and Whitby, Serlo de Percy, the prior, and the monks, of the same laws and customs which the churches of St. John of Beverley, St. Wilfrid of Ripon, and St. Peter of York, have, with other liberties; and confirmation of the gifts of William de Percy, founder of the monastery; acquittance of geld on land which they hold of the royal demesne in Hackness, Northfield and Burniston, and grant of the church of All Saints in Fishergate, York, with soc and sac. 1091–1095.

Cartæ Antiquæ, roll DD, n. 25. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 579. See also Davis, *Regesta*, i, 421.

Willelmus rex Anglorum Thome archiepiscopo et G[aufrido] vicecomiti et omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis quod ego

[1] Memorial in *Chartul. of W.*, p. 4.

dedi in elemosinam perpetuam, pro animabus patris et matris mee et heredum meorum regum Anglorum, ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Prestebi et de Witebi et Serloni de Perci, priori de Witebi, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, omnes leges et consuetudines quas habet ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Ripun et ecclesia Sancti Petri de Eboraco; concedo etiam eidem ecclesie portum maris cum alga per totam terram suam cum soca et saca et toll et team et infangenetheof et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; concedo etiam eidem ecclesie ut habeant in dominium suum omnes terras et possessiones et pasturas suas cum aquis et stagnis, et omnia nemora ad ecclesiam de Witebi pertinentia libere et in pace, ita ut nullus de ministris meis intromittat se de nemoribus et pasturis eorum, nec disturbet eos facere proficuum suum de nemoribus et pasturis eorum; omnes vero donationes Willelmi de Perci fundatoris ipsius monasterii concedo et confirmo, et propter amorem Dei remitto eis omne geldum de terris quas de dominico meo possident, scilicet de duabas carucatis terre in Hachanesse et quatuor in Nortfeld et de duabus in Brinigstun in perpetuam libertatem; dedi etiam eidem ecclesie de Witebi et Serloni priori et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in elemosinam perpetuam ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fischergate de Eboraco ad abbatiam constituendam cum soca et saca et toll et team et infangenetheof et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum omnibus libertatibus que mee proprie abbatie habent, ut ibi monachi libere et in pace die ac nocte Deum deprecentur pro me et pro heredibus meis regibus Anglorum. Et si quis hiis ecclesiis aliquid boni fecerit vel dederit, concedo et pulchrum mihi erit. Teste Osmundo episcopo et Willelmo de Perceio, apud Eboracum.

The gift of the church of All Saints in Fishergate, York, was made, as we learn from the Memorial, upon condition that the monks of Whitby should serve that church and pray for the king and his heirs.[1] This charter is addressed to archbishop Thomas I and G., the sheriff, who may be safely identified as Geoffrey Bainard. He served the office of sheriff of York between the withdrawal from office of Ralph Paynel, sheriff in 1088, and the succession of the unidentified "H. vicecomes," who was in office at or very soon after the death of William de Carilef, bishop of Durham (2 January, 1096). Within this period the issue of this charter took place. The downward limit is also fixed by the fact that William de Percy joined the first crusade in 1096 and left England for the last time. The Scottish campaigns of 1091 and 1092 would offer a probable occasion for the issue of a royal grant at York.

864. Grant by William II to the church of Whitby, prior Serlo, and the monks, of liberties and free customs on their lands acquired or to be acquired, acquittance of toll when buying and selling,

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[1] *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. 5.

and freedom of interference by anyone with their men, lands, forest, or port of Whitby. (Spurious.)

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 47; Add. MS. 4715, f. 153*b*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 184; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 412, n. 5. See Davis, *Regesta*, i, 259.

Willelmus rex Anglorum omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et carta mea confirmasse ecclesie de Wyteby et Serloni priori et monachis ejusdem loci in perpetuum super omnes terras suas adquisitas et adquirendas et super omnes homines suos ubilibet habitantes omnes libertates et liberas consuetudines quas regia potestas alicui ecclesie dare potest liberiores. Concedo etiam et confirmo ipsis et omnibus hominibus suis ubicunque vadant et emant vel vendant aliquid omnem quietantiam de omnibus consuetudinibus et demandis regum vel comitum et baronum, dominorum et omnium ballivorum meorum, et prohibeo super forisfacturam regiam ne ullus aliquis hominum aliquo modo se intromittat de terris eorum, nec de hominibus suis ubicunque fuerint, nec de forestis nec de silvestribus bestiis infra terminos suos, nec de aquis eorum in portu de Wyteby vel alibi, nec de possessionibus aliis ecclesiasticis vel laicis, ne de aliqua re que pertineat ad ecclesiam de Wyteby, nisi ipsi monachi et ballivi sui et ministri quos ipsi providerint. Teste Willelmo de Perci, [apud] Westmonasterium.

I have assigned this charter to William II; but judged by its terms and construction, it is a forgery.

865. Grant by Henry I to William, the abbot, and the monks of Whitby of their woodland and pastures, to be held without interference by the king's ministers, in return for the grant by the convent of hart, hind and wild boar within certain parts of Whitbystrand; confirmation also of the gifts of William de Percy and Alan his son, described by bounds. 1109–1114.

Cartæ Antiquæ, Roll DD., n. 25; Chartulary of W., f. 50; Add. MS. 4715, f. 162*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 190.

Henricus rex Anglorum Tome archiepiscopo de Eboracho et Osberto vicecomiti et Nigello de Albeny et Aschetillo de Bulemer et omnibus baronibus et ministris suis et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Eboraci-scyra salutem. Sciatis quod Willelmus abbas de Witebi et monachi illius loci dederunt michi in forestis suis omnes cervos et cervas et porcos, et ego illos forestavi michi et heredibus meis; quare volo et precipio ut abbas et monachi de Witebi omnia nemora sua et pasturas suas in perpetuum habeant et teneant ita libere et quiete et honorifice ut nullus de ministris meis intromittat se de nemoribus et pasturis eorum, nec disturbet eos facere proficuum suum de nemoribus et pasturis eorum. Concedo etiam et confirmo predicte ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Witebi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras, forestas et pasturas quas Willelmus

de Perci et Alanus filius ejus, fundatores illius abbatie, dederunt in elemosinam per omnes metas sicut habetur in carta Alani de Perci, videlicet a portu Witebiensi totam marinam usque Blawic et inde usque Grendich et in longum Grendich et inde usque Swinestischae et usque Thornelay et usque Kirchelac et usque Copcheldebroc et inde in longum per cilium ultra Theofesdikes et usque Steincrosegate que est prope villam de Suthfeld et usque Gretasfed'[1] et usque Elsicroft et mosam usque dimidium mose et inde usque Derewentam, et dimidiam Derewentam in longum usque ubi erumpit Derewenta et usque Lillacros[2] et usque Scogreineshoues et usque Silehou et usque Lithebec et sicut Lithebec cadit in aquam de Esch, et[3] dimidiam Esch in longum sicut aqua de Brocholebec cadit in Esch, et de Brocholebec in longum usque Swartosevcros[4] et usque Horscroft et usque Tordisa et usque in mare et per marinam ad Witebi. Volo etiam et precipio quod due carucate terre in Hachenesse et quatuor in Nortfelde et due in Brinigstun cum omnibus pertinentiis suis non geldent, pro animabus antecessorum meorum; et prohibeo ne aliquis de hiis eis contumeliam vel injuriam faciat; concedo etiam et confirmo quod ecclesia Sancti Petri de Hachenesse cum pertinentiis suis habeat soc et sac et toll et tem[5] ut ibi aliqui monachi de Witebi jugiter maneant et orent pro me et pro heredibus meis sicut in ecclesia Omnium Sanctorum de Fischergate in Eboraco. T[estibus, Willelmo] episcopo Exoniensi, Ranulfo episcopo Dunelmensi et comite de Mellent [et] Henrico comite Warewic et Alano de Perci, apud Portesmundam, per Robertum de Brus.

Henry's acquisition from the convent of Whitby of hart, hind, and wild boar accords with the policy which he and his predecessor had adopted in the case of lands of ancient demesne lying near a royal forest, in this instance that of Pickering. The pastures and woodlands were left to the convent. In 1204 John restored the right of venery to the convent. The boundaries of the liberty of Whitby are recited in his charter.[6]

The clause, contained in the copy of the charter enrolled among the Cartæ Antiquæ, but absent from the other copies, requiring certain of the monks of Whitby to dwell at the church of St. Peter at Hackness and pray for the king and his heirs, may have been withdrawn before the time of Henry II. It is not recorded in the "Memorial" of the abbey.

William de Percy, first abbot of Whitby, is mentioned in the year 1109 in connexion with the foundation of a leper hospital at Spital Bridge, near Whitby.[7] The date of this charter obviously lies between June, 1109 and 24 February, 1114, that is, during the archiepiscopate of Thomas II of York. A close date, suggested by the issue of this charter at Portsmouth, may be August, 1111, when Henry left England to remain abroad until Midsummer, 1113.

[1] "Gretaheued" in the Chartul. [2] "Lilahaucros" in Add. MS. 4715, f. 163.

[3] Add. MS. 4715 inserts "ultra Esch ad fontem Sancte Hilde qui cadit in Esche et inde in longum usque Horscroft et in Thordisa."

[4] Swarthouethcros" in Chartul.

[5] The Chartul. inserts "et infangenthef," and omits the rest down to "Eboraco."

[6] *R. Chart.* (Rec. Com.), 121. [7] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 328, 514.

The boundaries of the Liberty of Whitby may be identified[1] as follows: Bleawyke, Greendyke; the Druidical Circle is "Swinesti-schage"; Thirley, Kirkless; "Coppekeldbroc" may be on the watershed where Linhead brook rises; Thieves' Dikes; Staincrossgate may be the road near Prospect House, at Suffield; Gretaheved may be on Suffield Heights; Elsicroft and the Moss must be at Mowthorpe; the Derwent is then followed until it divides into several streams, thence by the ridge of a hill to Lilhow,[2] or Lilla Cross, to Scograines-houes, now Foster Howes; to Silhow Cross, near the road from Sleights to Pickering; next to Lithe-beck, or Mirk Esk, until it falls into the river Esk. This is followed downward to St. Hilda's well, which falls into the Esk, thence to Swarthow Cross and to the Tordsay beck, and so to the sea.

866. Confirmation by Henry I to the monks of Whitby of the churches of Ayton in Cleveland and Middlesbrough. 1129–1135.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 114*b*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 342.

Henricus rex Anglorum Eustachio filio Johannis et W[altero] Espec et Bertram de Bulemer et ministris suis et omnibus fidelibus suis de Eboraci-shira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Whiteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam de Aton in Cliveland cum pertinentiis suis in elemosinam perpetuam, pro anima patris mei regis Willelmi et pro memet ipso et pro heredibus meis; concedo etiam et confirmo predictis monachis de Whiteby ecclesiam de Mydilsburgh cum pertinentiis suis, ut habeant eam sicut liberam et propriam cellam suam. Teste G[alfrido] cancellario, apud Westmonasterium.

The church of Ayton in Cleveland, which belonged to the Fossard fee, had been given by Robert de Meinill and Gertrude his wife, with 4 bovates of land and the messuages belonging thereto;[3] that of Middlesbrough by Robert de Brus, Agnes his wife and Adam their son.[4]

This confirmation was made apparently after Bertram de Bulmer had succeeded Aschetil, his father, as sheriff of York, in 1129; and before Henry I left England for the last time on 5 August, 1133. Being attested by the chancellor it is, I presume, possible that it was issued after the king's departure, so that it is expedient to assign the limit of time downward to November, 1135.

867. Confirmation by Henry I to the monks of Whitby of the lands, churches and tithes which William his father, and William his brother, gave in alms; and also of the sea-port of Whitby. 1133–1135.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 67; Add. MS. 4715, f. 153. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 268; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 412, n. 8.

Henricus rex Anglorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus prepositis suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras et ecclesias et decimas

[1] Canon Atkinson in the *Chartulary*, 34*n*.
[2] So spelt on Greenwood's map of 1817.
[3] *Chartul.*, 6, 185.
[4] See no. 858.

et omnes possessiones quas rex Willelmus pater meus, et rex Willelmus frater meus, eidem ecclesie dederunt et per cartas suas confirmaverunt in perpetuam elemosinam; insuper autem concedo et confirmo predicte ecclesie et monachis ejusdem loci portum maris simul cum alga et cum omnibus que pertinent ad portum maris apud Wytebi. Et volo et precipio ut predicti monachi omnia ista predicta et omnia alia tenementa sua habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, cum omnibus libertatibus et quietationibus quas habet ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Ripun. Testibus, Turstino archiepiscopo, Adelwald episcopo Carleolensi, R[oberto] comite et aliis.

868. Confirmation by Stephen to the monks of Whitby of the gifts of his grandfather and uncles, kings of the English, and of William de Percy, Alan his son, and William son of Alan de Percy, and other benefactors. February, 1136.

Charter R., 5 Edw. II, m. 6. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 582 B.

Stephanus rex Anglorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, prepositis et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde et abbati de Witeby monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras et ecclesias et decimas et omnes possessiones quas rex Willelmus, avus meus, et rex Willelmus et rex Henricus, avunculi mei, eidem ecclesie dederunt et confirmaverunt per cartas suas in perpetuam elemosinam, scilicet ecclesiam Sancti Petri de Hachenessa et ij carucatas terre in eadem villa, et in Norfelda iiij carucatas terre, et in Brenestona ij carucatas terre, et ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in Fischergata in Eboraco, et terras et omnia eidem pertinentia, et in Caitona ij carucatas terre; ita libere et quiete optinenda de me in capite sicut carta Willelmi regis avi mei, et carte predictorum avunculorum meorum, testantur. Et preterea concedo eis et confirmo omnes ecclesias et terras et decimas et elemosinas et possessiones omnes in elemosinam quas Willelmus de Percy, et Alanus filius ejus, et Willelmus filius Alani, eis dederunt et concesserunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt; et omnes alias possessiones suas quas alii domini sui eis dederunt et concesserunt, et sicut carte illorum quas inde habent testantur, scilicet ecclesiam suam de Witeby, et Nederby, et Overby, et G[n]ypam, et Filgelingam, et aliam Figelingam, et Normanneby, et Snetonam, et Oggelbergesby, et Soureby, et Doneslac, et Niweham, et Stachesby, et Brecche, et Baldeby, et Floram, et portum maris, et forestas et omnia ibi pertinentia, et Sudfeldam, et Everlac, et Broches[ia]m, et decimas carucarum de Oppelidun, et de Stachestona, et de Samara, et de Wilton, et de Narferetona, et de Sumer-

lel'aby, et de Emmyngham, et de Capremonte, et de Ludeforde, et de Covenham, et medietatem piscium de Ergum, et decimam de Staintona, et de Alchintona, et ij quadrucatas terre in Hisenham, et in Tholestuna ij carucatas terre, et de feodo Roberti de Brus ecclesiam Sancte Hilde de Midelesburgo et unam carucatam terre, et in Niweham ij carucatas et ij bovatas terre, et de feodo Fossard unam carucatam terre in Butterwyche, [et] in Rotseby unam carucatam terre, de feodo Eustachii filii Johannis unum molendinum et duas bovatas terre in Scamestona, et in Wycham dimidiam carucatam terre, et ecclesiam de Hohtona cum omnibus que adjacent, quam Alanus Busel eis concessit coram me, et ecclesiam de Hot,[1] et unum toftum in Wa[l]begate quod Audanus eis dedit. Hec omnia eis concedo et confirmo sicut domini sui de quorum feodis hec sunt eis dederunt et confirmaverunt per brevia sua, et sicut carte et brevia dominorum hoc testantur. Quare volo et precipio quod bene et in pace et libere et honorifice et quiete teneant in bosco et plano et pratis et pasturis et aquis et molendinis et mariscis et vivariis et piscariis et stagnis et exclusis, infra burgum et extra, in feriis, in foris, in civitate et extra, in forestis, in divisis, in exitibus, in viis, in semitis et in omnibus locis et rebus, cum soca et sacha et thol et theam et infangenethefe et cum omnibus libertatibus et quietationibus cum quibus melius et liberius tenuerunt tempore regis Willelmi avi mei et regum Willelmi et Henrici avunculorum meorum. Testibus A[delwald] episcopo Carl[e]olensi et R[ogero] cancellario et R[oberto] de Ver et Hugone Bigot et W[illelmo] de Percy, apud Eboracum.[2]

The charter conveying the church of Hutton Bushell is not in the Chartulary, nor is that of tithes in Boythorpe. They are thus recorded in the "Memorial":[3]

> "Duas partes decime bladi de dominio de Stachestune; similiter in Boitorp ex dono Hugonis de Boitorp et uxoris sue Aalize de Perci, neptis Willelmi de Perci et Serlonis prioris; . . . ex dono Alani Bucel filii predicte Aalize, neptis Willelmi de Perci et Serlonis prioris, ecclesiam de Hotune in Pickeringelit cum terra juxta Derwentam qui dicitur Westcroft et heremitorium juxta Westcroft cum communi pastura, in perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omni exactione seculari."

The date of this confirmation lies between 26 December, 1135 and 25 March, 1136. Stephen was at Durham on 5 February, 1136, and the fortnight following, at which time he made a treaty with David of Scotland.[4] On his departure for the south he evidently rested at York for a few days, about 20–29 February.[5] This was undoubtedly the occasion for the issue

[1] Hood, par. of Kilburn.
[2] Compare these witnesses with those to Stephen's confirmation to Beverley.
[3] *Chartul.*, 4. [4] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 287.
[5] For reference to his movements at that time see Round, *Geof. de Mandeville*, 16.

of this and other confirmations in favour of Yorkshire monasteries. The present document is valuable as a means of fixing the approximate date of a number of gifts made to the monks of Whitby prior to its issue. William de Percy II, who attested this charter, accompanied the king to the great Easter court held in London in 1136, and, with Ilbert de Lacy, Walter Espec, Pain Fitz-John, Eustace Fitz-John and Walter de Gant, attested Stephen's confirmation to Winchester.[1]

869. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Whitby of the churches of Ayton in Cleveland and Middlesbrough; and those of Kirkby and Ingleby Greenhow, which they have by the gift of Adam son of Viell (or Vitalis). 1175.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 114*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 343.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum [et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et ministris] et omnibus hominibus et fidelibus suis totius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Whiteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesiam de Atona in Cliveland cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ad proprios usus monachorum predicte ecclesie; similiter ecclesiam de Midilsburgh cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tanquam propriam cellam monachorum ad proprios usus eorum concedo et confirmo; et prohibeo ne quis prenominatas ecclesias presumat alienare vel sequestrare a dominica mensa predicte ecclesie aut inde monachis aliquam injuriam facere. Concedo etiam et confirmo predicte ecclesie de Whiteby in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Kirkeby et ecclesiam de Ingelby cum omnibus pertinentiis earum, quas predicti monachi habent ex dono Ade filii Viell. Testibus: H[ugone] episcopo Dunelmensi, G[alfrido] episcopo Eliensi, Ricardo de Lucy, comite Willelmo [de] Albemara, apud Eboracum.

870. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Whitby of the liberties and customs enjoyed by the churches of St. John of Beverley, and St. Wilfrid of Ripon; of burgage and a fair at the feast of St. Hilda with soc and sac, tol and team and infangenthef and protection for those going to or returning from that fair; of the sea-port with sea-weed along their land with tol and team; the church of All Saints of Fishergate, York, and lands and men belonging to the monks in the city of York with the liberties enjoyed by the lands and men of St. Peter and St. Cuthbert in that city; their lands, forests, woods and pastures in demesne, and so that no minister of the crown shall interfere or prohibit the monks from making their profit thereof, with their own foresters and ministers, and

[1] *Geof. de Mandeville*, 263–4.

so that no one shall have common there without the monks' licence; all the gifts, liberties and customs granted by William I, William II, and Henry I; all the gifts of William de Percy, the founder, Alan his son, and William, son of the said Alan, and others their patrons; 2 carucates in Hackness, 4 in Northfield, and 2 in Burniston, quit of geld. 1174–1179.

Charter R., 14 Hen. III, m. 6; *ib.*, 5 Edw. II, m. 6; Cartæ Antiquæ, DD., n. 26; Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 167*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, nos. 557 and 581.

Henricus rex Anglorum, *et*[1] dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, *et* comes Andegavorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, *ministris*, prepositis et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse regia auctoritate Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Witeby et abbati monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus, omnibusque hominibus eidem ecclesie pertinentibus, omnes libertates et consuetudines quas habet ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Ripun in terris et hominibus suis. Concedo[2] etiam et confirmo predicte ecclesie in eadem villa de Witeby burgagium et feriam ad festum Sancte Hylde cum soca et saca et tol et team et infangenetheof; et omnes venientes ad predictam feriam habeant meam firmam pacem cum omnibus suis rebus veniendo et redeundo. Concedo[3] etiam et confirmo predicte ecclesie portum maris cum alga per totam terram suam cum tol et theam et cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus ad portum maris pertinentibus. *Et* preterea concedo[4] et confirmo predicte ecclesie de Witeby in Eboraco ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fiskeregata cum pertinentiis suis, et omnes terras et homines in eadem civitate ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde [de Witebi][5] pertinentes, cum soca et saca et tol et theam et infangenetheof et cum omnibus libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas habent terre et homines Sancti Petri et Sancti Cudberti in eadem civitate[6] consistentes. Concedo[7] etiam et confirmo predicte ecclesie de Witeby et abbati et monachis illius loci ut habeant et possideant in dominium suum omnes terras [et] forestas, nemora et pasturas terris abbatie sue pertinentes, ita libere,[8] quiete, plene[9] et honorifice ut nullus de ministris nostris[10]

[1] Words in italics are not in Cart. Antiq.

[2] "Concedo etiam eis in eadem villa burgagium" . . ., *Chartul.*, n. 185.

[3] "Concedo etiam eis portum maris cum tol" . . ., n. 185.

[4] "Et preterea concedo eis in Eboracho ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fischergata et omnes terras" . . ., n. 185.

[5] Added in Cart. Antiq.

[6] "villa"; C.A.

[7] "Precipio etiam ut habeant et possideant in dominium suum omnes forestas, pasturas, terris abbatie pertinentes" . . ., n. 185.

[8] "quiete ut nullus de ministris meis . . . Hylde de Witeby pertinentibus. Confirmo etiam eis duas carrucatas terre in Hakanes . . . Brinistona sine geldo. Quare" . . ., n. 185. (Several clauses are thus omitted.)

[9] "bene"; C.A.

[10] "meis"; C.A.

intromittat se de nemoribus et[1] de pasturis ecclesie Sancti Petri [et Sancte Hilde],[2] et abbati et monachis pertinentibus, nec prohibeat eos facere proficuum suum de nemoribus et pasturis eorum ; et habeant libere forestarios et ministros suos ad nemora sua et pasturas suas custodiendas. Et prohibeo ne aliquis infra metas et divisas predicte ecclesie et abbatis et monachorum commune habeat in nemoribus et pasturis eorum, nisi per licentiam eorum. Concedo etiam et confirmo predicte ecclesie omnes donationes et libertates et consuetudines quas Willelmus rex, proavus meus, et Willelmus rex, filius ejus, et Henricus rex, avus meus, eidem ecclesie dederunt et cartis suis confirmaverunt. Omnes vero donationes Willelmi de Percy, fundatoris predicte abbatie, et Alani de Percy, filii ejus, et Willelmi de Percy, filii Alani, et aliorum advocatorum suorum, unde habent cartas eorum, et duas carucatas terre in Hakeness,[3] et quatuor in Nordfeld, et duas in Briningestona cum pertinentiis suis, sine omni geldo, concedo eis et confirmo in elemosinam perpetuam. Quare volo et precipio ut bene et in pace et libere et honorifice et quiete teneant ecclesias et decimas[4] et terras suas, in bosco et in plano, in pratis et pasturis, [in aquis][5] et molendinis et mariscis, in[6] vivariis et piscariis, in[7] stagnis et exclusis, infra[8] burgum et extra, in foris et[9] feriis, in civitate et extra, in forestis et divisis, in vacariis[10] et heremitoriis, in semitis et[11] viis et in omnibus locis et rebus, cum omnibus libertatibus et quietationibus cum quibus melius et liberius tenuerunt temporibus[12] Willelmi regis, proavi mei, et Willelmi regis, filii ejus, et Henrici regis, avi mei. Testibus: Ricardo archiepiscopo Cantuariensi, Ricardo de Luci, Jocelino de Luvania, [Hugone de Cressi],[13] apud Wintoniam.

An earlier confirmation[14] was issued at Nottingham, which Mr. Eyton assigns to the year 1155. It is in terms similar to the above, but omits three clauses immediately preceding that of "Quare volo," indicating that during the interval between 1155 and 1175 Henry had relaxed the restrictions imposed upon the convent by the loss of the liberty to take venison.

871. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Whitby of their pastures and woods to be held without the interference of his ministers, and by the bounds by which William de Percy and

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[1] "nec"; MS. [2] C.A.
[3] "Hachenesse"; "Nortfeld"; "Brinigstun"; C.A.
[4] "et decimas"; omitted in n. 185. [5] C.A.
[6] "in mariscis et"; C.A. [7] "et"; C.A. [8] "intra"; C.A.
[9] "in"; C.A. [10] "in vacariis et heremitoriis"; omitted in n. 185.
[11] "in"; C.A.
[12] "tempore Henrici regis avi mei, et sicut carta ejusdem regis testatur. Testibus: Reginaldo comite de Cornubia, Ricardo de Lusci, et Manasse Biset et Willelmo de Perci, apud Notingham," n. 185.
[13] C.A.
[14] Chartul. of W., f. 47 ; Add. MS. 4715, f. 154. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 185.

Alan his son gave them their forests, woods and pastures. 1177–1181.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 47*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 163*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 186.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum justiciariis, vicecomitibus, forestariis [et] omnibus fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wytebi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus omnes terras suas et nemora sua et pasturas suas ita plene, libere, et quiete et honorifice ut nullus de ministris meis intromittat se de nemoribus et pasturis eorum, nec prohibeat eos facere proficuum de nemoribus et pasturis eorum. Concedo etiam eis et confirmo omnes terras, forestas, nemora et pasturas quas Willelmus de Perci et Alanus de Perci filius ejus, fundatores predicte abb[a]tie, eis dederunt in elemosinam perpetuam per metas sicut habetur in carta Alani de Perci, videlicet a portu Wytebyensi totam marinam usque ad Blawyc et inde usque ad Grenedic et in longum Grenedic usque Swynesti-schage et usque Thornelaye, et totam Thornelaye et Kirkelac[h] et usque Coppekelde-broc et inde in longum per cilium ultra Theovesdiches et usque Staincrossegate, que est prope villam de Suffeld, et usque Gretaheved et usque Elsicrof[t] et mosam usque dimidium mose et inde usque Derewentam et dimidiam Derewentam in longum usque ubi erumpit Derewenta et usque Lillacros et usque Scograines-houes[1] et usque Sylehou et usque Lithebech et sicut Lithebech cadit in aquam de Esch, et dimidiam Esch in longum et[2] ultra Esch usque ad fontem Sancte Hylde qui cadit in Esch et inde in longum usque Horsecroft et in Tordisa et usque in mare et inde per marinam ad Wyteby. Prohibeo vero ne aliquis infra predictas metas et divisas predicte ecclesie abbatis et monachorum commune habeat in nemoribus et pasturis eorum nisi per licentiam eorum. Testibus: magistro Waltero de Costanciis, Oxoniensi archidiacono; et Willelmo comite de Mandevilla, et Johanne filio Luce, apud Driencurt.

This was confirmed by Richard 23 April, 1190; and by John, with a grant of hart, hind, and wild boar, on 1 March, 1204.[3]

872. Confirmation by Eugenius III to Benedict, abbot, and the monks of Whitby of the gifts made by William de Percy and Alan his son, Durand de Caiton, Robert de Brus, Pain de Wicham, William de Percy, Gernagot and Outhen of York,

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[1] "Scogreveshoghes"; *R. Cart.*, 121.

[2] "et sicut aqua de Brocholebec cadit in Esk et de Brocholebec in longum usque Swarthovthescros et usque Horsecroft . . ."; *ib.*

[3] See n. 865 above.

Roger de Mowbray, Pain and Emma, mother of Alan of York, John Lardiner, in various places. 1145–1148.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 31. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 149.

Eugenius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Benedicto abbati monasterii Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby, ejusque fratribus tam presentibus quam futuris regularem vitam professis in perpetuum. Pie postulatio voluntatis effectu debet prosequente compleri, ut devotionis sinceritas laudabiliter enitescat et utilitas postulata vires indubitanter assumat. Quocirca, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus clementer annuimus et prefatum Sancti Petri monasterium in quo divino mancipati estis obsequio, sub Beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus, statuentes ut quascumque possessiones, quecumque bona idem monasterium juste et canonice possidet aut in futurum concessione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium seu aliis justis modis, prestante Domino, poterit adipisci, firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis:—Villam que vocatur Wytebi ex dono Willelmi de Perci et Alani filii ejus; Niderbi, Overby, Tingwal, Lairpel, Hellerdale, Stainsecher, Gnipe, Houkesgard, Normannebi, Figeling et aliam Figeling, Berthuait, Bilrod, Snetun, Uggelbardebi, Saurebi, Dunslaie, Neuham, Stakesbi, Baldeby, Brecce, Flore, Risewarp; forestas que pertinent ad villam de Wyteby; villam de Hakenes, Sifthou, Nordfeld, Sudfeld, Everlaye, Brokesaye, walles que pertinent ad Hakenessam, pasturam de Gaytelaye et de Thornelaye; duas carucatas terre in Brinistona; duas carucatas terre in Caitona de dono Durandi; unam carucatam terre in Buttrewyc et duas bovatas in Scamestun, et unum molendinum; unam carucatam terre in Raucebi; ex dono Roberti de Brus duas carucatas terre et duas bovatas in Neuham, ecclesiam Sancte Hilde de Midlesburg et unam carucatam terre; ecclesiam de Hotun in Pikerlinglid; duas carucatas terre in Taulestona; ex dono Alani de Perci unam carucatam terre in Hotona juxta Rokesburgum et unam in Oxenham; dimidiam carucatam terre ex dono Pagani in Wicham et dimidiam carucatam terre in Hilderwelle; ex dono Willelmi de Perci medietatem pischarie de Ergum; ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fiskergate in Eboraco cum pertinentiis suis; terram in eodem loco ex dono Gernegoti; ex dono Outhani unam mansuram in Walmegate; ex dono Rogeri de Mubrai unam mansuram ad Pontem Fosse; ex dono Pagane unam mansuram juxta ecclesiam Sancti Wilfridi; duas mansuras in Uasagate et tertiam ex dono Emme matris Alani; terram Johannis larderarii; duas partes decime de Wiltona, de Uplium, de Samare, de Naffertona, de Staxton; in Lindesaye, de Emming-

ham, de Sumerledeby, de Outhen, de Staintona, de Caprimonte, de Ludeford, de Elchintona, de Covenham; decimam quam habetis in Boithorp et in Wicham et in Atuna; portum de Wyteby et quicquid juris ibi habetis. Obeunte te vero nunc ejusdem loci abbate aut tuorum quolibet successorum, nullus inibi quolibet subreptionis hastutia seu violentia preponatur, nisi quem fratres communi consensu vel pars sanioris consilii, secundum Dei timorem et Benedicti regulam, providerint eligendum. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat prefatum locum temere perturbare aut ejus possessiones auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere seu aliquibus vexationibus fatigare, sed omnia integra conserventur pro quorum gubernatione et sustentatione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis profutura, salva sedis apostolice auctoritate et diocesani episcopi canonica justitia. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona, hanc nostre constitutionis paginam sciens, contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo tertiove commonita, si non satisfactione congrua emendaverit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat, reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat et a sacratissimo corpore et sanguine Dei et Domini nostri aliena fiat, atque in extremo examine districte ultioni subj[a]ceat; cunctis autem eidem loco sua jura servantibus sit pax Domini nostri Jhesu Christi quatinus et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant et apud districtum Judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen, amen.

873. Memorial of the adjustment of a dispute between the monks of Whitby, who claimed tithe and customs, but not sepulture, from 12 carucates belonging to the church of Middlesbrough, once a chapel, and the canons of Guisborough, who claimed for their church of Stainton sepulture for these 12 carucates, as well as tithes and customs, made before Robert de Brus, of whose alms the canons have the church of Stainton and the monks the chapel of Middlesbrough, and in the presence of William, prior (of Guisborough), and Nicholas, abbot (of Whitby): namely, that each party shall have tithes, customs and sepulture from 6 carucates, the monks from 4 car. of the fee of John Ingram in Ayresome, 1 car. of the fee of Malet, the man of Roger de Mowbray, in Linthorpe, and 1 car. of their own in Middlesbrough; the canons from 3 car. of the fee of Alfred, the man of Robert de Brus, in Acklam, 1 car. of the fee of Robert Esturmy in Acklam, 1 car. of the fee of Malet, which he holds of Robert de Brus, and 1 car. of their own in Ayresome. Moreover the monks quit-claim to the canons any claim against their parishes by reason of the gift of Hugh, earl of Chester. 1130–1139.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 68; Add. MS. 4715, f. 124. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 271.

Sciendum est quod monachi abbatie de Wyteby solebant tenere totam decimam et omnes parrochianas consuetudines

preter corpora mortuorum ad ecclesiam de Midlesburg, que tunc erat capella, de xii carucatis terre, et canonici ecclesie de Giseburna tenebant ad ecclesiam suam de Steintuna sepulturas mortuorum de eisdem xii carrucatis terre et calumpniabantur ad jus predicte ecclesie sue de Steintuna totam decimam et omnes parrochianas consuetudines de predictis xii carrucatis terre; cumque calumpniam illam sepe moverent predicti canonici contra monasterium de Wyteby, tandem tota contentio ejusdem calumpnie finita est hoc modo, in presentia Roberti de Brus de cujus elemosina canonici habebant ecclesiam de Steintuna et monachi de Wyteby capellam de Midlesburg, et in presentia domini Willelmi prioris et Nicholai abbatis. Siquidem ex utraque parte concordi dispensatione diffinitum et concessum est ut canonici de Giseburnea deinceps perpetua possessione haberent totam decimam et omnes parrochianas consuetudines et sepulturas sine alicujus rei exceptione ad opus ecclesie sue de Steintuna vi carrucatarum de predictis xii carrucatis terre; similiterque predicti monachi de Wyteby deinceps perpetua possessione haberent totam decimam et omnes parrochianas consuetudines et sepulturas sine alicujus rei exceptione ad opus predicte capelle de Midlesburg vi carrucatarum de predictis xii carrucatis terre. Et si velint predicti monachi predicta capella [de] Midlesburg deinceps absque ulla calumpnia sit mater ecclesia; et, ne in posterum ulla contentio possit fieri inter predictos canonicos et monachos post hanc concordiam de predictis parrochiis, notum sit quod predictis monachis nominatim remanserunt iiii carrucate de feudo Johannis Ingelram in Arusam, et quinta de feudo Malet, hominis Rogeri de Molbrei in Levingtorp, et sexta ipsorum propria in Midelburg; predictis vero canonicis nominatim remanserunt iii carrucate de feudo Alfred, hominis Roberti de Brus, in Aclum, et quarta de feudo Roberti Esturmith in Aclum, et quinta de feudo Malet, quam tenebat de Roberto de Brus, et sexta ipsorum propria in Arusam. Sciendum quoque quod predicti monachi clamaverunt quietum et solutum predictis canonicis quicquid poterant calumpniari adversus parrochias illorum propter donum Hugonis Cestrensis comitis. Hunc finem et concordiam inter predictos canonicos et monachos concessit et confirmavit ex sua parte capitulum canonicorum de Giseburnia et capitulum monachorum de Wytebi et Robertus de Brus ex parte sua. Testibus, H[ugone] archidiacono et Willelmo Her[iz], Blanfront, Adam de Brus et Roberto fratre ejus, Ernaldo de Perci et duobus filiis ejus, et aliis.

This interesting document illustrates the process of subdivision of ancient parishes and the elevation of chapelries into parishes, a process which was of frequent occurrence during the twelfth century. From the evidence of Domesday it would appear that Acklam was the parochial centre, for there were a church and a priest there; but the dispute recorded above becomes unintelligible unless we assume that the church and priest

Place.	Manor, Berw., or Soc.	Holder T.R.E.	car.	bov.	Township or Hamlet.	Holder T.R.W.	Holder Later.
Acklam	2 M	Ulchel	2	0	Middlesbrough	The king	Robt. de Brus
		Lesing	1	0	Ayresome	,,	Malet under Robt. de Brus
,,	M	Earl Siward	4	0	Ayresome	Earl Hugh	Robt. de Brus
		,,	3	0	Acklam	,,	,,
		,,	1	0	,,	,,	,,
,,	M	Edmund	1	0	Linthorpe	Robt. Malet	Malet under Mowbray
Stainton	M	,,	2	0		,,	
,,		(?)	0	1		The king	Robt. de Brus
,,	S	Earl Siward	2	0		Earl Hugh	
,,	M	Uctred	0	7		Count of Mortain	Ricd. Surdeval
Thornton	M	Ulchil	2	0		The king	Robt. de Brus
,,	S	Earl Siward	3	0		Earl Hugh	
,,	S	Edmund	1	0		Robt. Malet	
Hemlington	S	Earl Siward	3	0		Earl Hugh	
Cold Ingleby	S	,,	6	0		,,	
Barwick	B	,,	3	0		,,	Robt. de Brus
Stainsby	S	,,	3	0		,,	
Maltby	S	,,	3	0		,,	
Coulby	S	,,	1	0		,,	
Thornaby	S	,,	3	0		,,	
,,	M	Ulchil	1	4		The king	Robt. de Brus
,,	M	Edmund	1	4		Robt. Malet	
			48	0			

were at Stainton. The parish of Acklam recently contained Acklam, Middlesbrough, Linthorpe and Ayresome, assessed in the Survey at 12 carucates of land ; whilst that of Stainton contains Stainton, Hemlington, Coulby, Thornton, Maltby, Barwick, Cold Ingleby, Thornaby and Stainsby, assessed in the Survey at 36 carucates of land. The table on p. 221 shows the ownership and distribution of land in the Domesday parish, whether it was at Stainton or at Acklam.

Earl Hugh's holding was the important feature of this parish. It consisted of a manor of 8 carucates, a berewick of 3 carucates, and soc in 8 places with 24 carucates of land, a church and a priest. Most of this land continued in the fee of Chester. Except in Linthorpe, most of Robert Malet's fee passed to Robert de Brus. It is noteworthy that Ulchel's land, which was in the king's hands at the Survey, was subsequently given to Robert de Brus, and that Lesing's land in Acklam was given to Robert Malet after the Survey, because he had previously received Lesing's manors in Guisbro' and Normanby. Mowbray and Brus were enfeoffed of the service of most of Malet's land by Henry I after Tinchebrai, but some part remained in the honor of Eye, namely that of which Malebisse had been enfeoffed.

The approximate date of this agreement is indicated by the presence of William de Brus, prior of Guisborough, who presided over the convent from its foundation in 1129, until his death in 1145, and of Nicholas, abbot of Whitby, who succeeded William de Percy in or before 1129, and probably died about 1139. Hugh de Sotevagina, archdeacon of York, was holding office in 1138, but had apparently been succeeded by Osbert de Baius, or Bayeux, in 1140. These details point to a date between 1128 and 1140.

874. Testimony of Hugh, dean, and the chapter of St. Peter's, York, as to the agreement made between the abbot of Whitby and the prior of Bridlington touching the tithe of fish brought to Filey, or to Whitby. *c.*1120–1129.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 125 ; Add. MS. 4715, f. 164*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 374.

Hugo decanus et capitulum Sancti Petri Eboracensis universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis nos presenti carta nostra testificare cyrographum et conventionem inter dominum Willelmum abbatem Whitebiensem et dominum Wichemanum priorem de Bridlyngtona et conventum utriusque loci, scilicet quod piscatores de Whiteby cum apud Fiveleiam applicuerint ibi fideliter decimam suam dabunt imperpetuum ; similiter piscatores de Fiveleia cum apud Whitbyam applicuerint decimam suam ibi fideliter dabunt imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Gernagato, Tostino, Ranulfo, canonicis ; magistro Willelmo, Thoma de Uteruse, Outhen.

Audoen, or Outhen, of York gave a messuage in Walmgate, York, to Whitby before 1136.[1] The date of this agreement cannot have been later than 1129, when William de Percy was no longer abbot of Whitby. Guicheman, or Wicheman, is said to have been prior of Bridlington in 1124.[2] For a later decision in the matter see n. 1177.

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[1] Nos. 318, 868.

[2] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 284.

875. Confirmation by Thurstan, archbishop of York, of the agreement made between the churches of Whitby and Bridlington, that the fishermen of Whitby shall give tithe when they ply to Filey, and those of Filey shall do the same when they ply to Whitby. *c.*1120–1129.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 171. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 561.

T[urstinus][1] Dei gratia archiepiscopus de Eboraco omnibus parochianis suis et omnibus fidelibus salutem in Christo Jhesu. Nostri officii est terras et possessiones ecclesiasticas et precipue religiosis cenobiis datas pastorali auctoritate defendere et confirmare imperpetuum. Conventionem vero inter ecclesiam de Witebi et ecclesiam de Bredlingtona et conventum utriusque loci factam, nos concedimus et confirmavimus in elemosinam perpetuam, scilicet quod piscatores de Witebi decimam suam fideliter dabunt de omnibus piscibus suis cum apud Fiveleiam applicuerint; similiter piscatores de Fiveleia decimam suam fideliter dabunt cum apud Witebi applicuerint. Testibus capitulo Sancti Petri, et [Ranulfo][2] episcopo Dunelmensi, et Osui episcopo de Salesberia, et magistro W[illelmo], et R[anulfo] canonico, et T[ostino] canonico, et H[ugone] archidiacono, et A[lano] de Percy, et E[rnaldo] de Percy.

By reference to n. 874 it will be seen that the cirograph of an agreement made between William, abbot of Whitby, and Wicheman, prior of Bridlington, and their respective convents, in the same terms as the above document, was certified by Hugh, dean of York, and attested among others by Tostin and Ranulf, canons, and master William, who also attested the archbishop's confirmation. This document indicates that the agreement was made during the period 1120–1129.

The confirmation printed above is either spurious or corrupt. On the strength of the archbishop's name having been extended as "Thomas" by the writer of the chartulary, and by extending the initial of the bishop of Durham's name to "William" and assuming that "Osui episcopo de Salesb." was intended for Osmund, bishop of Salisbury, the editor of the Whitby chartulary assigned the document to the period 1081–1096.[3] It does not seem possible to offer any alternative reading for "Osui episcopo de Salesb." "H. archidiaconus" held office in 1109 at the time of the negotiations between Anselm and Thomas II, elect of York, about the latter making profession to Anselm.[4] He may have continued as archdeacon until sometime during the period 1120–1129. The position of his name among the witnesses of this confirmation is unusual.

876. Grant by Thurstan, archbishop of York, to the church of St. Peter of Whitby of the liberty which the church of St. Wilfrid of Ripon and that of St. John of Beverley have, namely quittance of synodals, the holy chrism, judgment by ordeal of fire and water. 1120–*c.*1136.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 54*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 148*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 204; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 413, n. 10.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Turstinus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus salutem. Notum sit vobis et omnibus

[1] "Thomas"; MS.
[2] "W"; *ib.*
[3] *op. cit.*, p. 500*n.*
[4] *Hist. of York*, ii, 116.

videntibus et audientibus litteras has me Turstinum archiepiscopum concessisse ecclesie Sancti Petri de Wyteby omnem libertatem quam habent ecclesie Sancti Wylfridi de Ripum et Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco, videlicet sinodum quietum, et sacrum crisma, et ferrum judiciale necnon et fossam, et quecumque alia privilegia predecessores mei eidem ecclesie concesserunt, confirmasse et rata habuisse. Teste, Hugone decano et Hugone archidiacono.

877. Notification by Thurstan, archbishop of York, to the chapter of St. Peter of his confirmation to the monks of Whitby of the church of St. Mary (of the town) of Whitby with the chapels of Sneaton and of St. Stephen of Fyling, the church of St. Mary of Hackness and the church of Hutton; also judgment by ordeal of iron and water, the church of All Saints in Fishergate, York, the liberties which the churches of Beverley and Ripon have, and the church of Middlesbrough, as a cell. 1132–*c.*1137.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 52*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 148*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 198; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 413, n. 10.

Thurstinus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus capitulo Sancti Petri Eboracensis et omnibus parochianis suis salutem et Dei benedictionem. Nostri ministerii est terra[s] et possessiones ecclesiasticas, et precipue religiosis domibus collatas, pastorali cura defendere et ad perpetuam stabilitatem corroborare. Hac itaque consideratione monasterio Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis Deo servientibus ibidem, ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Wyteby cum capella de Snetuna et Sancti Stephani de Philinch[1] et aliis capellis ad eam pertinentibus, et ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Hakenes cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Hotona cum pertinentiis suis, salvo jure Eboracensis ecclesie cum episcopalibus consuetudinibus, in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus, excepto quod ecclesia Sancte Marie de Wyteby quieta sit de synodo. Preterea vero predicte ecclesie concessimus et confirmamus ferrum judiciale cum pertinentiis suis et fossam cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent. Confirmamus etiam monasterio de Wyteby et monachis ejusdem loci ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in Phischergate[2] in Eboracho cum pertinentiis suis liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine, cum tali libertate qualem habet ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Beverlacho et ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Ripuna. Similiter confirmamus predicto monasterio de Witeby ecclesiam Sancte Hylde de Midlesburch cum pertinentiis suis, que est cella monachorum, liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine. Hii sunt testes, Gosfridus abbas Eboracensis, Ricardus [abbas] de Fontibus, Gernegotus chanonicus, Willelmus canonicus, Hodo presbiter, et Hedmundus presbiter de Wyteby.

[1] "Fieling"; Add. MS.

[2] "Fisceregate;" *ib.*

878. Notification by Henry, archbishop of York, to the chapter of St. Peter of his confirmation to the monks of Whitby of the church of St. Mary (of the town) of Whitby with the chapels of Sneaton, St. Stephen of Fyling and other places, the churches of St. Mary of Hackness, Seamer, Hutton, Crosby Ravensworth, Ayton with the chapel of Newton under Ohtneburgh, Kirkby (in Cleveland) and All Saints in Fishergate, York, with the liberties which the churches of Beverley and Ripon have, also the church of Middlesbrough. 1149–1153.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 52*b*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 149*b*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 199; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 413, n. 11.

Henricus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus R[oberto] decano et capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus parochianis suis salutem et Dei benedictionem. Ad episcopalem spectat sollicitudinem terras et possessiones ecclesiasticas et precipue religiosis domibus collatas, pastorali cura defendere et auctoritatis sue pagina ad perpetuam stabilitatem roborare. Hac itaque consideratione monasterio Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam Sancte Marie ejusdem ville cum capellis suis de Snetune et Sancti Stephani de Fielinga cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Hakenes cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Semara cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Hotona cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Crosseby Ravenswart cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Etuna cum capella Newetunie sub Ohtnebercg cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Kyrkeby cum pertinentiis suis, salvo jure Eboracensis ecclesie et episcopalibus consuetudinibus, in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus, excepto quod ecclesia Sancte Marie de Wyteby quieta sit de sinodo. Preterea vero concedimus [e]idem monasterio ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fiskergate in Eboraco cum pertinentiis suis, cum tali libertate qualem habet ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Ripuna. Concessimus etiam et confirmamus eidem monasterio de Wyteby ecclesiam Sancte Hylde de Midlesbur[ga] cum pertinentiis suis, que est cella monachorum, liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine. Hii sunt testes, Savaricus abbas Eboracensis, Hailredus abbas Riewallensis, Cuthbertus prior de Gisburnia, Galfridus prior de Kerkam, Robertus archidiaconus.

Another charter of archbishop Henry, attested by the same witnesses with the addition of Bernard, prior of Bridlington, contains these five clauses in lieu of the two concluding clauses of this charter:[1]

Preterea vero predicte ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Whiteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus concedimus et confirmamus in elemosinam perpetuam quod reges Anglie dederunt et confirmaverunt, videlicet omnes libertates et dignitates

[1] Chartul. of Whitby, f. 78*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, p. 237.

ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesie Sancti Wilfridi de Rypon et ecclesie Sancti Petri de Eboraco. Concedimus etiam monasterio de Whiteby et monachis ejusdem loci ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fychergate in Eboraco cum pertinentiis suis, que propria cella est monachorum de Whiteby, liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine, quam Willelmus et Henricus, reges Anglie, antedicto monasterio Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Whiteby dederunt, cum tali libertate qualem habent ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesia Sancti Wylfridi de Rypon, ut ibi aliqui monachi de Whiteby jugiter maneant et servitium Dei ibidem pro regibus Anglie et heredibus eorum continue celebrent. Similiter concedimus et confirmamus monasterio de Whiteby et monachis ejusdem loci ferrum judiciale cum pertinentiis suis et fossam cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent. Concedimus etiam et confirmamus predicto monasterio de Whiteby ecclesiam Sancte Hylde de Midilsburgh cum pertinentiis suis, que est cella monachorum prenominatorum, liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine. Ecclesiam vero Sancti Petri de Haknesse, que similiter propria est cella monachorum de Whiteby, in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus.

879. General confirmation by William, archbishop of York, to the monks of Whitby of their churches and chapels and liberties (as in the confirmation of archbishop Henry), also of the church of Ingleby (Greenhow) which Adam (son of Vitalis), the patron, gave in the grantor's presence, and the church of St. Peter of Hackness, a cell to Whitby; also judgment by ordeal of fire and water. 1153–1154.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 53; Add. MS. 4715, f. 149. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 200.

Willelmus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus parochianis suis salutem et Dei benedictionem. Episcopali attinet sollicitudini terras et possessiones ecclesiasticas et precipue religiosis domibus collatas, pastorali sollicitudi[n]e defendere et auctoritatis sue pagina ad perpetuam stabilitatem solidare. Hinc est quod monasterio Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam Sancte Marie ejusdem ville cum capella de Snetuna et Sancti Stephani de Filinga et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Hakenes cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Samara cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Hotuna cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Crosseby Ravenswart cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Atona cum capella Newetunie sub Ohtnebercg et aliis capellis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, et ecclesiam de Kyrkeby cum pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Englebi cum pertinentiis suis quam Adam advocatus ejusdem

ecclesie me presente meisque ecclesie predicte de Wyteby super sacrum altare in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam dedit et obtulit: hanc itaque simul cum aliis ecclesiis, salvo jure Eboracensis ecclesie et episcopalibus consuetudinibus, in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus, excepto quod ecclesia Sancte Marie de Wyteby quieta sit de sinodo. Preterea vero predicte ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus concessimus et confirmamus in elemosinam perpetuam quod reges Anglie, Willelmus et Henricus et Stephanus, predicte ecclesie dederunt et confirmaverunt, videlicet omnes libertates et dignitates et consuetudines ecclesie Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesie Sancti Wilfridi de Ripum et ecclesie Sancti Petri de Eboraco. Similiter predicte ecclesie de Wyteby et monachis ejusdem loci concessimus et confirmamus ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum de Fiskergate in Eboraco cum pertinentiis suis, que propria cella monachorum est de Wyteby, liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine, quam Willelmus et Henricus reges Anglie predicto monasterio dederunt, cum tali libertate qualem habet ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Beverlaco et ecclesia Sancti Wilfridi de Ripum, ut ibi aliqui monachi de Wyteby maneant jugiter et servitium Dei ibidem pro regibus Anglie et pro heredibus eorum continue celebrent. Confirmamus etiam monasterio de Wyteby ecclesiam Sancte Hylde de Midlesbur cum pertinentiis suis, que est cella monachorum prenominatorum, liberam et quietam ab omni episcopali consuetudine. Ecclesiam vero Sancti Petri de Hakenes que est similiter cella monachorum de Wytebi, in perpetuam elemosinam illis similiter confirmamus. Concedimus etiam monasterio de Wyteby et confirmamus ferrum judiciale cum pertinentiis suis et fossam cum omnibus que ad eam pertinent. Hii sunt testes, Cuthbertus prior de Gisburnia, Symon canonicus de Kirkam, magister Robertus de Hospitali, Wivianus presbiter, et multi alii.

880. Notification by Roger, archbishop of York, to Robert, dean, and the chapter of St. Peter's, of his confirmation to the monks of Whitby of the churches of (Great) Ayton, Seamer, Kirkby (-in-Cleveland), and Ingleby (Greenhow); the land of Westcroft with the hermitage, given by Alan Buscel; 2 carucates in Wold Newton, given by Walter de Percy; 2 bovates in Upleatham; and (the town of) South Fyling, in which Robert son of William (de Ayketon) abjured his right. 1154–1160.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 12*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 46.

Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus Roberto decano et capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus parrochianis suis salutem et Dei benedictionem. Ad episcopalem spectat sollicitudinem terras et possessiones ecclesiasticas et precipue religiosis domibus collatas pastorali cura defendere auctoritatisque sue pagina

ad perpetuam stabilitatem roborare. Hac itaque consideratione monasterio de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Atona cum capellis et omnibus ad eam pertinentibus et ecclesiam de Samara cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Kirkabi cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Hengelby cum pertinentiis suis, salvo jure Eboracensis ecclesie et episcopalibus consuetudinibus, in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus; terram quoque de Westcroft cum heremitorio ex dono Alani Buscel et duas carucatas terre in Neuethon in Waldo ex dono Walteri de Perci et duas bovatas terre in Uplithum et Sutfieling, quam Robertus filius Willelmi coram me abjurasse confessus est et liberam de se et de heredibus suis ecclesie de Wyteby reddidisse, eadem auctoritate ecclesie supradicte confirmamus. Hii sunt testes, Osbertus archidiaconus, Osbertus Arrundel, Johannes filius Letho[l]di, Turc[hetillus] dapifer archiepiscopi et multi alii.

881. Notification by Roger, archbishop of York, to Robert the dean and the chapter of St. Peter, of his confirmation to the monks of Whitby of the church of St. Mary (of the town) of Whitby, the church of St. Mary of Hackness, and that of (Great) Ayton *in proprios usus*, also that of Ingleby (Greenhow) after the death of Reiner his clerk, also of two parts of the tithe of grain of the demesne lands of William de Percy, son of Alan, in Upleatham, Seamer, Wilton, Nafferton and Staxton, and of the gift of Hugh de Boithorpe in Boythorpe, and of the gift of Pain de Wicheham in Wykeham; also of the agreement made between the abbots of Whitby and Evesham touching the church of Huntington. 1161–*c.*1164.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 14*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 151*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 55; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 412, n. 12.

Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus Roberto decano et capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus parochianis suis salutem et Dei benedictionem. Ad episcopalem spectat sollicitudinem terras et possessiones ecclesiasticas, et precipue religiosis domibus collatas, pastorali cura defendere et auctoritatis sue pagina ad perpetuam stabilitatem roborare. Hac itaque consideratione monasterio Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus ecclesiam Sancte Marie ejusdem ville cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam Sancte Marie de Hackenes cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Etona cum pertinentiis suis, in proprios usus monasterii et monachorum in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus, salvo jure Eboracensis ecclesie et episcopalibus consuetudinibus, excepto quod predicta ecclesia Sancte Marie de Wyteby quieta est de sinodo. Post decessum vero Reinerii, clerici sui, ecclesiam de Engelby in proprios usus monasterii et monachorum similiter concedimus et confirmamus. Preterea vero confirmamus predicte ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby duas partes decime

bladi de totis dominiis Willelmi de Perci filii Alani de Perci, undecumque culta vel seminata fuerint tempore eorum vel heredum eorum sicut habetur in cartis eorum, scilicet de Uplium, de Wiltona, de Samara, de Nafertona et de Stachestona; similiter in Boitorp ex dono Hugonis de Boitorp; similiter in Wicheham ex dono Pagani de Wicheham. Conventionem vero que inter abbatem de Wyteby et abbatem de Evesham, assensu conventus utriusque monasterii, super ecclesia de Huntintona facta est, nos ratam habemus, illamque presenti carta confirmamus, sicut in carta abbatis et conventus de Evesham continetur. Hiis testibus, Clemente abbate de Eboraco, Gregorio priore de Bridlington, Johanne archidiacono, et aliis.

882. Confirmation by Roger, archbishop of York, to the monks of Whitby of the churches of Skirpenbeck, Sutton-upon-Derwent, Slingsby, and Barmston. 1164–*c.*1172.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 12*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 44.

R[ogerus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, apostolice sedis legatus, omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Ad episcopalem spectat sollicitudinem terras et possessiones ecclesiasticas, et precipue religiosis domibus collatas, pastorali cura defendere auctoritatis[que] sue pagina ad perpetuam stabilitatem roborare. Hac itaque consideratione monasterio de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Scherpingbec cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Quenersuttona cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Slengesbi cum pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Bernestona cum pertinentiis suis salvo jure Eboracensis ecclesie et episcopalibus consuetudinibus, in perpetuam elemosinam confirmamus. Hiis testibus, Clemente abbate de Eboraco, Gregorio priore de Bridlingtona, Johanne archidiacono, Willelmo capellano, et magistro Swano.

The "Memorial" states that the church of Barmston was given by that strenuous knight Alan de Munceaux, and Ingram his son.[1] Robert Thalun, also a Holderness man, gave a messuage in Kelk.[2]

883. Grant by William, abbot of Whitby, and the convent to Aschetin de Haukesgard (or Hawsker), son of William, in fee and inheritance, of Hawsker and Normanby, in exchange for Newholm, at a yearly rent of 24 shillings, a boon-day ploughing, and a boon-day reaping. *c.*1120–1128.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 65*b*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 263.

Willelmus Dei gratia abbas Wytebyensis ejusdemque ecclesie conventus universis ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis nos communi consilio totius capituli nostri concessisse Ascatino filio Willelmi et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate Houkesgarth et Normaneby pro Neweham in escangia cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 5. [2] *ib.*

bosco, in plano, in pratis, in aquis, in pastura; eo pacto dedit Ascatinus duas carucas[1] boum et unum hercatorium in gressum, reddendo unoquoque anno xxiiij solidos et duas precationes, unam de carrucis, alteram de messoribus, pro omnibus servitiis, liberas et quietas tenendas de nobis. Hujus carte testes sunt, Alanus de Perci, Johannes Arundel, Gilebertus filius Fuche, Ricardus de Lindesai et alii.

At the Survey Newholm, assessed at 4 carucates of land, was in the soc of Whitby, and was apparently waste. William de Newham and his son, Aschetin de Haukesgarth, attested the charter of Alan de Percy I to Whitby,[2] probably issued between 1115 and 1135.

884. Notification by Aschetin de Houkesgard that he has obtained licence from abbot Benedict and the convent of Whitby, his lords, to build a chapel at Hawsker; and has given to the chapel 1 bovate and land at "Hormesgrif," next Normanby, Gnip, Stainsacre and elsewhere; the chapel and endowment to be used by the monks for providing for the celebration of divine service in the chapel. 1140–1150.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 57*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 70*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 220.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus has litteras quod ego Aschetinus de Houkasgart impetravi a dominis meis B[enedicto], abbate de Wyteby, et conventu ejusdem loci, apud Houkesgart edificare capellam in honore Omnium Sanctorum, pro animabus patris et matris mee, pro me ipso et heredibus meis. Dedi vero predicte capelle unam bovatam terre per totum campum, et totam Hormesgrif inter duos Dhutelet[3] usque ad divisas terre de Normanbi, et vij acras terre in Sitdregrif[4] et vallem de Gnip, et tres rodas juxta divisas terre de Stainsecre,[5] et unam acram ad Staincroswyis, cum communi pastura et aisiamentis ejusdem ville, libere et quiete ab omni consuetudine et servitio seculari. Dominus vero abbas et conventus de Wyteby de predicta capella et de predicta terra quod voluerint faciant tantum ut ibi divinum officium assidue celebretur. Hiis testibus, magistro Osberto Arundel, Rogero de Snetun, Ivone de Ugelbardeby et Radulfo[6] et Alano et Roberto fratribus ejus, Willelmo de Perci de Duneslay, et aliis.

Aschetin de Houkesgard was the son of William de Newham, and father of William and Roger. In 1163, among various persons who were amerced in consequence of a recent forest eyre, these occur: William de Hochesgard 20*s*., Ivo de Uggebardebi forester 2 marks, Benedict de Steinsac[re] ½ mark, Reginald de Snetton 2 marks, William de Fiveling 1 mark.[7] Four years later Roger and William de Hokesgard, Ivo de

[1] "carucatas" in *Chartul.*
[2] no. 859.
[3] "inter Diuteles"; Add. MS. 4715.
[4] "Sicgediflat"; *ib.*
[5] "Stainseker"; *ib.*
[6] "Roberto" in both MSS.
[7] *Pipe R.*, 9 Hen. II, 60.

Hungelbardebi and "Snetton" of Reginald were again amerced for forest trespass.[1] In 1176 Roger de Haukesgard was amerced for a default.[2]

For the fourth witness I have substituted "Ralph" for "Robert." See the following charter.

885. Grant by Ralph de Ugglebarnby to the monks of Whitby of 2 bovates in Ugglebarnby for the use of the brethren serving their chapel there. 1150–1165.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 22*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 49. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 109.

Cunctis fidelibus Radulfus de Hugelbardebi salutem. Sciatis me dedisse duas bovatas terre in Hugelbardebi solutas et quietas ab omni servitio ecclesie Sancti Petri de Wytebi et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus ad capellam suam in Hugelbardebi, et illas optuli super altare Sancti Petri de Wytebi; et porro dedi maledictionem omnibus illis qui illas ab prefatis ecclesia [et fratribus] abstulerint. Testibus: As[ke]tillo de Houkesgard, Ricardo de Neuhom, Hugone [de Soureby],[3] et aliis.

886. Grant by Richard, abbot of Whitby, and the convent to the burgesses of Whitby of Whitby in free burgage; free laws and rights; acquittance in and of all things belonging to the church of St. Peter of Whitby; common of pasture; four roads of entry and egress, the borough free and quit of all customs; from each toft a rent of 5*d.* yearly; anyone desiring to sell his land was first to offer it to the abbot, and if not purchased it was to be sold with his consent; the purchaser to pay 4*d.* of custom on receiving seisin, and 1*d.* to the burgesses for "beverage"; when any dispute arises between burgesses, one must ask the other three times at his own house to do what is right and just; if he does not so do at the third request the complainant shall seek the justice of the town; there shall be three hearings of pleas yearly, namely after Epiphany, after Easter, and after St. Hilda's (17 November); any complaint arising and not determined between those sittings, shall be determined at the next sitting. 1175–*c.*1181.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 66*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 62. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 266; Ballard, *British Boro' Ch.*, 1042–1216, p. 39, &c.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Ricardus Dei gratia abbas Wytebyensis ejusdemque ecclesie conventus salutem. Sciant omnes videntes vel audientes has litteras me assensu totius capituli mei dedisse et concessisse in perpetuum Wytebyam in liberam burgagiam et burgensibus ibidem manentibus libertatem burgagie,[4] et leges liberas, liberaque jura; quietationem etiam in

[1] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 100. [2] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 111.

[3] Added from Add. MS.; where the date 1177 is added to this charter in a later hand.

[4] A number of corrections and the additions in brackets (except the last) have been made from John's confirmation; *R. Cart.*, 14*b*.

Wyteby et extra Wyteby in universis et de universis ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri [de Witeby] et [abbati et monachis] ibidem Deo servientibus pertinentibus, communemque pasturam; quatuor vero vias intrandi et exeundi ad burgam liberas et quietas de omnibus consuetudinibus; de unaqua[que] tofta reddendo pro universis servitiis annis singulis v denarios, dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Si quis autem [eorum] terram suam vendere voluerit, primitus hoc abbati ostendere debet et ei terram, si eam emere voluerit, vendendam offerre pro tali rationabili pretio quale alius ei pro eadem terra dare voluerit; si vero eam emere noluerit, consilio et consensu ejus eandem vendet; emptor vero terre consuetudine ad saisinam iiij denarios dabit, et j denarium burgensibus ad beverage. Et si aliqua querimonia inter burgenses ori[a]tur, tribus vicibus unus alium, ut sibi rectum et [quic]quid juris est faciat, apud domum propriam requirere debet; quod si sibi in tertia petitione satisfacere noluerit, demum justic[iario] ville rationabiliter, ut rectum faciat, querat; tresque in anno sint eis plac[i]torum institutiones, prima post Epiphaniam, secunda post Pascha, tertia post festum Sancte Hylde; quod si aliqua querimonia infra predictas institutiones se emerserit, et determinari intra easdem non possit, sine dilatione ad primam institutionem terminetur. Hoc ut ratum et durabile ab omnibus habeatur [presens scriptum sigilli nostri appositione] munivimus.[1]

This charter was duly confirmed by king John at Rouen, 25 August, 1199.[2]

A few references to Whitby and to this charter of liberties occur in the rolls of the sheriffs of York. In 1165 Ralph, priest of Whitby, was amerced 10 marks.[3] In 1181 Walter de Steinebi, Ralph forester of the earl (of Albemarle ?) and Tiece of Whitby were amerced for taking seisin of a wreck in the absence of the king's serjeant.[4] From Whitsun to Michaelmas the abbey was in the king's hands and Roger Arundel, having provided victuals for the monks, paid the balance of 50 marks into the Royal Treasury.[5] In the ensuing year he paid £104, 3*s.* 1*d.* in like manner, after allowing for the monks' food and clothing.[6] Perhaps these 18 months covered the period between the decease or resignation of abbot Richard de Watervill and the election and consecration of abbot Peter, his successor. In 1199 we read that the abbey owed £100 as an amercement for the slaughter of the Jews at York, seven years before that date. The abbot also proffered 100 marks that the burgesses of Whitby should cease to use the liberties granted to them by the convent, and confirmed by the king's charter, until judgment should be given in the king's court whether the abbot and convent could grant those liberties. At the same time William the clerk, Ralph son of Sudof and Simon de Keseburn proffered 80 marks for themselves and the township of Whitby for having the confirmation of their liberties, which the abbot and monks of Whitby had granted and confirmed to them.[7] The pro-

[1] Added from Add. MS. 4715. "Optamus" for "munivimus"; *Chartul.*
[2] *R. Cart.*, 14*b*.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 48.
[4] *ib.*, 27 Hen. II, 43–44.
[5] *ib.*, 50.
[6] *ib.*, 28 Hen. II, 62.
[7] Pipe R., 1 John.

ceedings are further illustrated by the records of the king's court for the octave of All Saints (8 Nov., 1199), when the abbot appeared against the burgesses in a plea of liberties by charter, but the burgesses did not appear because the sheriff had not sent the writ of summons. The sheriff, abbot and William son of Ulkill were again summoned to appear on the 4th day after the Conversion of St. Paul (29 Jan., 1200).[1] In the ensuing year the abbot proffered 10 marks for protection against being dragged into pleas about any tenement which he or his monastery held of the king in chief.[2] In 1201 the burgesses evidently lost their case, for the abbot proffered £100, in place of the former proffer, for the grant of a charter and that the dispute between him and the burgesses concerning the charter of Richard de Watervill, formerly abbot of Whitby, and the convent of Whitby should be heard and discussed before the king, namely as to whether the abbot and convent had power to grant such liberties to the burgesses, or not.[3] Moreover, on 13 January, 1201, the king granted to abbot Peter and his successors that the charter of Richard de Watervill, which was contrary to the dignity of the church of Whitby, as the abbot alleged, should not be confirmed by the king or his successors, but that the burgesses should henceforth do to the abbot what they owed to do in all things as they fully did and ought to do both to Peter and his predecessors.[4]

In 1199 the monks proffered 30 marks for confirmation of 2 carucates given them by Henry II.[5] In 1204 John restored to the abbey the liberties of their forest, within the bounds defined by the charters of Henry I and Henry II, which Henry I had taken from them and put into his forest of Pickering, namely hart and hind and wild boar. He also confirmed the gift of forests and pastures made by William de Percy and Alan his son, the founders of the abbey, by the bounds set forth in the charter of Alan de Percy.[6] In the following year he confirmed to the convent the hermitage of Goathland, which Henry I had given to Osmund the priest and the brethren of Goathland, and which they afterwards, by consent of Henry I, surrendered to Whitby.[7]

About Michaelmas, 1206, presumably on the death of abbot Peter, the abbey was taken into the king's hands and there remained until 1213. During the three years ending at Michaelmas, 1209, the net issues, after allowance was made for the food and clothing of the monks and for needful expenses in the abbey and its manor houses, amounted to £414, 1*s.* 9*d.* The king's horses and hounds had also been maintained out of the gross issues when John visited Yorkshire in May, 1207, April and August, 1209. Out of the net issues William de Ely, treasurer, received £5 for 1½ year's pension, which he had usually received from the abbey. The balance went to meet the expenses of the army of Poitou.[8] The accounts for the two years ending at Michaelmas, 1212, are more detailed. Henry de Rademan was receiver, acting for Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid. Assized rents of manors and farm of mills produced £205, 2*s.* 8*d.*; the fishery, £17, 13*s.* 4*d.*; issues of the forest, £28, 9*s.* 6*d.*; farm and pensions of churches, £99, 3*s.* 6*d.*; pleas and perquisites of courts, £51, 7*s.* 8*d.*; wool, lambs and small tithes sold, £4, 10*s.* 6*d.*; issues of Ugglebarnby, £6, 5*s.* 4½*d.* From this was deducted for food and clothing of the monks and the needful expenses within the abbey and without, £161, 18*s.* 6*d.*; in pensions, £20. The crown took £230, 14*s.* 0½*d.*

In 1212 the king presented to the churches of Huntington and Hawsker,

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[1] *R. Cur. Reg.*, ii, 145.
[2] Pipe R., 2 John. See *R. Cart.*, 25.
[3] *R. Cancel.*, 298–99.
[4] *R. Cart.*, 84.
[5] Pipe R., 1 John.
[6] *R. Cart.*, 121.
[7] *ib.*, 159.
[8] Pipe R., 11 John. The particulars for 1210 are illegible.

and in 1213 to the chapel of Aislaby (*Assoldebi*).[1] On 25 July, 1213, John summoned the prior and monks to come before him and choose an abbot, whether he was within the realm or over seas.[2] In 1223 the bailiffs of Whitby were directed to enforce the order in council that no wine should be sold for more than six pence the gallon.[3]

887. Grant by Robert, son of William de Aketon,[4] to the monks of Whitby of the church of Saxby (in South Fyling) and surrender of the town of (South) Fyling; and notification that abbot Richard has condemned to excommunication all who may alienate that town from the demesne table of the church of Whitby. 1148–1166.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 13*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 86*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, nos. 49, 490.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Robertus filius Willelmi de Aichetona, pro salute anime mee et pro anima patris mei et parentum meorum, donavi et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby monachisque usque in finem seculi ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Saxeby cum omnibus suis pertinentiis; unde testes sunt Radulfus sacerdos,[5] Eadmundus sacerdos et Ricardus filius ejus sacerdos, Willelmus presbiter de Hach[enes], Rogerus sacerdos et vicarius de Wyteby abbatis. Reddidi etiam super altare de Wyteby et quietam clamavi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde et monachis de me et de meis heredibus in perpetuum in liberam et solutam[6] et quietam elemosinam[7] villam de Figelinge cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et juravi[8] nec me nec aliquem per me aliquod rectum in ea amplius reclamare, et abbas Ricardus excommunicavit et perpetuo anathemate damnavit omnes cujuscunque ordinis vel conditionis qui illam a dominica mensa ecclesie alienaverint vel qui ecclesiam de Wyteby inde injuste vexaverint, cunctis tam monachis quam clericis et laicis qui astabant respondentibus amen; quod viderunt et audierunt et testes sunt, Rogerus sacerdos et vicarius [de] Wyteby, Gaufridus sacerdos[9] de Sneatona et Radulfus sacerdos,[10] Osbertus Arundel.

At a later date Robert son of William de "Ayketun" confirmed the charters of Robert de Ayketun his grandfather, and William de Ayketun his father, surrendering to Whitby the town of "Suthfieling."[11] Again, William son of Robert de Siclinghale gave to abbot Roger (1222–1244) 1 mark of rent which he used to receive from the monks for the town of

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[1] *R. Litt. Pat.*, 94, 96*b*, 108*b*.
[2] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 150.
[3] *ib.*, 568*b*.
[4] Near Follifoot.
[5] "sacrista" in each case in the *Chartul.*
[6] "solidam," *ib.*
[7] No. 490 in the *Chartul.* (p. 438) adds "concedente et assensum prebente Willelmo filio meo."
[8] "super altare et super omnes sacrosanctas reliquias ejusdem ecclesie"; *ib.*
[9] "presbiter" in no. 234.
[10] "presbiter de Wyteby," *ib.*
[11] *ib.*, n. 174.

(South) Fyling.[1] Archbishop Roger, by charter addressed to Robert, dean of York, confirmed the surrender of "Sutfieling."[2] This was before John son of Lethold became archdeacon. Robert the steward of Aichton attested a charter of William de Percy during the period 1142–1154. He died before 1166, when William son of Robert was returned by William de Percy as one of his knights, holding by old feoffment.[3] He had held South Fyling of the abbot of Whitby and it formed part of the estate which Tankard the Fleming had sold to abbot William (1109–*c.*1120).[4] The second surrender of South Fyling here recorded took place during the abbacy of Richard de Burgh, which commenced in 1148. The grantor probably derived his local name from Aketon, near Follifoot, and his office of steward or seneschal probably lay at Spofforth. His son, William son of Robert, proffered £50 in 1181 to have Helewise, the mother of Robert de Hastinges, to wife.[5] In 1175, as William de Aukton, son of Robert, he held 1 fee of the heirs of William de Percy.[6] Further reference to the family will be found under Wetherby, of which town they held one moiety of Percy.

888. Quit-claim by Robert son of William de Ayketon, with the consent of William his son, to the monks of Whitby of the town of (South) Fyling; and monition by abbot Richard against those who may alienate this land. 1150–1166.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 60*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 234.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Robertus filius Willelmi de Echetun salutem. Sciatis omnes quod ego Robertus filius Willelmi de Eichetun reddidi et optuli super altare de Wyteby Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus villam de Fieling cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et quicquid juris in eadem villa videbar habere quietum clamavi de me et de heredibus meis ecclesie de Wyteby in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam, concedente et assensum prebente Willelmo filio meo. Insuper vero juravi super altare et super omnes sacrosanctas reliquias ejusdem ecclesie me nunquam aliquod rectum reclamaturum in prenominata villa de Fieling neque aliquem per me; et ita renuntiavi juri meo quod videbar habere in illa villa. Et abbas Ric[ardus] ex petitione mea ibidem coram altari excommunicavit omnes qui antedictam [villam] a dominica mensa alienaverint, vel ecclesiam de Wytebi inde vexaverint, et maxime heredes meos si umquam contra hoc meum factum venire presum[s]erint. Hiis testibus: Rogero sacerdote, Gaufrido presbitero Snetunie, Radulfo presbitero de Wyteby, Osberto Arundel, et aliis.

889. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Whitby of their town of (South) Fyling,[7] which Robert son of William de Aketon and William his son had rendered to them, and of

[1] *ib.*, n. 491.
[2] *ib.*, n. 46.
[3] *Red Bk.*, 425.
[4] *Chartul.*, 33.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 27 Hen. II, 45.
[6] *Percy Chartul.*, 463.
[7] "Sut Filing" in the heading.

½ carucate in Liverton and 18 acres of land which Robert son of Nigel de Liverton, had given. 1175–1180.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 51. Pd. in *Chartul.*, 159, n. 192.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum, [dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis etc.] salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam villam suam de Fielinga cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam Robertus filius Willelmi de Heichetona et Willelmus filius ejusdem Roberti eis reddiderunt et quietam clamaverunt de se et de heredibus suis et abjuraverunt, sicut carta ejusdem Roberti testatur; et prohibeo ne quis eis inde injuriam vel contumeliam faciat, nec ponantur inde in placitum contra cartam predicti Roberti. Preterea concessi et confirmavi predicte ecclesie et monachis ibidem servientibus Deo in liberam et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam dimidiam carucatam terre cum pertinentiis suis in Livertona et decem et viii° acras terre cum pertinentiis suis, quas Robertus filius Nigelli de Livertona predicte ecclesie dedit et confirmavit in elemosinam perpetuam, sicut carte ejusdem Roberti testantur. Testibus, magistro Waltero de Constantiis Oxenefordensi archidiacono, Willelmo de Hum[et] constabulario, apud Burum.

890. Grant by Baldwin de Irton, his wife, and sons Ralph and Alan, to the monks of Whitby of 6 bovates in (South ?) Fyling with the homage of Hugh Brun, the tenant. 1160–*c.*1172.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 61; Add. MS. 4715, f. 80*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 237.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam posteri quod ego Baldewinus de Iretun et uxor mea et heredes mei, Radulfus et Alanus, concessimus et dedimus ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wytebi monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus sex bovatas terre quas habuimus in Fielinga, unacum homagio Hugonis Brun qui eandem terram tenebat de nobis, pro salute animarum nostrarum et omnium parentum nostrorum, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omni exactione seculari de nobis et de heredibus nostris quietam. Hiis testibus: Hugone Brun de Everlai, Henrico de Sancto Germano, Clemente fratre ejus, et aliis.

Baldwin, son of Ralph, was one of the feudal tenants of William de Percy in 1166, but ten years later Ralph, his son, was tenant in his place.[1] In 1180 Ralph, son of Ralph de Yriton, gave 3 marks for a recognition of his right to 2 carucates in Staxton.[2]

891. Grant by Robert de Liverton to the monks of Whitby of 2 bovates in Liverton and a toft of 12 perches width, and in

[1] *Percy Chartul.*, 462. [2] *Pipe R.*, 29 Hen. II, 73.

length like the tofts of other men, with common of pasture in the common wood and pasture, but in his own wood which is in defence they shall take no timber or pannage. 1165–1175.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 57*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 22*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 219.

Sciant omnes videntes vel audientes has litteras quod ego Robertus de Livertuna dedi et concessi ecclesie de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas terre in Livertun, ita plenarie per totum sicut homines mei habent, et toftum unum xii perticarum in latitudine et longitudine quantum tofta aliorum hominum, et communem pasturam in communi bosco et plano, ita tamen quod nimietate pecunie sue nec gravent me nec homines meos. In bosco autem meo qui est in defensa non accipient mairemium vel pannagium nisi per me. Istas itaque duas bovatas terre sicut predixi et toftum et communem per omnia pasturam concedo eis de me et de meis heredibus liberas, solutas et quietas ab omni servitio, consuetudine et exactione et de Danegelt, pro anima mea et conjugis mee, parentum et heredum meorum. Teste: Alano de Munceus, Randulfo presbitero de Finglin, Willelmo de Karenti[l], Roberto de Aycetuna, Willelmo de Houkasgart et Rogero fratre ejus, et aliis.

The Memorials of the abbey record the gifts of Robert de Liverton as consisting of ½ carucate quit of Danegeld with additions which William, dean (of Cleveland?), sold to them.[1] In the confirmation of Henry II (1175–1180) the donor is described as Robert son of Nigel de Liverton. The additions, namely 18 acres and a toft in Liverton, were ostensibly given by Robert de Liverton, but the person from whom they were acquired may have been William de Herlesei, who attested the donation.

At a later date Robert de Liverton gave to the monks land and wood between the water of Schinnegrive and the water of Scalebec to the road of Grenerig, which runs from Schinnegrive to Scalebec; land of Lusekeldesic, from the sea road to Duncildehalc and from the tilled land, formerly the monks', to Scortebutes; and a toft of 2 acres in 2 parcels; attested by Henry de Percy, Peter de Bradelai, and two others.[2] See also below.

It is possible that Nigel, father of Robert, was the husband of Gudreda, or Gorrea, daughter of Hermer de Kelfield. The eventual heir of Robert de Liverton was Henry son of Conan, living temp. John and Henry III. The connecting link may have been through Robert's brother Godfrey,[3] possibly father of Jueta, wife of Conan, father of Henry. This Henry was a benefactor to Fountains, Guisbro', and other religious houses. Henry was of Manfield, and he was son of Conan, son of Torphin, son of Robert, son of Copsi. See the charters of the honor of Richmond.

892. Grant by Robert de Liverton to the monks of Whitby of a toft of 1 acre in Liverton and 18 acres in the fields of Liverton. 1165–1175.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 19; Add. MS. 4715, f. 22. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 80.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod ego Robertus de Livertun dedi et concessi et hac mea carta con-

[1] *Chartul. of W.*, p. 7. [2] *ib.*, n. 247. [3] *ib.*, n. 248.

firmavi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum in Livertun unius acre in campo ejusdem ville et decem et octo acras terre, xij videlicet acras in Holmesclive contra meridiem, et duas in Waytehil, et duas in cultura juxta domum meam, et duas acras in Hutcroft, in perpetuam et puram elemosinam, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et heredum meorum. Prefatum vero toftum cum predictis decem et octo acris eisdem monachis contra omnes homines warantizabo. Hiis testibus: Willelmo de Herleseia, Radulfo presbitero, Johanne Hulfchillo, Hugone presbitero, Nicholao diacono, Gervasio nepote abbatis, et aliis.

893. Grant by Robert de Liverton to the monks of Whitby of two bovates and a toft in Liverton and 18 acres of land. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 59. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 229.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod ego Robertus de Livertun dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde de Wytebi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Livertun juxta alias duas bovatas quas ante eisdem monachis pro matre mea concesseram, et unum toftum iiii. acrarum juxta domum Warini de La More, via quadam mediante, et terram illam que est inter aquam de Scineregrive et Scalebec usque ad semitam que venit de Grenerig et de alia parte de Scalebec inter eandem semitam et terram cultam rusticorum usque ad toftum duarum bovatarum predictarum, et terram de Luscheldesic a via maris usque in Dunscinghales in longitudine [a] terra culta usque Scortebuttes, et de eisdem Scortebuttes duas acras juxta viam, et terram de Stuntheridighe usque ad semitam que venit de Lofthus, in perpetuam et puram et quietam elemosinam et ab omni terreno servitio liberam, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et pro [animabus] uxoris mee et heredum meorum. Coram hiis testibus has predictas terras eisdem monachis contra omnes homines gwarantizabo, Roberto filio Willelmi, Willelmo de Herlesei, Roberto de Laceles, Willelmo de Laceles, et aliis.

894. Quit-claim by Ralph de Lasceles to Peter, abbot of Whitby, and the convent, of the tenement which he held of them in Liverton and of the homage and service of Stephen de Roselle, which tenement the grantor and his father held by the charter of the said Peter. 1182–1206.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 19; Add. MS. 4715, f. 22. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 81.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Radulphus de Laceles salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea quietum clamasse Deo et domino Petro abbati et conventui

de Wyteby, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum successorumque meorum, totum tenementum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et libertatibus et asiamentis infra willam de Livertona et extra, ad illud tenementum pertinentibus, quod tenui de predictis Petro abbate et conventu de Wyteby, in villa et territorio de Livertona; et humagium et servitium Stephani de Rosel, et totum jus et clamium quod pater meus et ego Radulphus et heredes mei habuimus vel habere potuimus in predicto tenemento per cartam ab eisdem predictis Petro abbate et conventu jamdudum nobis collatam. Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Gald[redo] Macu[n], Waltero de camera, Willelmo de Kiltona, Reginaldo de Rosel, Roberto de Buterwic, Alano filio Brien, Willelmo de Laceles, Petro de Livertuna, et aliis.

It is probable that Ralph de Lasceles was nearly related to Robert de Lasceles, who with Emma his wife in 1208 acknowledged the right of Geoffry Maucovenant and Beatrice his wife, Walter de la Chaumbre (*de Camera*) and Hawise his wife in land in Easington.[1] Geoffrey and Walter held 1 fee in Easington and the members of the earl of Chester's fee (Peter de Brus being mesne), in right of their respective wives, who were nieces and heirs of Roger de Roselle. When the acknowledgment named above was made, Reginald de Roselle and Stephen de Roselle recorded their contingent claim to the premises as being near of kin to the nieces of Roger de Roselle.

895. Final agreement made in the king's court at Westminster, at the Easter Exchequer, being 17 May, 1186, before the bishops of Ely and Norwich, Ranulf de Glanvill the justiciar, Richard the treasurer, and six other justices, between the prior and canons of Guisbro' and Roger de Rosel and Richard his brother concerning the advowson of the church of All Saints of Easington, whereby Roger confirmed his previous gift and Richard quit-claimed his right to the advowson.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 46. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 916A.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmonasterium, ad Sca[cc]arium Pasche, die Sabbati proxima ante Rogationes, anno regni regis Henrici secundi xxxii°, coram G[alfrido] Eliensi et J[ohanne] Norwicensi episcopis, et Rannulpho de Glanvill justiciario domini regis, et Ricardo thesaurario domini regis, et Jocelino Cicestrensi archidiacono, et Roberto de Inglesham, et Thoma de Husseburne, et Hugone Bardolf, et Roberto de Witefeld, et Michaele Belet, et aliis fidelibus domini regis ibi tunc presentibus, inter priorem et canonicos ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna et Rogerum de Rosel et Ricardum fratrem suum, de advocatione ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum de Esinton, quam predictus prior et canonici clamabant ex dono prefati Rogeri, et

[1] *Yorks. Fines*, nos. 346–47.

unde idem Rogerus et prefatus Ricardus frater suus summoniti fuerant in curia domini regis ostensuri quare impediebant prefatum priorem et canonicos ad presentandum personam ad prefatam ecclesiam, scilicet quod predictus Rogerus recognovit et concessit donationem quam prius fecerat predictis priori et canonicis de prefata ecclesia. Et predictus Ricardus, divini amoris intuitu et pro salute anime sue et omnium antecessorum suorum, ad petitionem Rogeri fratris sui prefati, concessit predictam donationem ejusdem Rogeri fratris sui et eisdem canonicis quietum clamavit omne jus et clamium suum quod habuit vel habere clamavit in advocatione prefate ecclesie.

896. Grant by Benedict, abbot of Whitby, to William de Percy of Dunsley by the same bounds wherewith his father held it, to hold in fee for two marks yearly and by doing Horngarth; the pasture to be common between Dunsley and the other surrounding towns which belonged to the monastery. *c.*1145–1150.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 66. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 265.

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes has litteras quod ego Benedictus abbas Wytebiensis cenobii, communi assensu capituli nostri, concessi et dedi Willelmo de Perci et heredibus suis Dunesle[i]am in nemore et in plano, in terra et in aqua, ea divisione qua pater ejus eam libere tenuit, in feudo et hereditate, duas marcas dando per annum, unam ad Pentecosten et alteram ad festum Sancti Martini, pro redemptione sui servitii, excepto Hornegarth quantum ad terram suam pertinet. Pastura autem communis inter Dunesleiam et alias villas nostras, que circa eam sunt, et nemus commune erit ad omnes suas proprias necessitates sine vastu. Hujus doni sunt testes: Edmundus presbiter et ceteri.

897. Notitia of the foundation of the priory of Handale by William de Percy, son of Richard de Percy of Dunsley, in honour of the Blessed Virgin Mary, and of his gift of 2 tofts in Dunsley, 10 acres of land in Deepdale in the fields of Staxton, and pasture for 200 sheep in Grendale and Dunsley. *c.*1150–1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 129*d.* Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, i, 410; *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. 315.

. . . Willelmus de Percy filius Ricardi fundavit domum de Grenedall, [que] nunc vocatur Handal, in honore Beate Marie Virginis tempore Henrici regis Anglie, filii Willelmi conquestoris, anno Domini MCXXXIII. per cartam suam; et idem Willelmus de Percy dedit illis monialibus duas toftas in campis de Dunceley super mare, unam scilicet Willelmi filii Ermoth et aliam Aldewini, et alibi in campis de Staxtona, scilicet in Depedale, decem acras terre de suis dominicis et pasturam ducentarum ovium, scilicet in campis de Grenedal et in campis de Dunceley, in perpetuam elemosinam.

898. Grant by William, son of Richard de Percy of Dunsley, for the soul of William de Percy his grandfather, founder of Whitby abbey, and of Richard de Percy, his son, the donor's father, to the monks of Whitby and to the precentor of the church, for making and writing of books, of 3 bovates in Dunsley with 5 tofts and a meadow; to hold in alms by rendering 3*s.* yearly towards the farm due to the church (of Whitby). *c.*1150–1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 55. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 208. See Dodsw. MS. lxi, f. 20.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus Willelmus de Perci, filius Ricardi de Perci de Dunesleia, salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, et cantori ecclesie ad faciendum et scribendum libros ecclesie, tres bovatas terre in Dunesleia, cum pertinentiis suis et cum communi aisiamento ejusdem ville, unam scilicet bovatam terre quam magister Robertus de me tenuit et duas quas Ricardus Lundoniensis aliquando habuit in vadimonio, et preterea quinque toftas in prenominata villa cum uno prato. Hec autem omnia in libera et plena potestate mea optuli Deo et ecclesie de Wyteby super altare per dominum Martinum celerarium, pro anima mea et pro animabus Willelmi de Perci avi mei, fundatoris abbatie, et Ricardi de Perci filii ejus, patris mei, et heredum meorum et omnium parentum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, quieta ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione seculari, preter tantum tres solidos quos predictus cantor dabit michi et heredibus meis annuatim, ad perficiendam firmam predicte ecclesie, scilicet xviij denarios ad Pentecosten et xviij denarios ad festum Sancti Martini. Hiis testibus, Radulfo presbitero, Gaufrido presbitero, Reginaldo de Snetuna, Ivone de Ugelbarby et aliis.

By an earlier charter the donor gave 1 bovate, which master Robert held of him, and a toft with a croft between that of Ailric and that of Suartcole, to the almoner (*almarius*) of Whitby, to hold for 12*d.* yearly and as the donor held his other land of the church of Whitby.[1] By another charter he gave 5 tofts in Dunsley, probably those named in the charter given above, and a meadow of ½ acre in Lindale. One of these tofts was held by Ailric, being next the house of Robert de Convill, another Robert Gurdelofte held, the 3rd Crispin, the 4th a half toft between Roger the shepherd and Robert Gurdelofte, the 5th was an acre and a half in Carlecroft.[2]

Richard de Percy of Dunsley, father of William, joined Alan de Percy, his elder brother, in granting to Whitby two-thirds of the tithe of the demesne of Staxton. William de Percy of Dunsley was living in the time of Benedict, abbot of Whitby (*c.*1139–1148), from whom he obtained a confirmation of Dunsley.[3] At the Survey the manor late of Torolf in Dunsley

[1] *Chartul.*, n. 66. [2] *ib.*, n. 65.
[3] *ib.*, n. 265; n. 896 above.

(3 car.) was in the king's hands. It is uncertain whether it subsequently passed directly to the fee of Percy, or was held by Percy mediately of the earl of Chester with the adjoining towns. The latter supposition seems most probable. It is quite uncertain how or when the town was granted to the monks of Whitby, but it is probable that the transfer took place before the accession of Stephen, and possibly by arrangement between Alan de Percy and Richard, his brother, of Dunsley. It was confirmed to Whitby by William de Percy II, early in the reign of Henry II.[1]

In Easter term, 1283, the abbot of Whitby gave Peter de Maulay 1000 marks for his quit-claim of all right in the manors of Dunsley, Newham and Stakesby.[2] This association of Dunsley with two manors, which mainly belonged to the earl of Chester at the Survey, indicates that it was also a member of that fee subsequent to the Survey.

899. Notification by William de Percy, son of Richard de Percy of Dunsley, of his foundation of the hermitage of St. James the Apostle in the wood of Dunsley at Mulgrave, with land called Midthwaite and common of pasture in Dunsley, and subjection of the same to the church of Whitby. 1160–1170.

From the orig. formerly in the poss. of Mrs. Barnes. Pd. in *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 577.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris videntibus vel audientibus has litteras et dominis et heredibus suis Willelmus de Perci, filius Ricardi de Perci de Dunesley, salutem in Domino. Notum sit universitati vestre me in libera potestate mea fecisse quoddam ermitorium in nemore meo de Dunesle apud Mulgrif in honore Sancti Jacobi Apostoli, pro voto meo ex[s]olvendo et in remissione omnium peccatorum meorum et omnium parentum meorum, scilicet patris et matris et fratrum et sororum et omnium propinquorum meorum et pro anima conjugis mee et heredum meorum et omnium illorum qui vel terram vel aliquid bonum dederunt vel daturi sunt loco illi, liberum et quietum in perpetuum de me et de heredibus meis ab omnibus servitiis secularibus et terrenis consuetudinibus et forinsecis et extrinsecis actionibus, cum his divisis, scilicet totam terram meam de Midethet a balco qui est inter uandelas demenii mei et uandelas hominum meorum per cilium montis de Mulgrif usque ad fontem ubi Thuf jacet, et sic descendendo per fossatam usque ad aquam que currit in i[s]ta valle, et inde usque rivulum de Broccheshole-dale, et sic ascendendo usque ad predictum balcum. Dedi etiam loco illi perhenniter communem pasturam de Dunesle in bosco et in plano plenariam in omnibus locis et nemus commune et moram communem et introitum et exitum maris ad omnia negotia loci predicti. Hoc heremitorium cum divisis et aisiamentis et pertinentiis omnibus dedi et concessi in perpetuum in obedientiam et subjectionem ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Witebi, ita ut ab alio[3] sacerdote loci illius ibi celebretur divinum officium jugiter, salvo jure capelle de Dunesle.

[1] *Chartul.*, n. 26. [2] Feet of F., 61, n. 29. [3] *Sic* in *Chartul.*

Locum autem predictum adcrescentibus et coadjuvantibus benedictionem, et decrescentibus maledictionem meam concedo. Hii sunt testes: Radulfus sacerdos de Witebi, Randulfus sacerdos de Ficheling, Gaufridus sacerdos de Snetuna, Wivianus de Ugalbardebi, Ricardus de Dunesle, magister Reinerus, Iglerus decanus, Walterus de Ruddebi, Ivo de Ugalbardebi, Ronaldus de Sancto Jermano, Rodbertus cocus, Gaufridus de Bosco.

Robert de Areto, the man of Richard de Percy of Dunsley, gave to this hermitage ½ carucate of land, presumably in Dunsley, which Richard de Percy confirmed.[1] The "uandelæ" mentioned in the charter were wandales, or wang-dales, a term used of a common field divided into "dales," O.E. "wang" or "wong," a field; "dæl," a portion, a dole. The balk, O.E. "balca," a ridge, was the unturned ridge between two owners' dales. The endowment of the hermitage was evidently a parcel of ground extending from the brow of Mulgrave hill, or moor, to a stream, possibly an affluent of East Row Beck. The first eight witnesses were clergy. Walter de Rudby was sometime dean of Cleveland, and master Reiner was sub- or vice-archdeacon of Cleveland.[2]

900. Confirmation by William de Percy (of Dunsley), for the soul of Richard his father, of 2 bovates in Lofthouse which Adaliza his mother gave to Whitby Abbey for the soul of Walter de Argentom, her lawful husband; and request that the grantor's son and heir will confirm this grant. 1160–1170.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 18. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 74.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus has litteras quod ego Willelmus de Perci, ante obitum meum, concessi et dedi Deo et Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby, monachisque ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et pro anima patris mei Ricardi de Perci et pro anima matris mee et omnium parentum meorum, illas duas bovatas terre in Loftusa in perpetuam et liberam ac quietam elemosinam, quas videlicet duas bov[at]as terre mater mea Athaliza prius dedit predicte ecclesie pro anima Walteri de Argentum qui fuit ejus sponsus legittimus. Unde precor heredem meum ut, sicut meus est filius et meam voluerit habere benedictionem, istam meam elemosinam prenominate ecclesie concedat; et si eam auferre conatus fuerit, meam maledictionem habeat. Hiis testibus, Ricardo capellano de Lofthusa, Bartolomeo et Hugone heredibus et matre mea Atheliza, Celestri et Cristina, sororibus meis.

901. Grant by William de Argentom and Juliana his wife to St. Peter's, York, of two tofts and crofts and three bovates in Upleatham. 1160–1170.

Reg Mag. Album, i, 37.

Willelmus de Argentom omnibus videntibus et audientibus litteras istas salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego Willelmus de

[1] *Chartul. of W.*, n. 578. [2] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 351.

Argentom et Juliana [uxor] mea et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus Deo et Sancto Petro Eboracensi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam duos toftos et duos croftos in Uplithum, illos scilicet qui fuerunt Toccheman filii Tocche et Roberti Surreis, et tres bovatas terre in eadem villa, scilicet duas que fuerunt Roberti clerici filii Laising et unam que fuit Osmundi filii Willelmi fabri, libere et quiete cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra habenda et possidenda, et ea super altare Sancti Petri libera et soluta ab omni seculari exactione obtuli ego Willelmus de Argentom consensu et assensu Juliane uxoris mee et heredum meorum. Hanc donationem affidavi ego Willelmus de Argenton consensu et assensu prenominate uxoris mec et heredum meorum in manu Roberti secundi Eboracensis tenendam et warantizandam contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Roberto ij° decano Eboracensi, Willelmo cantore, magistro Roberto scolarum, Alano, Hamone, Mainardo, Stephano, Stephano, canonicis; Roberto filio Petri, Roberto Shire, Willelmo de Bouthum, Alano de Sancto Wilfrido, Radulfo de Langetoft, presbiteris; Gerlando de Cuningstreta, Unfrido de Alverton, Hugone filio Ringulfi, Willelmo de Hoton, Willelmo Laising et Bernulfo fratre ejus, Willelmo textore, Willelmo nepote Arnulfi, Hugone filio Unfridi et fratre ejus Ricardo, laicis.[1]

Robert de Argentom gave to Whitby 2 bovates in Upleatham,[2] probably before 1148. William his son, the grantor of this and other charters, held a knight's fee of old feoffment in 1166 of William de Percy,[3] namely in Upleatham, Marske, Lofthouse and probably in Catton (E.R.), which Percy held of the earl of Chester. He was amerced *2m.* in 1176 for forest trespass,[4] and again in 1179 for default as surety.[5] He was probably deceased before 1185, when Robert de Everingham had licence to make an agreement with Juliana de Argentom,[6] late the wife of the said William. By this lady he had issue Agnes and Alice, his daughters and co-heirs. Agnes married Roger, son of Peter of Upleatham.[7]

In Hilary term, 1203, Gilbert de Straton and Alice his wife were demanding against Roger son of Peter and Agnes his wife 3¼ carucates in Upleatham, Catton and Ugthorpe, which they claimed as the share of the said Alice of the free tenement late of William de Argentom her father.[8] A year later they were demanding against the said Roger 45 acres of land in Upleatham and 5*s.* of rent in Ugthorpe. Roger son of Peter called to warrant Roger his son.[9] Possibly this Gilbert was the same person as Gilbert de Ugetorp, also described as Gilbert son of Hugh, who demanded against the abbot of Meaux in 1208 that he should warrant to the nuns of Grendale 8 acres of land in Ugthorpe, and again demanded against Robert de Munceaux, whom the abbot called to warranty, 7 bovates in Ugthorpe as his right, to hold of the said Robert, and whereof Hugh his father and Leda his mother were seized *temp.* Henry II, as of the marriage of the said Leda. A grand assize was summoned.[10]

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[1] Vacat hic quia infra 3, f. 18.
[2] *Whitby Chartul.*, p. 7.
[3] *Red Bk.*, 425; *Percy Chartul.*, 463.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 113.
[5] *ib.*, 25 Hen. II, 22.
[6] *ib.*, 31 Hen. II.
[7] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, 205.
[8] Cur. Reg. R., 29, m. 7*d.*
[9] *ib.*, 38, m. 5*d.*
[10] *ib.*, 45, m. 1*d*; 47, m. 4. See *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 407.

But to return. In 1204 Hugh de Bolebi and Matilda his wife acknowledged that 3¼ carucates in Upleatham, Catton and Ugthorpe were the right of Alice, the wife of Gilbert de Straton, who granted to Hugh and Matilda parcels of land in the tillage of Folebrigg, in Niwedeile and in G[r]ucros meadow, all in Upleatham, and in the tillage of William Osulf in Ugthorpe.[1] Also in 1206 Roger (de Argentom), called to warranty by Roger son of Peter, his father, acknowledged that 45 acres of land in Upleatham and 5*s.* of rent in Ugthorpe were the right of the before-named Alice, whereupon she and Gilbert her husband granted to Roger son of Peter parcels of land in Wulgarestan, Carebrigg, Northeldeberg, Felebrigge at Benhill, Grucros, Grucroshouethes, Sefurlang, Grenwal, Catteflat, Felebrigge atte Brokes, Rabec, Turfho Lith, Westdemora and Northflat, all probably in Upleatham.[2]

Roger and Agnes had issue Roger de Argentom, William, Agnes, who married Philip son of Erneis, Christiana (or Asmota), who married Albert de Crawcestre,[3] and Elizabeth who married Walter de Carlton. Roger, the eldest son, was living in 1217, and gave to Whitby a bovate in Upleatham and the hermitage of Saltburn.[4] He died *s.p.* The line continued through Albert de Crawcestre and Christiana, and their second son Ivo, who adopted the name "de Redeker" or Redcar. He was living in 1231. Alice, his granddaughter, married William de Uplium,[5] who appears to be the William de Argentom who held lands in Upleatham in 1284–5.[6] The Chartulary of Whitby gives a different (and incorrect) pedigree: "From Roger de Argentom, son and heir of William de Argentom, the inheritance descended to the three daughters of Roger, namely, (1) Agnes, who married Sir Philip son of Arneis and had Juliana de Fontibus; (2) Asmota, who married Albert de Crawcestre, and had Ivo and James, who both died *s.p.*; (3) Elizabeth, who married Walter de Karleton, and had William, Elizabeth, and Agnes, who all died *s.p.*"[7]

There is a charter of Agnes "Argentyn," lady of Upleatham (sometime the wife of Philip son of Erneis), in the *Percy Chartulary*, whereby she gave to her kinsman, John Herbaud,[8] all her lands in Upleatham, Marske and Ugthorpe, with the services of the prior of Guisborough, the prioress of Handale, Peter de Brus for a carucate in Upleatham and Marske, Albert de Craucestre for 13 bovates in Upleatham and Redcar, Rohald son of Rohald, the abbot of Jervaulx, for 3 bovates in Upleatham and Marske, the master of the hospital of St. Peter and St. Leonard, York, for 3 bovates in Redcar, the abbot of Fountains, William de Tamton, the Mount (? master) of St. John of Jerusalem, Elizabeth her sister for 4 bovates in Upleatham and Marske (which Roger her father gave to the said Elizabeth), and of two others.[9]

There is also a charter by which Cecily, the wife of Roger de Argentom, gave to Richard de Percy the land which she had in Upleatham in dower of the tenement of Roger, her husband.[10] This grant could be no more than the demise of a life interest in certain dower lands, and does not explain, as suggested in the footnote to the charter, the tenure by John de Percy of Topcliffe in 1284–5 of 6 carucates in Marske and Upleatham for ½ fee of the heirs of William de Argentom.[11]

There was a collateral branch of this family of which was Gregory de

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[1] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 234. [2] *ib.*, n. 253.

[3] Said to be ancestor of Craster of Craster, *Hist. of Northumb.* (Bateson), ii, 177; but the pedigree given is not correct.

[4] *Chartul.*, n. 72, n. 216. [5] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, *pass.*

[6] *Kirkby's Quest*, 131 [7] *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 425.

[8] Perhaps John, son of Arkil de Cotum, who married Matilda, daughter and ultimately heir of Ivo de Redcar, and mother of Alice, wife of William de Argentom.

[9] *Percy Chartul.*, n. 627. [10] *ib.*, n. 362.

[11] *Kirkby's Quest*, 130.

Argentom, named in 1195,[1] who gave to Richard de Argentom, his uncle, a bovate at Ugthorpe for 1*d.* yearly, payable at Catton. Juliana, relict of Gregory, released a rent of 12*d.* which the canons used to pay her for her dower right from this bovate.[2] In 1219 Gregory de Argentom granted by fine to Matilda, relict of Hugh de Bolleby, 10 acres of land in Upleatham.[3] In that year Emma, relict of Geoffrey de Oterington, demanded against Gregory "de Argentham" 3 bovates in Catton, to which he had entry only by her late husband.[4]

902. Confirmation by William de Argentom to the monks of Whitby of 2 bovates of his demesne in Upleatham, which (Robert de Argentum),[5] his father, gave them with a toft, and which the grantor offered upon the altar by the same rod wherewith his father gave seisin thereof to Walter, prior of Whitby. 1165–1175.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 32. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 422.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus has litteras quod ego Willelmus de Argentona concessi et dedi ecclesie et monachis de Whiteby illas duas bovatas terre de demenio meo in Uppelyom, quas pater meus dederat eis, et eodem modo, scilicet plenarie in omnibus locis, et quoddam toftum in eadem villa, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam; et per eundem baculum per quem pater meus Walterum, ejusdem loci priorem, de eadem terra saisiverat predictas bovatas et toftum, et eodem modo super sanctum altare ecclesie de Whiteby in perpetuum optuli. Hii sunt testes:[6]

903. Confirmation by William de Argentom to the church of Whitby of 2 bovates in Upleatham given by his father, and grant of the purpresture which Gamel the man of the monks had encroached upon the donor's land since the year of the first (?) coronation of Henry, son of Henry II (1170). 1172–1185.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 17. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 71.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus has literas quod ego Willelmus de Argentum concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wytebi illas duas bovatas terre in Wpplium quas pater meus eidem ecclesie dedit cum omnibus pertinentiis ad eas in liberam et perpetuam et quietam elemosinam de me et de heredibus meis ab omni exactione et consuetudine temporali. Insuperque dedi et concessi et confirmavi predicte ecclesie omnem purpresturam quam homo ecclesie, Gamellus nomine, occupaverat super me sicut mete extendunt et determinant et dividunt inter terram predictam ecclesie et collateralem ex omni parte, ab anno quo rex Henricus filius Henrici regis junioris[7] coronatus est. Hii sunt testes, Radulfus sacerdos, Albertus sacerdos, Johannes sacerdos, Adam subtus Falais, et alii.

[1] Pipe R., 7 Ric. I.
[2] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, n. 950–1.
[3] Feet of F. 14, n. 90.
[4] Assize R., 1040, m. 12*d.*
[5] Supplied from the Memorials, *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. 7.
[6] None given.
[7] The word in the MS. may be "primitus."

904. Grant by William de Argentom to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 2 bovates in Catton (E.R.), which David, his kinsman, and the heirs of David previously gave to the hospital in alms 1170–1185.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B. 455, f. 160*d*.

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes has literas quod ego Willelmus de Argentom concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis duas bovatas terre in Cattuna, cum crofto et tofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa et extra, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam et ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine solutam et immunem preter orationes pauperum, quas videlicet bovatas David propinquus meus et heredes sui prius in liberam hospitali concesserant elemosinam. Hanc concessionem feci ego predictis pauperibus ut in vita et morte [ego] et heredes mei simus participes omnium bonorum in illa domo. Hiis testibus, Radulfo presbitero, Nicholao presbitero, Ricardo Mala-herba, Martino fratre ejus, Willelmo de Askelb[y], Alexandro filio Thurstani de Aceles, Johanne filio Rogerii, Ingelero de Torp, Hugone de Trecss' pistore, Alexandro de Rievill.

905. Grant by Benedict, abbot, and the chapter of Whitby to Osbert de Seton, of ½ carucate in Hinderwell, which William Wirefalch, with the consent of William his heir, gave to the church of Whitby, with a toft, rendering 4*s*. yearly. 1139–1148.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 35. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 427.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus has litteras quod ego Benedictus abbas communi assensu capituli de Whiteby dedi et concessi Osberto de Sethuna et suis heredibus dimidiam carucatam terre in Hilderwella, quam Willelmus Wirefalch, concedente herede suo Willelmo, dedit in elemosinam ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Whiteby, cum tofto, ita libere et quiete sicut ipse eam tenebat, red[d]endo pro ea quatuor solidos duobus terminis per singulos annos. Et si ecclesia potuerit eam aliquando redimere et quietam facere de omnibus servitiis exteriorum dominorum quibus modo implicita est, ad[j]iciet pro hac libertate ad prefatum redditum duos solidos et reddet pro ea singulis annis sex solidos. Hiis testibus, Edmundo presbitero et aliis.

906. Grant by William Wirfauc, with the consent of William his son, to the monks of Whitby of ½ carucate in Hinderwell, of which he previously put prior Walter in seisin by a rod, and he and his said son offered the gift by a knife upon the altar of St. Peter. 1139–1148.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 35. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 426.

Omnibus Dei fidelibus Willelmus Wirfald salutem. Sciatis me dedisse, concedente filio meo Willelmo, pro salute anime mee

et pro salvatione omnium dominorum meorum et amicorum meorum, unam dimidiam carucatam terre cum tofto in Hilderwella, ita libere et quiete de omnibus occasionibus sicut ego tenebam, Deo et Sancto Petro et fratribus de Whiteby in elemosinam; et de illa terra prius seisiavi priorem Walterum per unum baculum in Hilderwella coram multis testibus, et post ego et filius meus Willelmus optulimus illam terram per unum cultellum super altare Sancti Petri in Whiteby, et post oblationem dedimus maledictionem Dei et nostram omnibus hiis qui ecclesie et fratribus de illa terra injuriam et violentiam facerent. Hujus donationis sunt testes hii: Ulf presbiter et alii.

Half a carucate in Hinderwell was confirmed to Whitby by pope Eugenius III (1145-1153). William Wirfauc, the son, gave to Whitby a parcel of ground in Gildhustoftes, by the wayside between Hinderwell and Ellerby.[1] In 1235 Osbert Wirfauk released to Marmaduke de Tweng a parcel of land in Hinderwell, which the latter held of the gift of William Wirfauk, Osbert's father, and his right in the advowson of the church of Hinderwell.[2] A few years later Osbert gave to Whitby ½ carucate of the 6 bovates which he held in Hinderwell in demesne, next land which was held by the parson of Hinderwell of Robert, son of Sir Ives de Seton.[3] The greater part of Hinderwell was held of the Percy fee, but 10 bovates were held of Brus, as of the fee of Chester. Later in the reign of Henry III William Wirfauc of Hinderwell gave to Whitby 2 bovates in Hinderwell, next those 4 bovates which Osbert, his father, had given to the monks.[4]

These 10 bovates in Hinderwell, given to Whitby by the family of Wirfauc, probably represented the whole of the Brus fee in this place, and would be the land which Richard de Percy of Dunsley confirmed to Whitby, presumably in the time of Edward I.[5] In 1246 Robert de Twenge and Adam de Seton arranged that they and their heirs should present alternately to the church of Hinderwell.[6]

907. Confirmation by Stephen de Bulmer and Thomas de Muscamp, his heir, of an agreement made by Walter de Stainesby, their man, with the monks of Rievaulx concerning their fishery of Tees and 8 acres of land (in Stainsby). 1170–1180.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 134*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 315.

Stephanus de Bulemer omnibus amicis suis et hominibus, salutem. Sciatis universi quod ego et Thomas de Muscamp heres meus concessimus et confirmavimus conventionem quam fecit Walterus de Stainesbi, homo noster, cum monachis de Rievalle de pescheria sua de Theise et de viii acris terre, sicut testatur cirographum quod est inter eos, et ad terminum quod definit. Ipsi autem monachi receperunt nos et uxores nostras et liberos nostros in participationem orationum et omnium beneficiorum domus sue. Hiis testibus: Rogero filio Hugonis, Gerardo de Athon, Willelmo de Thamatun, Ricardo filio suo, Rogero de Scuderscelph, Radulfo

[1] *Chartul. of W.*, n. 100.
[2] Feet of F., 28, n. 80.
[3] *Chartul. of W.*, n. 428.
[4] *ib.*, n. 429.
[5] *ib.*, n. 431.
[6] Feet of F., 38, n. 4.

filio Gilleberti, Gaufrido filio Radulfi, Willelmo filio Ada[m], Rogero fratre Walteri de Steinesbi et Roberto fratre ejus, Stephano filio Ernaldi,[1] Ada Bone.

Ralph, son of Gilbert, one of the witnesses, may have been of Bowsden in Northumberland.[2] The family of Stainsby held Stainsby, between Thornaby and Acklam, of the Meinils, who held of Brus, and Brus of the earl of Chester. What Walter de Stainsby held of the fee of Stephen de Bulmer and Thomas de Muscamp also lay in Stainsby, as appears from the gift of William de Tamton to the monks of Byland, of a fishery and 8 acres of land in Stainsby, also pasture for 6 oxen and 2 horses. This gift was confirmed by William de Staynesby, whose charter appears to have been attested by Robert de Estutevill, Walter de Percy, Alan de Walton, Hugh de Hoton, Walter his brother, and William Malebisse. These charters were transcribed by Dr. Burton from fol. 225 of the Byland chartulary,[3] which now lacks folios 225 to the end.

908. Grant by Alan de Percy to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of liberty to grind their grain at his mills of Stamford Bridge quit of multure. *c.*1130–1135.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 221*d.*

Alanus de Perceio omnibus hominibus suis et amicis et omnibus fidelibus Christi salutem. Sciatis quod concessi et dedi imperpetuum pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis molere totum bladum suum sine omni multura ad mea molendina que sunt ad Pontem Belli, pro salute anime mee et pro remissione peccatorum meorum et omnium antecessorum meorum, ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum que in illa sancta domo fiunt die ac nocte. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quatinus libere et quiete et sine omni impedimento et sine omni terreno lucro et premio statim molant cum venerint[4] post annonam que super molendinum jam posita fuerit. Testibus, Roberto filio Fulconis et Johanne Arundel et Bainardo dapifero et Gileberto de Arches et Golleno[5] filio Odonis et Galtero de Perceio et Raven de Cattuna. Valete.

909. Confirmation by William de Percy II to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of the liberty of grinding their grain at his mills of Stamford Bridge. *c.*1130–1138.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B. 455, f. 221*d.* Also in Chart. R., 22 Edw. I, m. 9.

Willelmus de Perceio omnibus hominibus suis et amicis salutem. Sciatis quod do et confirmo in perpetuam elemosinam pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis molere totum suum bladum sine omni multura ad mea molendina que sunt ad Pontem Belli, pro salute anime mee et pro remissione peccatorum

[1] filii Bence.
[2] Raine, *N. Durham*, app., 137, ch. n. 772.
[3] *Mon. Ebor.*, 336.
[4] Charter R., 22 Edw. I, m. 9, adds "statim."
[5] "Goscelino"; *ib.*

meorum et omnium antecessorum meorum, et ut sim particeps omnium beneficiorum que in illa sancta domo fiunt die ac nocte; ita libere et quiete quemadmodum pater meus Alanus eis in vita sua pro salute anime sue sine omni multura dederat, et ita ut sine impedimento statim post annonam que super molendinum jam posita fuerit cum venerint molant. Testibus, Gileberto canonico et Gileberto de Arches et Rotberto filio Fulconis et Raven de Cattun et Johanne Arundel et Baynardo[1] dapifero et Goesleno filio Odonis et Waltero de Perci. Valete.

910. Grant by William de Percy to the monks of Byland of 60 acres of his demesne in Catton (near Stamford Bridge), namely, in 2 tillages of Langtornelid, 3 tillages around Stainhou, the tillage of Linlandes, the 2 tillages of Brecca, the tillage of Asalacker, except 7 perches; also 2 parts of his meadows of (Cherry) Burton towards the north, and common of pasture in Catton for 400 sheep, and the oxen and horses required to work that land, save within his demesne woodland.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 99.

Eboracensi archiepiscopo et capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus de Perci salutes. Notum sit vobis quod ego dedi et per hanc meam cartam confirmavi Deo et monachis Sancte Marie de Bellalanda in perpetuam elemosinam sexaginta acras de dominio meo in Cattuna, scilicet duas culturas in Langetornelid, et tres culturas circa Stainhou, et culturam de Linlandes, et duas culturas de Brecca, et culturam de Asalacker, exceptis septem perticis, et in pratis meis de Burtuna illas duas partes que sunt apud aquilonem, et communem pasturam quadringentis ovibus, et tot bobus et equis quot necessarii fuerint ad predictam terram exercendam, per totum territorium de Cattuna extra meum proprium nemus et alibi ubicunque homines mei de Cattuna communem pasturam habuerint. Hec omnia, cum ceteris aisiamentis que habere solent homines predicte ville, dedi eis de me et heredibus meis tenenda in perpetuam elemosinam, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio. Hanc donationem ego et heredes mei . . . [*residuum laceratur*].

911. Grant by Ilger, son of Ascur (of Stamford Bridge), to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 4 acres of land in the fields of Stamford Bridge. 1170–1181.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 221*d*.

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes literas has quod ego Ilgerus filius Ascur concessi et dedi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis iiii. acras terre in campis de Ponte Belli liberas et quietas ab omni servitio, plenarias

[1] "Barnardo"; MS. "Baynardo"; Chart. R.

in pascuis et in omnibus libertatibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Hanc vero elemosinam ego et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis pauperibus contra omnes homines, ut simus participes orationum que in eadem domo fient imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Gaufrido de Percy, Hugone capellano, Ricardo capellano, Willelmo capellano, Bartholomeo de Gairegrave, Gaufrido filio Sunnive, Laurentio diacono, Waltero de Beverlaco, Waltero de Wiverthelaia, Johanne de Spotford, Gileberto filio Martini, Pagano filio Alui, Arnaldo filio Torfini.

Ilger son of Roeri held a knight's fee of old feoffment of 1166 of William de Percy. He was described as Ilger son of Roger in 1176.[1] Possibly he was the grantor of this charter, and Ascer (Asceria ?) his mother's name. Ilger de Catton owed 30*m.* in 1176 for breach of an assize.[2] He attested a Malham charter as "priest of Catton," and by the description of priest was stated to be dead in 1181, still owing the 30 marks.[3] He had three sons—Osbert, Jeremiah, and Isaiah. Isaiah, son of Ilger de Catton, granted before 1185 to Agnes, daughter of Reginald de Catton, 2 bovates, part of a carucate held by the donor of William, earl of Warwick, and Matilda his wife, with the croft on which the church stood, with successive remainders after her death to Gerard, Hugh and John her sons.[4] Reginald de Catton (son of Osbert son of Ilger ?) owed ½*m.* in 1193 for disseisin.[5] In 1199 Ilger de Catton owed a mark for a writ of summons to Westminster touching a bovate in Catton against Reginald de Catton.[6] The monks of Byland made exchange of land in Catton with Richard de Percy, giving him parcels amounting to 12½ acres in Briggethorn, Ricardesdailt, Langesut, Smackedic (of the gift of Rainald de Catton) and Hiringgecros. Richard gave them 13½ acres in Breckesclyve (where the monks of Sawley had given him a parcel), land adjoining thereto at Lairhow, purchased of Isaiah de Catton, land of his demesne on the moor towards (Cherry) Burton, Blalandes, and land at the top of the village of Stanilrovesta. The witnesses were, Walter de Catton, Hugh de Catton, Ilger and Ralph sons of Rainald.[7] In January, 1200, Hamon, abbot of Byland, acknowledged that 2 bovates in Catton were the right of Ilger de Catton, who granted the land to the abbot for 2*s.* yearly, except the toft which Reginald de Catton held (*tenuit*) at the head of the town, and 2 acres which Ilger retained.[8] It appears that Ilger had impleaded the abbot in Michaelmas term, 1199, touching a bovate in Catton, which Reginald, father of the same Ilger, had pledged to the abbot, and touching another bovate in which the abbot had entry by Pain de Catton, who sold it to him, but to whom Reginald, father of Ilger, whose heir he is, had only demised it at farm from year to year.[9]

The monks of Byland had a grange in Catton, having received gifts of land from William de Percy II and Agnes de Percy his daughter. These were confirmed by Richard and Henry de Percy.[10] About the year 1235 an agreement was made between Richard de Percy and Matilda de Catherton, Walter de Catton, Ranulf Rous, Simon de Wilberfosse, Ilger de Catton, Ilger de Wilberfosse, and others who claimed right of common in Lund below the Brek, by which their right was released to Percy and to Christiana, prioress of Wilberfosse.[11] Walter de Catton is named in 1208, and as Walter, son of Erneis de Catton, gave, with the consent of Richard

[1] *Red Bk.*, 425; *Percy Chartul.*, p. 463.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 109.
[3] *ib.*, 27 Hen. II, 37.
[4] *Percy Chartul.*, n. 308.
[5] Pipe R., 5 Ric. I.
[6] *ib.*, 1 John.
[7] Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 25.
[8] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 3.
[9] *R. Cur. Reg.*, ii, 37.
[10] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 23, 102*d.*
[11] *Percy Chartul.*, n. 264.

de Percy, his lord, to the nuns of Wilberfosse a bovate in Catton.[1] He is also named in an assize taken in 1219, as tenant of 2 bovates of land in Catton, which Matilda, daughter of Hagen, son of Raven de Catton, and wife of Robert de Queldric claimed. Matilda was required to prove the death of her alleged sisters, Alice and Gre . . .[2] Pain de Catton gave ½ carucate in Catton to the Templars, which land Walter his son held of them in 1185 for 4*s*. rent.[3]

The heir of John Ylger held a carucate in Catton in 1284–5, and the prior of Warter held ½ carucate in Wilberfosse by the gift of Emma, wife of Peter, son of Ylger.[4]

912. Grant by Ilger, son of Ascer, of Stamford Bridge, to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 3 acres in the fields of Stamford Bridge. 1170–1181.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 221*d*.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas istas quod ego Ilgerus filius Asceri de Ponte Belli et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis tres acras terre in campis de Ponte Belli, liberas et quietas et immunes ab omni humano servitio, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam; et communem pasturam ejusdem ville, cum omnibus asiamentis ad eandem pertinentibus; et contra omnes homines predictam elemosinam warentizabimus. Hanc vero elemosinam dedimus predictis pauperibus pro salute animarum nostrarum, ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei. Hiis testibus, Ranulfo clerico de Bringenhala, Pagano de Cattun, Gerardo de Sexdecim Vallibus, Gaufrido de Sancto Petro, Jheremia et Ysaia filiis Ilgeri de Cattun, Waltero de Cumtona, Gervasio homine H., Henrico Pusaz, Radulfo de Labara, Suartgero de Ponte Belli, Rogero de Middeltun et multis aliis.

913. Grant by Osbert, son of Ilger (de Wilberfosse), to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 2 contiguous acres of land in Wilberfosse. *c.*1180–1193.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 231.

Sciant universi fideles qui viderint et audierint has literas quod ego Osbertus filius Ulgeri Dei amore dedi pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis duas acras terre continuas in Wilburfossa in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas et immunes ab omni seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum, et communem pasturam ejusdem ville, quam videlicet elemosinam predicti fratres imperpetuum tenebunt sicut aliquam elemosinam liberius et honorificentius in domo sua possident. Hanc vero elemosinam ego Osbertus et heredes mei contra omnes homines predictis pauperibus warentizabimus. Hiis testi-

[1] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 352.
[2] Assize R., 1040, m. 7.
[3] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 830*b*.
[4] *Kirkby's Quest*, 86–7.

bus, Simone capellano de Sancto Clemente, Willelmo diacono, Everardo clerico, Dolfino de Wilburfosse, Everardo de Canteb[rigia], Henrico de Quenebi, Ernaldo filio Levus,[1] Radulfo Fin, Reinero filio Herberti, Willelmo nepote Ernaldi, Ricardo de Hedun et multis aliis.

914. Grant by Osbert, son of Ilger, to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a croft in Wilberfosse, 4 perches in width and a furlong in length, in alms, and 2 bovates at fee farm for 2*s*. and doing forinsec service. *c.*1180–1193.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 231.

Sciant universi fideles qui viderint vel audierint has literas quod ego Osbertus filius Ulgeri Dei amore dedi pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis unum croftum in Wilburfos, in latitudine iiii perticatas, in longitudine i. quadragenam, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quietam et immunem ab omni humana exigentia preter preces in Domino. Quam videlicet elemosinam imperpetuum predicti fratres tenebunt sicut aliquam elemosinam liberius et honorificentius in domo sua possident. Preter hoc concessi eisdem pauperibus in prenominata villa ii. bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudi firma, annuatim pro ipsa terra michi et heredibus meis ii. solidos pro omni servitio quod ad me et heredes meos inde pertinet persolvendo, et pro ea forense faciendo servitium. Hanc autem firmam predicti pauperes mihi et heredibus meis in duobus terminis anni persolvent, videlicet xii. denarios ad Pentecosten et xii. denarios ad festum Sancti Martini. Hii sunt testes, Radulfus presbiter, Nicholaus presbiter, Petrus presbiter de Biria, Willelmus miles de Wilburfosse, Willelmus de Sancta Lege, Paganus de Catt[on], Alfredus forestarius, Robertus de Argent[um], Stephanus de Hupt[on], Walterus Engan', Willelmus Tuschet et Simon frater ejus, Willelmus de Pisa, Martinus Mala-herba, Robertus carpentarius, Simon de Catt[on], Henricus garcifer, Randulfus de Glairull.

915. Grant by Reginald, son of Osbert de Catton, to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 6 perches in Nab in the fields of Catton, between the marsh and Derwent. 1180–1200.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 160*d*.

Universis filiis sancte matris ecclesie Reginaldus filius Osberti de Catton salutem. Notum sit vobis me et Thomam et Ilgerum filios meos concessisse et dedisse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis sex perticatas terre in Nab in campis de Cattona, a marisco usque ad Derwente, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio preter

[1] or Leuns.

orationes pauperum. Has autem sex perticatas terre eis contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, Radulfo presbitero de Burnus, Normanno de Bocala, Thoma clerico de Bernaburg', Stephano de Bulemer, Thurstino clerico, Pagano de Cattona, Thoma filio Warini, Petro de Walbegata, Osberto filio Hugonis.

916. Confirmation by Adelwald, prior, and the convent of St. Oswald (of Nostell) to John, son of Lescelina de Bucton, of ½ carucate in Buckton, to hold in fee by rendering 2000 selected herrings yearly, within the octave of Candlemas, at Stamford Bridge, quit of all service save Danegeld. *c.*1130–1153.

Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 97 (old p. 233).

A[delwaldus][1] prior ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi totusque conventus ejusdem loci omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et presentis carte attestatione confirmasse Johanni filio Lesceline de Buctona et heredibus suis dimidiam carucatam terre in Buctona in feodo et hereditate, tenendam de nobis propter duo millia electorum allecium ad electionem nostram, solutam et quietam ab omni alio servitio preter servitium regis quod vocatur Danegald'; que allecia ipse et heredes sui post eum adportabunt annuatim ad Pontem Belli infra octabas Purificationis Sancte Marie. Hujus rei testes, etc.

This ½ carucate in Bucton was given to the canons of Nostell by William, son of Nigel,[2] constable of Chester, and formed part of 2½ carucates which belonged to the fee of the earl of Chester at the Survey.[3]

917. Grant by Robert, constable of Flamborough, to the nuns and brethren of Watton of 4 bovates in Hilderthorpe; also flechers for their own ship, to be collected in the territory of Flamborough. *c.*1180–1193.

From the original formerly *penes* William Constable of Flamborough, bart.; Add. MS. 26,736, f. 64. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 955*b*, n. 5.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Robertus constabularius de Flamesburgh salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et sanctimonialibus de Wattuna fratribusque earum clericis et laicis quatuor bovatas terre in Hilderthorp, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius datur aut possidetur sine omni servitio et exactione. Concessi etiam eis fligheres ad suam propriam navem, colligendas in territorio de Flamesburgh quandocunque sibi libuerit, sine omni contradictione mei vel meorum. Hiis testibus, magistro Rogero Arundel, Martino presbytero, Johanne Arundell, Walerano de Crancewic, Willelmo filio ejus, Alexandro de Buchetun, Richardo de Altune, Radulpho clerico de Altun, Roberto de Holm.

[1] Or Aschetil (1133–53). [2] Confirm. of Hen. II.
[3] Summary of the Survey.

Seal: "A man on horseback, his face ad sinistrum, a hawk on his fist, in a circle not in a scutcheon. About it + SIGILL . . . . CONSTALL."

Flechers, here described as "fligheres," are bowed or bent timbers for the framework or covering of the bows of a ship. The count of Mortain had 3½ carucates in Hilderthorpe at the Survey, all of which save 1 bovate subsequently belonged to the fee of Chester, of which this tenement was parcel. The remainder of the town, namely a berewick of Bridlington of 2 carucates, and Clibert's manor of 4 bovates, with the odd bovate already named, became part of the fee of Gant.

XIX.—THE BISHOP OF DURHAM'S FEE

(*a*) Northallerton, Cleveland and Craike

918. Grant by Egfrid or Ecgfrith of Northumberland to Cuthbert, bishop of Lindisfarne, of land at Craike, co. York, and Carlisle in Cumberland. 685. (Spurious.)

Charter Roll, 15–17 Richard II, no. 29; Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 8. Pd. in Birch, *Cartul. Sax.*, no. 66; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 234, 239*b*.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. Anno dominice incarnationis DCLXXXV. congregato sinodo juxta fluvium Alne in loco qui dicitur Æt-tuiford cui Theodorus archiepiscopus Doruvernensis presidebat, cum Cuthbertus multis legatariis ac literis ad se premissis nequaquam sua insula posset erui, tandem ego Egfridus rex Northumhymbrorum cum antistite Trumuini et aliis religiosis viris insulam navigavi et invitum ad synodum pertraxi, ubi omnium jussione episcopatus officium suscipere compellitur; cui et omnibus successoribus ejus, consilio Theodori archiepiscopi et Trumwini et totius concilii, pro salute anime mee et successorum meorum, donavi villam que vocatur Crec et tria miliaria in circuitu ipsius ville; donavi etiam civitatem que vocatur Lugubalia et in circuitu ejus quindecim miliaria; ut hec tam ipse quam successores ejus ad Dei servitium imperpetuum habeant, ita sicut ego habui, libera et quieta et secundum suam voluntatem disponenda.

Ego Theodorus archiepiscopus Doruvernensis subscripsi.
Ego Cedd Orientalium Saxonum episcopus subscripsi.
Ego Bosa episcopus subscripsi.
Ego Saxwlf Merciorum episcopus subscripsi.
Ego Eata Hagustaldensis episcopus subscripsi.
Ego Trumwini Pictorum episcopus subscripsi.
Ego Ceadda Lichefeldensis episcopus subscripsi.
Ego Eadhaed Lindissi episcopus subscripsi.

Hec donatio scripta est tempore Agathonis pape, anno etatis regis Egfridi quadragesimo, regni vero ejus decimo quinto.[1]

The above charter is spurious, being an attempt to give form to the tradition that Egfrid had granted Craik and Carlisle to the saint on the day of his consecration, viz. 26 March, 685. The king himself died in battle on the 20th May following. The gift of Carlisle is accepted by the local historians as a fact, and Cuthbert, while visiting his new possession, is said to have known, at the very time, of the overthrow and death of the king in Fifeshire.

[1] "Quarto;" Birch.

919. Notitia of the grant by bishop Ecgred to the monks of St. Cuthbert of Cliff-on-Tees and Wycliffe (co. York), and other possessions. 820–845.

Symeon of Durham (Rolls Ser.), i, 52.

Post quem[1] Ecgredus vicesimo secundo anno imperii Eanredi regis in presulatum est sublimatus, vir natu nobilis et operum efficacia strenuus, qui patris Cuthberti ecclesiam amplius predecessoribus suis rerum ac terrarum largitionibus locupletare studuerat et honorare. Edificata namque in Northam ecclesia eaque in honorem sanctorum Petri apostoli et Cuthberti pontificis necnon et Ceolwulfi regis et post monachi dedicata, transtulit illo corpus ejusdem Deo dilecti Ceolwulfi ipsamque villam cum duabus aliis quas ipse condiderat eodem nomine nuncupatis Geddeworde cum suis appendiciis, ecclesiam quoque et villam quam edificaverat in loco qui Geinforde appellatur et quicquid ad eam pertinet a flumine Teisa usque Weor sancto confessori Cuthberto contulit; duas quoque villas Ileclif et Wigeclif sed et Billingham in Heorternesse quarum ipse conditor fuerat locis superioribus que predicto confessori donaverat perpetuo possidenda adjecit.

Ileclif, now Cliff-on-Tees, and Wigeclif, now Wycliffe, a village six miles to the west, and also on the south bank of the Tees, are mentioned in the lost "Liber Ruber" as follows:[2]

> Osbertus Wentwood et Tilemouth, Ella vero Billingham, Ycliffe et [Wige]cliffe, Crecam quoque Sancti Cuthberti ecclesie abripuerunt et occubuerunt anno 867. (fol. 17.)

As Ecgred held the see of Lindisfarne from 820 to 845, these two Yorkshire villages were not long in the possession of the monks. Osbert, the lawful king of Northumbria, had been driven out of his kingdom by Ella, who usurped the reins of power. This was before 867, and during the period of anarchy the rivals seem to have seized the possessions which are mentioned above, each keeping a part. Towards the end of 867 they agreed to join their forces against the common foe, the Danes. They stormed the city of York, and were at first successful, but venturing within the city their divided forces were again attacked and both kings were slain. Symeon of Durham saw in this a swift retribution for their impiety:

> "Tandem cum maxima parte suorum ambo prefati reges occubuerunt et injurias quas ecclesie Sancti Cuthberti aliquando irrogaverant vita privati et regno persolverunt. Denique Osbertus Werceworde et Tillemuthe, Ella vero Billingham, Ileclif et Wigeclif, Crecam quoque sacrilego ausu ipsius ecclesie abripuerant."[3]

Of these estates Cliff and Wycliffe do not seem ever to have been recovered. In the time of king Edward they were soc of earl Eadwin's manor of Gilling; Cliff assessed at 3 carucates, and Wycliffe with the members at 12 carucates. After the Conquest they passed with Gilling into the possession of count Alan Rufus of Brittany.

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[1] *i.e.* bishop Heathured.
[2] *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, app., p. ccccxxii.
[3] *op. cit.*, i, 55, 202.

920. Notitia of the gift by bishop Ecgred to St. Cuthbert of lands at Barforth, Startforth, Lartington, and elsewhere. 820–845.

Symeon of Durham (Rolls Ser.), i, 83.

Sunt[1] autem nonnulle terrarum possessiones quas Aldhunus episcopus sui temporis comitibus Northanhymbrorum dum necessitatem paterentur ad tempus quidem prestitit; sed violentia comitum qui eis successerunt pene omnes eas a dominio ecclesie alienavit. Quarum quedam hic nominatim ponuntur, Gegenforde quam Ecgredum episcopum superius condidisse sanctoque Cuthberto donasse superius dictum est; Cueorningtun, Sliddeuesse, Bereford, Stredford, Lyrtingtun, Marawuda, Stantun, Stretlea, Cletlinga, Langadun, Mortun, Persebrige, Alclit ii, Copland, Weardsetle, Bincestre, Cuthbertestun, Ticcelea, Ediscum, Wudetun, Hunewic, Neowatun, Helme. Hec omnia fuerant ecclesie, que dum prestans indigentibus prerogaret beneficium, quarum rerum passa est dampnum.

The anonymous author of the History of St. Cuthbert, in relation to this transaction, states:

> Hee sunt terre quas Aldhun episcopus et tota congregatio Sancti Cuthberti prestitit his tribus, Ethred eorle et Northman eorle et Uhtred eorle: Gegenford, Queorningtun, Sliddewesse, Bereford, Stretford, Lyrtingtun, Marawuda, Stantun, Stretlea, Cletlinga, Langadun, Mortun, Persebrigce, Alclit ii, Copland, Weardseatle, Bynceastre, Cuthbertestun, Thiccelea, Ediscum, Wuduton, Hunewic, Newatun, Healme. Quicumque de his aliquid abstulerit Sancto Cuthberto pereat in die judicii.[2]

It is possible, though hardly probable, that two of the earls named above are the Uctred and Norman whose lands in Cleveland are described in the Survey as having been given to earl Hugh of Chester and William de Percy respectively.[3] Bishop Aldune died in 1018; but those who are named in the Survey as the tenants in king Edward's days did not in all cases survive until the king's death. The appearance of earl Siward's name is a case in point, for he died in 1055.

921. Notitia of the lands given by earl Thureth to St. Cuthbert's, Durham, at Smeaton, Craike and Sutton Howgrave, co. York. *c.* 1000.

Brit. Mus., Cott. MS., Dom. A. vii, f. 43*d*. Pd. in *Liber Vitæ*, 56.

Her is gemearcod hu manega hyda landes þureð eorl betæht hafeð into Sancte Cuðberhtes stope. Nu is ærest on Smiþa tune tþa hyda landes and on Creic tþa hida and on Suþ tune anre hyde; þæt he afað ðæm halegan pere to lofe and to peorðmynde gegyfan á to ecean life and se þæt þyses ofteo hæbbe hit piþ gód gemæne and piþ ðone halgan þer ær oððe siþor.

The above may be translated thus:

"Here is noted how many hides of land Thureth the earl gave to St. Cuthbert's resting-place: In Smeaton two hides, in Craike two hides

[1] Continued from the conclusion of the last Notitia.
[2] *Symeon of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), i, 151; *ib.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 213.
[3] See the grant by Copsig.

and in Sutton one hide. He gave them to the saint for praise and honour for ever. Should any one take it away he must account therefor to God and the saint sooner or later."

The grantor Thureth may have been son of the ealdorman Gunner, to whom Ædgar gave Newbald (n. 5). Two references in the English Chronicle may relate to him.

> A.D. 966. In this year Thored Gunnar's son harried Westmorland.
>
> A.D. 992. Then the king and all his "witan" decreed that all the ships that were of any worth should be gathered at London. And the king then committed the leading of the force to the ealdorman Ælfric and to the earl Thored, to bishop Ælfstan and to bishop Æscwig; and they were to try whether they might anywhere abroad entrap the army.

The lands given comprised 2 hides in Smeaton, 2 hides in Craike and 1 hide in Sutton. Craike was said to have been given to St. Cuthbert by king Ecgfrid (685) and archbishop Theodore with a circuit of 3 miles around the town. In 867 king Ella took this and other towns away from St. Cuthbert, whereby he incurred a short time afterwards God's avenging anger.[1] In the reign of Alfred the body of St. Cuthbert found a temporary resting-place at Craike after its seven years of wandering.[2]

The Domesday survey records among the king's land a berewick in Little Smeaton assessed at 1 carucate of land, and a manor of 5 carucates which Malgrin had held T.R.E. The berewick belonged to the great manor of (North) Allerton. Count Alan had a manor in Great Smeaton which Malgrim had also held T.R.E., assessed at 6 carucates. Of this land 2 carucates represented the king's berewick belonging to (North) Allerton. In Craike bishop Alwin had held T.R.E. 1 manor assessed at 6 carucates of land, which bishop William held at the time of the Survey. In Sutton, near Howgrave, the bishop also had 3 carucates of which the soc belonged to his manor of Hutton (Conyers). These assessments, including *both* Smeatons, add to only 21 carucates, where we should expect 5 hides to represent 30 carucates. If only Little Smeaton was given to St. Cuthbert's by earl Thureth the total assessment at the time of the Survey will be but 15 carucates, suggesting a hide of 3 carucates. The explanation of this deficiency or reduction of assessment is not obvious. In *Kirkby's Quest* only 2 carucates in Little Smeaton[3] are assigned to the bishop of Durham, whose holdings in Craike and Sutton (Howgrave) are not mentioned. The description of Craike and Sutton as together consisting of 3 hides, that is 18 carucates, is explained if we assume that Hutton, assessed at the Survey as 3 carucates, and Sessay, assessed as 6 carucates, were berewicks or soc of the manors of Craike and Sutton. The description of Smeaton as 2 hides would be explained on the assumption that the gift included both Great and Little Smeaton. The absence of all record as to the bestowal of Sessay and Hutton upon the monks of Lindisfarne may be explained by this presumptive omission in the Survey.

922. Notitia of the gift by Snaculf son of Cykell to the monks of St. Cuthbert's of the town of Girsby with other lands. 1002–1016.

Symeon of Durham (Rolls Ser.), i, 83.

Inter quos unus ex nobilibus vocabulo Styr filius Ulfi a rege Ethelredo impetravit ut Dearningtun cum suis appendiciis Sancto

[1] *Symeon of Durham* (Rolls Ser.), i, 199, 202; *Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres* (Surtees Soc.), p. ccccxxii.

[2] *Symeon*, 208, 237.

[3] *op. cit.*, 102.

Cuthberto donaret; atque coram rege et presentibus archiepiscopo Eboracensi Wulstano et episcopo Dunhelmensi Aldhuno et aliis principalibus viris qui cum rege Eboracum convenerant ita hoc donum firmatum est ut qui Sancto Cuthberto auferret eterno anathemate damnaretur. Alias quoque terras supradictus vir adjecit quas alibi descriptas pagina ostendit.

His donariis alias terras eterno jure possidendas Snaculf Cykelli filius superaddidit, scilicet Brydbyrig, Mordun, Socceburg, Grisebi cum saca et socne.

These grants were recorded in the lost "Liber Ruber":

> Darlington datur Sancto Cuthberto (fol. 29*b*). Et terras in Cunescliffe, Cocerton, Halghton, Normanby,[1] Cetun, Lumlea et Bridbrig, Mordon, Socceburgh et Griseby.[2]

By the anonymous author of the History of St. Cuthbert the gift is thus described:

> Item, Snaculf filius Cytel dedit hanc terram Sancto Cuthberto: Brydbyrig, Mordun et Socceburg et Grisebi cum saca et socna.[3]

These gifts were made between the years 1002 and 1016. Before the Conquest the bishop of Durham, not the monastery, be it noted, had a manor in Girsby, assessed at 6 carucates of land, and 2 others, in Deighton and Winton respectively, each assessed at 6 carucates. These may have represented Snaculf's gift of Girsby with soc.

Snaculf is the personal name which appears in one of the pre-Conquest hundreds of the East Riding, as "Sneculfcros Hundret." Cytel is the later Chetel or Ketel; but this name appears in Symeon of Durham, and in Leland's excerpts as Cykel, a personal name preserved in Chichelai, now Keighley, in Airedale; perhaps also in Ghigeleswic, now Giggleswick. Gikel was a personal name used by the local family at Smeaton and by that at Balderby.

923. Grant by Styr son of Ulf to St. Cuthbert of Normanby in Cleveland and lands in co. Durham. 1002–1013.

> Historia de Sancto Cuthberto, auctore anonymo; *Symeon of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), i, 150.[4]

In nomine Dei Summi et Individue Trinitatis, ego Styr filius Ulfi impetravi a domino meo Ethelredo rege ut daret Sancto Cuthberto villam que vocatur Dearthingtun cum saca et socna; et ego emi propria pecunia et dedi Sancto Cuthberto iiij carrucatas terre in Cingcesclife et iiij in Cocertune et iiij in Halhtune et iij in Northmannabi et ij in Ceattune cum saca et socna et ij in Lummalea, sub testimonio Ethelredi regis et Elfrici archiepiscopi Eboracensis et Alduni episcopi Lindispharnensis et Alfwoldi abbatis qui sub episcopo erat et illorum omnium principum qui ea die in Eboraca[censi] civitate cum rege fuerunt. Quod si quis de

[1] See the charter of Styr, son of Ulf, below.
[2] *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, app., p. ccccxxiii.
[3] *Sym. of Durham* (Rolls Ser.), i, 213; *ib.* (Surtees Soc.), i, 151. Cf. Leland, *Collectanea*, i, 377.
[4] *ib.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 212.

his aliquid sancti confessoris abstulerit, recipiat hanc maledictionem in die judicii, "Discedite a Me maledicti in ignem eternum."

After Uctred son of earl Waltheof had driven from his house Ecgfrida, his wife, daughter of bishop Aldune, he married Sigen, the daughter of a rich citizen, by name Styr, son of Ulf, who gave him his daughter on condition that he would slay Turbrand, his deadly enemy. Not long afterwards Uctred, prospering more and more in arms, put Sigen away in favour of Elfgiva, the daughter of king Æthelred.[1]

The name of Ælfric among the witnesses of this charter must be a mistake for Wulstan, who survived king Æthelred seven years and died in 1023. Alfwold was abbot of Lindisfarne under bishop Aldune, who is styled "bishop of Lindisfarne." I do not know in what year between 1002 and 1013 Æthelred's visit to York took place; the date of this gift must therefore be assigned to that period.

The land in Normanby, in the parish of Ormesby, must have formed a part of the manor which Uctred afterwards held here. It formed part of the demesne of the count of Mortain at the time of the Survey. There is nothing to tell us how long the bishop of Durham retained possession of either Normanby or the more important town of Darlington.[2]

924. Notitiæ of the grant by king Cnut to the church of St. Cuthbert of the town of Brompton with sac and soc. 1021–1035.

Historia de Sancto Cuthberto, auctore anonymo; *Symeon of Durham* (Surtees Soc.), i, 152.

Item, Cnut rex dedit Sancto Cuthberto tempore Eadmundi episcopi Bromtun cum saca et socna.

Historia Dunelmensis Ecclesie; *ib.* (Rolls Ser.), i, 90.

Simili ratione[3] idem rex et villam que Bromtun appellatur sepe dicto Sancto donavit.

There is no reason to doubt that Brompton with the church remained continuously in the possession of the convent of Durham to the time of king Edward. It is described in the Survey as a manor which St. Cuthbert "had" in the time of king Edward, and it was included in the Survey among the lands of the bishop of Durham. As Cnut's gift included sac and soc it is not unreasonable to suppose that the manor of Knayton, assessed at 4 carucates of land, and a berewick of that manor in Foxton, assessed at 2 carucates, formed part of Cnut's gift.

925. Notitia of the grant by Copsig, afterwards earl of Northumberland, to St. Cuthbert of Durham of lands in Cleveland. 1042–1066.

Symeon of Durham (Rolls Ser.), i, 97.

Non solum comes supradictus (Tosti) et illius uxor sed etiam familiares illorum erga Sancti Cuthberti ecclesiam multum devoti extiterant et munifici. Quorum quidam vocabulo Copsi, qui sub

[1] De obsessione Dunelmi; *Sym. of Durham* (Rolls Ser.), i, 216.
[2] Surtees, *Hist. of Dur.*, iii, 350.
[3] The entry follows the *notitia* of the gift by Cnut of Staindrop, Auckland, and ten other places in co. Durham.

Tosti totius comitatus curas gerebat, ecclesiam Sancti Germani in Merscum ab Egelrico episcopo dedicatam et ipsam villam aliasque infra subscriptas terras Sancto Cuthberto et ad sepulchrum ejus servituris in perpetuum donavit, atque illos qui eis aliquid ex his auferrent cum episcopo et aliis qui affuerant cum diabolo damnandos excommunicavit; in Merscum decem carrucatas terre et dimidiam; in Thorntun duas carrucatas terre, in Theostcota decem bovetas terre, in Readeclive dimidiam carrucatam terre, in Gisburham unam carrucatam terre. In cujus donationis signum etiam scyphum argenteum obtulit qui in hac ecclesia servatus eternam illius facti retinet memoriam.

This grant is assigned to earl Tostig in the lost "Liber Ruber":

> Comes Toftus (*sic*) dedit Sancto Cuthberto terras in Merstun (*sic*) x carucatas terre et dimidiam et ejusdem ville ecclesiam Sancti Germani, et in Thortuna (*sic*) duas carucatas, et in Theoftuna (*sic*) decem bovatas terre, et in Readclive dimidiam carucatam, et in Cysburham unam carucatam terre (fol. 26).[1]

Before the Conquest Norman had a manor in Marske assessed to geld at 8 carucates of land with soc in Normanby of half a carucate. These were held by William de Percy at the date of the Survey. Belonging to earl Siward's manor of North and South Lofthouse there was soc of 6 bovates in Guisborough, 2 carucates in Rawcliff, 2 carucates in Marske and of other lands; and belonging to his manor of Acklam there was soc of 3 carucates in Thornton. These were held by earl Hugh of Chester at the Survey. Uctred of Seaton, Skelton, Brotton, Guisborough and Kirk Leatham had a small manor in Tocketts assessed at 2 carucates; and, belonging to his manor of Brotton, there was soc of 10 carucates in Marske. These belonged to the count of Mortain at the Survey.

From these particulars it would appear that Copsig gave the land which belonged to the socage of Lofthouse and Acklam, and that his thegn Uctred, and perhaps Norman also, were responsible for the remainder of the gift.

As Copsig was made earl of Northumberland by William I, this gift clearly took place before the Conquest, though subsequently to the consecration of the church of St. German at Marske by bishop Ægelric, between 1042 and 1056. For the later history of this estate see n. 932.

926. Confirmation by Thomas I, archbishop of York, of the privileges of the church of Durham. 1083–1085. (Spurious.)

Original in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 1me Archiep., 1. Pd. in *Historians of the Church of York* (Rolls Ser.), iii, 17; *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, p. xi; *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, Preface, lxxvi.

Thomas Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus archiepiscopis, episcopis et abbatibus per Angliam tam constitutis quam in posterum successuris et omnibus sibi in Eboraco archiepiscopis successuris in perpetuum, salutem. Cum nostrum sit officium omnibus prestare pietatis obsequium, his tamen maxime sanctorum Dei debemus obsequium nostre devotionis impendere a quibus constat nos peculiare muneris beneficium percepisse. Nos quidem Dei flagello castigati et febrium languoribus per biennium modo

[1] *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, app., p. ccccxxiii.

incredibili exusti, cum omnes medici solius mortis exitum nobis prominere promitterent, nil unquam fuit in quo continue noxam egritudinis temperarent. Per visum ergo commonitus ad tumbam Sancti Cuthberti gemens et fremens pernoctavi qui morbo simul et mole fatigatus dum sompnum surripui in visu mihi Beatus Cuthbertus astitit, qui manu sua singula mea membra explorando de infirmitate mea percurrens mox evigilantem ab omni infirmitate sanum reddidit et me sibi in omnibus devotum fore et quecumque in mea diocesi ipse vel sui possessuri essent ab omni fatigatione secura et libera esse precepit. Quibus beati confessoris adjutus beneficiis eo ei et suis devotior extiti quo majora persolvere debui. Willelmus interim Dunelmensis episcopus de sede apostolica litteras Gregorii pape VII. ad Guillelmi [regis] concilium apud Westmonasterium deferens canonicos de ecclesia sua amovere et monachos substituere omnium consensu impetravit. Quibus plurimum gavisus ex precepto prefati pape et ex imperio domini regis Guillelmi et Beati Cuthberti amore debito subscriptas libertates Sancto Cuthberto et ejus episcopo et omnibus monachis ei servituris, consensu et permissione capituli Eboracensis et totius synodi confirmatione, dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi et post manu propria super altare Sancto Cuthberto obtuli. Sciant igitur tam presentes omnes quam futuri quod ego Thomas Eboracensis archiepiscopus ex precepto Gregorii pape VII. et confirmatione domini regis Guillelmi sub testimonio universalis Anglorum concilii et consensu Eboracensis capituli do et concedo Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et omnibus ejus episcopis successuris et omnibus monachis in posterum ibidem futuris ut omnes ecclesias quascumque in presenti in diocesana parrochia mea possident vel in posterum canonice adquirere poterint concessu regum, largitione fidelium vel edificaverint in proprio fundo terrarum liberas et quietas omnino in perpetuum a me et omnibus successoribus meis ab omnibus que ad me vel ad successores meos pertinent. Quare volo et precipio ut omnes ecclesias suas in manu sua teneant et quiete eas possideant et vicarios suos in eis libere ponant, qui mihi et meis successoribus de cura tantum intendant animarum, ipsis vero de omnibus ceteris beneficiis elemosinarum. Concedo insuper et confirmo et precipio ut tam ipsi quam ipsorum vicarii liberi et quieti in perpetuum sint ab omni redditu sinodali et ab omnibus auxiliis, gravaminibus vel redditibus, exactionibus vel hospitiis tam a me quam a decanis, archidiaconis vel omnium nostrorum vicariis et ministris. Sub anathemate etiam prohibeo ne aliquis ulterius ipsos vel eorum clericos aliqua sub occasione fatiget vel ad sinoda vel capitula ire nisi velint sponte conpellat. Sed si quis erga eos vel suos aliquam querelam habuerit ad curiam Sancti Cuthberti Dunelmum veniat ut ibi qualem debuerit rectitudinem percipiat. Omnes enim libertates et dignitates quas ego et mei sequaces in ecclesiis

propriis vel terris nostris possederimus ipsis et Sancto Cuthberto in omnibus ecclesiis et terris suis libere in perpetuum concedimus et absque omni tergiversatione sive calumpnia a me meisque successoribus liberas et quietas confirmamus. Testificamur auctoritati et donationi patris nostri Gregorii pape VII. et confirmationi regis Guillelmi de libertatibus quas prefate ecclesie Sancti Cuthberti in pleno concilio apud Westmonasterium concesserunt, et quas prioribus et monachis ipsius ecclesie contulerunt. Nam post privilegium Guillelmi fratris nostri Dunelmensis episcopi tam ego quam Lanfrancus Cantuariensis archiepiscopus litteris nostris subscripsimus et sigillis propriis concessimus et confirmavimus, videlicet ut sedes episcopalis una cum beati confessoris corpore cum omni integritate ipsius episcopatus inviolabiliter permaneat. Cujus diocesis ita protenditur et definitur: Tota terra que est inter Tese et Tine, Northumberland, Thevietedale, Tindale, Carleolum, Weredale, cum ecclesia de Hesteldesham et omni parrochia pertinenti, et ecclesia Lindisfarnensi ubi antiquitus episcopatus extiterant. In omni etiam terra Sancti Cuthberti quam episcopi vel monachi juste adquirere poterint vel in presenti possident, rectitudines omnes, consuetudines et libertates que ad regis coronam pertinent tam papa prefatus quam rex Willelmus eis concesserunt liberas et quietas omnino et ubique in regno Anglorum ab omni servitio perpetuis temporibus confirmaverunt. Guillelmus vero Dunelmensis episcopus in eodem concilio auctoritate predicti pape et regis confirmatione de terris episcopatus sui monachis tribuit et futuris prioribus in ecclesia ipsa sedile abbatis in sinistro choro concessit et omnes vices et dignitates abbatis[1] eis contulit. Quicquid etiam decanus Eboracensis sub archiepiscopo obtinuerit prior Dunelmensis sub episcopo libere possidebit, et sinoda et capitula absente episcopo tenebit, et collateralis episcopi dextere in omnibus erit, et ipsius ecclesie archidiaconis preerit et presidebit, et primum locum et vocem in episcopi electione et ceteris omnibus libere et quiete possidebit. Prior vero communi fratrum consilio eligatur et, nisi rationabili causa exigente et conventu ipsum meritis suis exigentibus refutante, minime deponetur; et tam interius quam exterius omnis causa cum ipsius et fratrum consilio libere disponatur, et nullum omnino auxilium de ecclesiis eorum vel terris ab aliquo episcoporum exigatur. Hec omnia presenti carta confirmamus et testificando roboramus et perpetuis temporibus inviolabiliter fore rata precipimus. Si quis igitur in posterum hanc nostre auctoritatis cartam in aliquo diminuere vel temerare presumpserit auctoritate Beati Petri apostoli et prefati pape Gregorii et mea Thome archiepiscopi, nisi digne correxerit, a Dei regno separetur et perpetuo anathemate condempnetur. Amen. Valete. Testibus, Aldredo decano, Durando archidiacono, Willelmo filio Durandi,

[1] "abbatis" interlined.

Willelmo de Dunintune, Ranulfo tesorario, Fulco, Serlone, Tusti, magistro Siro,[1] magistro scolarum Laurentio,[2] Hugone de Soteueim, Lamberto Flandrensi, Gilberto cantore, Ketel filio Godman, et Girardo canonico.

In the Treasury at Durham there is another copy of this confirmation without witnesses and with a seal tag, but no seal.[3] There is also a confirmation by Lanfranc to the same effect,[4] the bounds of the diocese being thus given:

> Cum omni parochia que est Inter Tese et Twede, cum ecclesia Hagustaldensi, et Lindisfarnensi ubi antiquitus episcopales sedes fuerant, et Carliolo et Tevietedale.

Permission is also given:

> Quatinus remotis canonicis de Beati Cuthberti ecclesia monachi ibidem Deo servituri introducantur et ordo monasticus ibidem canonice observetur. . . . .
>
> Teste Gundulfo Roffensi episcopo et Remigio Lincolniensi episcopo, Paulo abbate Sancti Albani et Thuroldo abbate de Burh et multis aliis personis, in consilio Lundoniarum.

There is no seal now attached.

Roger, archbishop of York, confirmed to the monks of St. Cuthbert all their ancient liberties. The witnesses were: Robert bishop of Lincoln, Æthelred abbot of Rievaulx, Rodbert the dean, Thomas de Sotewama, Acard and William canons, Simund del Seil, Robert the sacrist of Beverley, Gwido the sewer.[5]

A transcript of archbishop Thomas' confirmation was prepared in 1185–1187 for transmission to pope Urban.[6] It commences as follows:

> Reverendo patri et domino Urbano Dei gratia summo pontifice R[obertus] dictus abbas Sancte Marie Eboracensis et R[adulfus] de Giseburna et B[ernardus] de Novo Burgo priores salutem et debitam in omnibus cum omni devotione reverentiam. Noverit sanctitas vestra nos auctentica scripta venerabilium patrum nostrorum bone memorie Thome et Turstini Eboracensium archiepiscoporum sigillata vidisse et inspexisse, quorum transcripta H[ugo] Dunelmensis episcopus et prior et conventus ecclesie Dunelmensis sub testimonio sigillorum nostrorum vobis mittunt inspicienda, quia originalia propter viarum pericula non sunt ausi ad vos transmittere.

The validity of this confirmation and of those of bishop William and archbishop Lanfranc was condemned by canon Greenwell as far back as 1872.[7] The names of some of the witnesses to the first-named confirmation alone suffice to mark the document as spurious. Fulk, Serlo and Tosti were canons of St. Peter's at the time of the foundation of Fountains. Hugh Sotewame was archdeacon from about 1130 to about 1140. William son of Durand was archdeacon of Beverley during the latter part of the reign of Henry I. The very existence of most of the other witnesses is unsupported by record evidence.

This document bears little relation to the history of Yorkshire, but the importance of placing on record the fact that the witnesses were either non-existent or the contemporaries of a much later period, justifies its inclusion in this series.

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[1] "Siuro"; Durham Chartul., iii, 1.

[2] The supposition that Laurentius was "magister scolarum" is suggested by the text; the punctuation is uncertain.

[3] 1ma 1me Archiep., 2. [4] *ib.*, 3. Pd. in *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, app. p. x.

[5] 1ma 1me Archiep., 4. [6] *ib.*, 8.

[7] *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, Preface, xxxi, lxxix.

927. Notitia of the grant by William II to William, bishop of Durham, of the manor of (North) Allerton with the members. Dec., 1091.

Hist. Dunelm. Script. Tres, app., p. ccccxxv.

Rex Willelmus secundus dedit episcopo Dunelmensi Alvertonam cum suis appendiciis, cum terris et carucatis in villis ibidem scriptis.

This charter was inscribed in the lost "Liber Ruber," formerly preserved at Durham (f. 62*b*). So far as is known the above is all the record that remains of this charter. Although Allertonshire is not named in the account of the dispute between William II and bishop William in the autumn of 1088, Symeon of Durham distinctly states that the king gave this territory to the bishop in 1088 and before the dissension arose which culminated in his banishment from the kingdom for three years.[1] Another chronicler, speaking of the bishop's banishment in December, 1088, says, "Tercio vero anno repacificatus regi recepit episcopatum suum, ipso rege cum fratre suo [Henrico] totoque Anglie exercitu cum Scotiam contra Malcolmum tenderent eum in sedem suam restituentibus, ipsa videlicet die qua inde pulsus fuerat."[2]

I propose to ascribe the date December, 1091, to this and the following charter, which may well, from the nature of its effect, have been issued almost on the same day as the king's grant of Allerton and Allertonshire to the bishop, and before the same witnesses.

928. Grant by William, bishop of Durham, to the prior and monks of St. Cuthbert's, Durham, of the churches of (North) Allerton, Sigston and Brompton with the tithes. Dec. 1091.

From the original in the Treasury at Durham, 1ª 1ᵉᵉ Ebor. I. Davis, *Regesta*, i, n. 318.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ego Willelmus Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus, concedente et precipiente domino meo Willelmo rege, do, concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et priori et dilectissimis filiis meis monachis quos Deo auctore in ecclesia Dunelmense introduxi tam presentibus quam futuris, presente domino Thoma archiepiscopo Eboracense et pluribus aliis tam episcopis quam abbatibus et personis aliis clericorum atque laicorum, has ecclesias in Alvertone scire in villis istis, scilicet ecclesiam de Alvertona eadem cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et ecclesiam de Siggestune et ecclesiam de Bruntune cum omnibus tenuris earum et pertinentiis, liberas et quietas in perpetuum tam a me quam ab omnibus successoribus meis cum omnibus decimis de ipsis dominiis meis in presentia domini mei regis Willelmi, qui Alvertonescire Sancto Cuthberto et omnibus episcopis ipsius dedit pro salute tam anime quam corporis ejusdem domini mei regis et Willelmi patris ejus et Matildis regine matris ipsius et fratrum et omnium parentum illius; et constituo ut omnes has ecclesias cum omnibus capellis predictis ecclesiis pertinentibus et omnibus rebus ceteris imperpetuum in propria manu ad commodum suum libere

[1] *op. cit.*, i, 127. [2] *Mon. Angl.*, i, 249*b*, from Bodl. Lib., Fairfax MS. vi.

et quiete disponendas habeant; omnesque libertates quas ipsis in ceteris ecclesiis suis prius cartis nostris concessi in istis plenissime possideant. Hec omnia precipiente domino meo Willelmo rege, domini mei magni regis Willelmi filio, feci qui Alvertone scire Sancto Cuthberto et episcopis ejus in perpetuum dedit. Has vero ecclesias monachis Sancto Cuthberto servituris pro salute anime sue dedit et mihi donare precepit. Si quis igitur prescriptas ecclesias cum capellis earum seu terris vel aliis quibuslibet pertinentiis ipsarum in posterum prioribus futuris et monachis Deo et Sancto Cuthberto servituris auferre, vel de manu seu potestate ipsorum pro libito suo ad commodum eorum libere dandas, ordinandas seu distribuendas eruere aliquo modo temptaverit, perpetuo anathemate condempnetur nisi celerius penitendo et satisfaciendo emendetur, Amen. Et ut [hec] donatio rata sit et firma in perpetuum manu propria subscribo et impresso sancte crucis signo + hec omnia confirmo atque hanc donationem mea auctoritate corroboro.

1

Sig+num THOME Eboreacensis Episcopi.
Signum + REMIGII Lincolniensis Episcopi.
Signum + OSMUNDI Searesberiensis Episcopi.
Signum JO+HANNIS Bathonensis Episcopi.
Signum WIDONIS + Abbatis sancti Augustini.
Signum + BALDEWINI Abbatis sancti Ædmundi.
Signum STE+PHANI Abbatis sancte Marie.

2

Signum WILLELMI + Dunelmensis Episcopi.
Signum + WILLELMI Regis secundi.
Signum RODBER+TI fratris Regis.
Signum HEN+RICI fratris Regis.
Signum ROBERTI Cancellarii + Regis cognomento Bloet.
Signum DUNECHANI + filii Regis Malcolmi.
Signum ROGERI + comitis Scrobesberiensis.

3

Signum HUGONIS comitis de Ce+strie.
Signum PHILIPPI + filii Rogeri comitis de Scrob [esberiensis.]
Signum RODBERTI comitis + Nortimbrorum.
Signum EADGARI + Clitonis.
Si+gnum ROGERI Bigot.
Signum MOREALIS + Vicecomitis.
Signum WILLELMI Peverel +

4

Signum RAN+NULPHI thessa[u]rarii.
Signum MERVI+NI presbiteri.
Signum ÆI+LAVI presbiteri.
Signum ORM + presbiteri.
Signum ALDREDI + presbiteri.
Signum RODBERTI dispensatoris + Regis.
Signum SIWARDI + Bran.

5

Signum GILEBERTI + dapiferi.[1]
Signum ÆRNOLDI de + Perceio.

[1] The names of the witnesses are arranged in the original in five columns, corresponding with the sections above. It will be noticed that the second column has the leading names, beginning with that of the grantor.

The seal of bishop Carileph (perfect) is attached : *Vesica-shaped seal of white wax, with bishop erect in act of blessing.* Legend : +SIGILLVM . WILLELMI . . . MENSIS . EPISCOPI.

Our interest in the subject of the grant fades into insignificance before that aroused by this wonderful array of signatures of English, Norman, and Scottish notables. Freeman has expressed all that need be said about this interesting assemblage. There cannot be a doubt that the charter was issued in December, 1091, either at Durham or York, probably the former, and on the king's journey south after the agreement had been made with Malcolm on the banks of the Forth. From the Chronicle of Peterborough we learn that two days before the feast of Christmas, 1091, Duke Robert and Eadger the Ætheling, both witnesses of this charter, "took ship in Wight and sailed to Normandy."[1] The future king Henry's presence at the treaty with Malcolm seems to be confirmed by his attestation of this charter.[2]

929. Notification of William II to Geoffrey Bainard of his grant to St. Cuthbert and his monks of Billingham, to hold as freely as they hold their other lands between Tees and Tyne. 1089–1094.

Durham Cathedral Treasury, 1ma 1æ Regalium, 7. Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 392 ; *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 138*n* ; Davis, *Regesta*, i, n. 344.

W[illelmus] rex Anglorum G[auffrido] Bainardo salutem. Scias me concessisse Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et monachis suis Bellingaham cum omnibus suis appendiciis ita bene et quiete cum omnibus consuetudinibus, sicut melius et quietius alias suas terras inter Teisam et Tinam habent. Et vide ne ullo modo te amodo intromittas de rebus monachorum, quia volo ut cum honore teneant. Teste R[oberto] canc[ellario].

This writ suggests that the sheriff of York had charge of the temporalities during bishop William's exile (1088–1091). Geoffrey Bainard was sheriff of York in succession to Ralph Paynel during the period 1089–1094. Robert Bloet, the chancellor, became bishop of Lincoln in 1094.

930. Mandate of William II to Thomas I, archbishop (of York), H., sheriff (of York), and Ralph Paynel that G. of Durham shall hold his lands, customs, men, and passages as fully as William, bishop of Durham, held them ; no geld to be demanded of North Tees, nor distress taken by the sheriff. 1096–1099.[3]

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 1 Regal. H. 1 (no. 8). Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, i, app. cxxv.

W[illelmus] rex Anglorum T[home] archiepiscopo et H[ ] vicecomiti et R[adulfo] Paganello et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis salutem. Precipio et volo ut G[ ] Dunelmensis modo ita bene et honorifice et in pace teneat terras et consuetudines et homines et passagios et omnes res quas modo de me tenet infra urbem et extra sicut unquam Willelmus Dunelmensis episcopus melius et quietius in vita sua tenuit. Et precipio ut nullo

[1] Freeman, *Will. Rufus*, i, 304–7 ; ii, 535–6.
[2] See *Will. of Malmesbury*, s.a. 1091.
[3] Possibly 1096–1097.

modo a modo aliquod geld de Norteisa interrogetis, quia volo omnino ut dimittatur, nec aliquod namium amplius inde capietis. T[estibus]: W[alkelino ?] episcopo et U[rsone] de Abb[etot] et W[illelmo] de Albineio.

From the death of William de St. Carileph at Windsor on 2 January, 1096,[1] until the nomination by William II on Whit-Sunday, 29 May, 1099,[2] of his successor, Ranulf Flambard, the see of Durham was void. The transcript of this charter is corrupt in some minor details, but if we are correct in reading "W. episcopus" as referring to Walkeline, bishop of Winchester, the date lies between the death of William de St. Carileph and that of bishop Walkeline, which occurred on 3 January, 1098.

The chief points of interest attaching to this document are: that archbishop Thomas I was the chief baron, responsible to the crown in Yorkshire and in the shire-mote; that the unidentified H. was then sheriff of York; and the former sheriff Ralph Paynel, one of the chief ministers of the crown in Yorkshire and Northumberland; further, that from this time no Danegeld was to be paid by the lands of the convent of Durham between Tees and Tyne, nor, probably, between Tyne and Tweed. The identity of "G. Dunelmensis" is not known; he may be Geoffrey Bainard, late sheriff, or the keeper of the temporalities of the see during the vacancy.[3]

931. Notitia of the lands of St. Cuthbert in Yorkshire of the gift of ancient kings and chiefs belonging of old to the demesne table of St. Cuthbert, and those of the gift of William II to William, bishop, and St. Cuthbert. 1100–*c.*1115.

Brit. Mus., Dom. A. vii, f. 50*d*. Pd. in *Liber Vitæ*, 76.

Has subscriptas[4] terras habet Sanctus Confessor Cuthbertus in Euueruic scire ex dono regum et principum antiquorum, scilicet in Grisibi iij carrucatas terre, in Dictune v carrucatas, in Herleseie v, in Bromtune xxiiij^{or},[5] in Osmunderle iii, in Alrebec iiij, in Foxtune iii, in Niwetune[6] v et ecclesiam in Kirchebi, in Siggestune ij bovetas terre, in Chenetune viij carrucatas in Aluertunescire et ij carrucatas in Bruchewrche scire,[7] in Creic v carrucatas, in Segege v, in Hornbotebi[8] iii, in Hotune xij, in Holm vi, in Nortune vi, in Hograve ij carrucatas. Hec omnia ab antiquitate pertinent ad dominicam tabulam Sancti predicti.

Post hec moderno tempore Willelmus secundus cum regnaret dedit Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et Willelmo episcopo et successoribus suis in perpetuum possidendum hoc manerium, scilicet Alvertunam, cum omnibus suis appendiciis, excepto hoc quod comes Alanus habuit in sua castelaria ex alia parte Wisca, ita sicut comes Siwardus in vita sua predictum manerium melius et quietius tenuit; in Alvertuna xij carrucatas terre, in Romundabi xij unde Ilving et Molbrand et Leising undecim habuerunt et

[1] *Sym. of Durham* (Rolls Ser.) i, 134, 195.
[2] Florence of Worcester, s.a. 1099.
[3] Davis, *Regesta*, n. 412.
[4] "supra scriptas"; MS.
[5] xxiii^{or}; *ib.* The correct figure was 14 car.
[6] *rectius* "Winetun," now Winton, par. Sigston.
[7] *i.e.* Birdforth wapentake.
[8] Hutton Sessay.

duodecima [carucata] ad dominicam in Alvertuna jacuit; in Otrinctuna ij carrucatas quas Colbrand et Ilving tenuerunt, in Laisingbi ij carrucatas quas Turkil filius Quenilde tenuit, in Bretebi vj carrucatas, in Litle Smithetune v carrucatas quas tenuit Thorkil filius Thoraldi, in Detnisdale iij carrucatas quas Crinan filius Thorne tenuit, in Runtune vj carrucatas quas Leot filius Athele tenuit, in Irebi iij carrucatas quas Askil tenuit, in Themelebi iij carrucatas quas Althor le Daneis tenuit, in Colesbi iij carrucatas quas Halthor tenuit, in Siggestune iiij carrucatas inland, in Kirchebi j carrucatam inland, in Sourebi vj carrucatas inland, in Cotem iij carrucatas inland, in Landemote iij carrucatas inlande, in Leche ij carrucatas et ad ecclesiam terram [j carrucate] inlande, in Berebi iiij carrucatas inlande, in Keppewiche j carrucatam quam Kille filius Ercheli tenuit, in Crossebi iij carrucatas quas Aldred filius Siwardi tenuit, in Grisethorntune v carrucatas quas Thurkil filius Thoraldi tenuit, in Kelvintune viij quas Sceldfrithe et Frithegist magnus tenuerunt, in Thornetuna v carrucatas quas Swartebrand tenuit, in Newehusum iiij carrucatas, Nigellus Fossard tenet, quas Arkil (*sic*) filius Thurkilli tenuit, in Scnotrinctune vj carrucatas quas Nigellus tenet, Revenesthorb iij carrucatas [quas] Nigellus tenet, in Alrebec minori j carrucatam inland quam tenuit Askil filius Thurkil, in Werbeshall j carrucatam et dimidiam quam tenuit Helrandus filius Forni et modo tenet Willelmus Ingelram, in Smithetuna iiij carrucatas quas Melgric et Duda tenuerunt; et ecclesia de Smithetuna est propria Sancti Cuthberti cum ij carrucatis.

Taking first the particulars of the ancient lands of St. Cuthbert we find many divergencies between this record and the Survey. For convenience of comparison the assessments of the two records are given below in parallel columns:

TABLE I. LAND OF THE BISHOP OF DURHAM.

	Domesday. car.	bov.	Durham MS. car.	bov.
Girsby	6	0	3	0
Deighton	6	0	5	0
(West) Harlsey	(Tab. II)		5	0
Brompton	14	0	24	0
Osmotherley	(Tab. II)		3	0
Ellerbeck	(do.)		4	0
Foxton	2	0	3	0
Winton	6	0	5	0
Kirk Sigston	(Tab. II)		0	2
Knayton	4	0 (and Tab. II)	10	0
Craike	6	0	5	0
Sessay	5	0	5	0
Hutton Sessay	3	0	3	0
Hutton Conyers	12	0	12	0
Holme (and "Torp")	6	0	6	0
Norton Conyers	6	0	6	0
Howgrave	2	0	2	0
Sutton Howgrave (R)	3	0		

In Table II a comparison is given between the account of the manor of Northallerton and its berewicks and soc, with the conjectural assessments, and the particulars recorded in the Durham MS. of the lands given by William II to St. Cuthbert's with that manor. The lands which were given to count Alan of Brittany have the letter "R" added after the name of the town; those which became part of the Stutevill fee have "S" added. In the second column of assessments "I" indicates "inland."

TABLE II. LAND OF THE KING.

		Domesday. car.	Domesday. bov.	Durham MS. car.	Durham MS. bov.
M	Northallerton	8	0	12	0
B	Birkby	6	0	6	0
B	Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe	4	0	6	0 (I)
B	Kirkby Wiske (R)	2	0		
B	Landmoth	3	0	3	0 (I)
B	Thornton-le-Beans	6	0	5	0
B	Great Smeaton (R)	2	0		
	„ (Hornby)			4	0
	„ the church			2	0
B	Little Smeaton	1	0	5	0
B	East Cowton	2	0	3	0 (I)
B	Borrowby	3	0	4	0 (I)
B	Romanby	3	0	12	0
B	Yafforth (R)	4	0[1]		
S	Newsham (S)	3	0	4	0
S	West Harlsey	2	4	(Tab. I)	
S	Newsham (S)	3	0	(sup.)	
S	Maunby (R)	4	0		
S	Sigston	6	0	4	0 (I)
	„ Kirkby			1	0 (I)
S	Cowesby (S)	3	0	3	0
S	Warlaby (R)	2	0		
S	Thimbleby	4	0	3	0
S	Ainderby Steeple (R)	3	0		
S	Yafforth (R)	4	0		
S	Leake	3	0	3	0? (I)
S	Knayton	2	0	(Tab. I)	
S	Lazenby	3	0	2	0
S	Raventhorpe (S)	1	0	3	0
S	Over Dinsdale	3	0	3	0
S	Thornton-le-Street	6	0	5	0
S	Crosby	5	0	3	0
S	West Rounton	4	0	6	0
S	North Otterington	4	0	2	0
S	Romanby	3	4	(sup.)	
S	Brompton	2	0	(Tab. I)	
S	Irby	6	0	3	0
S	North Kilvington	8	0[2]	8	0

[1] The manor and berewicks add to 42 car. in the Survey; 44 car. in the Summary; *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 196, 314*b*.

[2] This socage is described as 85 car. in the Survey; 75 car. in the Summary in Allerton wapentake, and 10 car. in "Gerlestre" wapentake, viz. Knayton and N. Kilvington.

LAND OF KING EDWARD'S THEGNS.

		Domesday. car.	bov.	Durham MS. car.	bov.
2 M	Romanby	5	1	(sup.)	
2 M	Hutton Bonville	6	0		
M	Little Smeaton	1	0	(sup.)	
M	High Worsall	4	0	1	4
M	West Harlsey	3	4	(Tab. I)	
M	Ellerbeck	5	0	(do.)	
	„ Little			1	0
M	Osmotherley	5	0	(Tab. I)	
M	Sowerby-under-Cotcliffe	2	0	(sup.)	
M	Crosby	1	0	(sup.)	
M	Kepwick	5	0	1	0
2 M	South Otterington (Brus)	6	0	6	0

Although several names of the English tenants of the bishop correspond in form with names which appear in the Domesday survey of Allertonshire, they belong to later generations. In Kepwick it is possible that Kille (Gille?), son of Erchel, was the son of Archil, who had land there at the Survey. Several tenants were no doubt the sons or grandsons of the unnamed sochmen of Allerton soc in the time of king Edward.

Supplementary to this terrier is that portion of the general confirmation issued by Henry II [1] at York in 1158, and reissued by John on 2 February, 1204, which relates to the Yorkshire lands of the bishop of Durham. Therein the king confirmed:

> On this side the river Tees the church of Northallerton, the church of "Materebrinton" (Brompton) with the chapel of Deighton, the churches of Worsall and Sigston; in York the churches of All Saints, St. Peter the Less, and Holy Trinity; the church of Holtby with 3 carucates, that of Skipwith with 2 bovates, in "Eu[er]trop" (Everthorpe) 4 carucates, (North) Cave 6 car., Brantingham 14½ bovates, Leuchefeld (Leckonfield) 1½ car., (Long-) cliff 2 car., Appleton a mill; the town of Hemingbrough with the church and mill, in Brackenholme 2 carucates and woodlands, Grimsthorpe 1 carucate with woodland; the church of "Hocden" (Howden) with 1 carucate and the chapel of "Hest[r]ington" (Eastrington); the churches of Welton, Walkington, Brantingham with the chapel of "Alreker" (Ellerker), Hunsley, and "Middelhil"; in Drewton 2 car. and a mill.[2]

The land in Everthorpe, North Cave and Leckonfield seems to have been derived from the Fossards; that in Drewton from the Stutevills.

932. Writ of Henry I to Osbern, sheriff of York, ordering him to restore seisin of land in Cleveland to Ranulf, bishop of Durham. 1104–1114.

From a chronicle of Lindisfarne formerly (?) at Durham. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, i, 241, n. 9.

Henricus rex Osberno vicecomiti et omnibus ministris suis de Everwycschira salutem. Precipio vobis ut resaisiatis Ranulphum episcopum Dunelmensem de omnibus illis terris que pertinent ad episcopatum Dunelmensem et nominatim de terra de Clivelanda

[1] *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, lxxxiv.
[2] *R. Chart.*, 118*b*; *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 95.

quam Copsius dedit Sancto Cuthberto. Teste, Ursone de Abetot, apud Hereford.

Domesday contains no reference to this estate of the bishop of Durham. When Ranulf Flambard was restored to his bishopric by Henry *c.* 1104 he obtained some such instrument as the above, directed to those who had the custody of the bishopric; but we hear no more of this Cleveland estate as a member of the fee of Durham. Possibly bishop Ranulf failed to recover it, or it may have been alienated in exchange for some other estate.

933. Notification by Henry I to Thurstan, archbishop of York, the bishop of Durham, and the barons of Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Haliwerfolc of his confirmation of the gift made by Nigel de Aubigny to the church of Durham of Barmton in demesne. 1116–1121.

Original in the Durham Treasury; 2da 1mæ Reg., 9. Pd. in *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 152*n*.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum T[urstino] archiepiscopo Eboracensi et episcopo Dunelmensi et omnibus baronibus et fidelibus suis de Northumberlanda et de Eborac[i]scira et de Haliefolc salutem. Sciatis me concessisse don[um] quod Nigellus de Alb[eneio] fecit Deo et Sancto Cutberto et ecclesie de Dunelm[o] in elemosinam et in dominium, terram scilicet de Bermentona et quicquid ei pertinet. Et volo et precipio firmiter ut bene et in pace, quiete et honorifice teneat et in dominio sicut Nigellus concessit. Teste Gaufr[ido] de Glintana, apud Rothom[agum].

The great seal in white wax.

934. Notification of Ranulf, bishop of Durham, of his surrender to the monks of St. Cuthbert of all that he took from them after he received the see, including *inter alia* the church of Sigston. *c.*1125–1128.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 2da 1mæ Pontif., A. 1. Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, i, app. cxxv; *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 145*n*.

R[annulfus] Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus successoribus suis et parrochianis et hominibus et fidelibus Sancti Cuthberti salutem et benedictionem. Sciatis me reddidisse domino meo Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus omnia que eis abstuleram postquam episcopatum accepi, scilicet, oblationem altaris et sepulturam cimiterii et terram ultra pontem Dunelmi, et Standropam cum suis appendiciis et Blecestunam et in Wluestuna j carrucatam terre et Burtun cum solitis consuetudinibus et ecclesiam de Sigges[tun]. Hec et omnia alia tam in ecclesiis quam in villis et in terris et in aquis et in silvis et in planis et in omnibus aliis rebus unde saisiti et investiti erant die qua episcopatum Dunelmensem accepi Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus super altare per unum anulum spontanea voluntate reddidi. Concessi etiam priori et eis ut ad dispositionem omnium rerum

suarum infra ecclesiam et extra in omnibus liberam habeant facultatem ea dignitate et libertate et honore et quietudine qua unquam melius et honorabilius hactenus habuerunt. Testibus: Osberto nepote episcopi et R[ogero] Coisn[eriis] et Petro de Hum[et] et Johanne de Amundavilla et Willelmo filio Ranulfi et Johanne et Willelmo camer[ariis] et Radulfo de Wincest[re] et Waltero de Musters et Unspac [de Burtona?] et Radulfo de Must[ers].

Oval seal of white wax, with bishop standing. Legend:
SIGILLV . . . [R]ANNV . . .

These were some of the possessions which bishop Flambard had abstracted from the convent, and probably granted to his nephew Richard. The act of restitution was confirmed by Henry I after Ranulf's death. It recites the possessions purported to have been restored, including the church of Sigston, and was issued at Lions, Eure, arrond. des Andelys. The witnesses were Robert de Sigillo, Nigel nephew of the bishop of Salisbury, Robert earl of Gloucester, William de Tancarville, William son of Odo, Robert de Brus and William de Pontearch.[1] The date may possibly be between 5 September, 1128, and 7 July, 1129, when Henry returned to England.

935. Precept of Henry I to his officers that the monks of St. Cuthbert shall hold their lands and possessions, and particularly their town of Blakiston, in peace; and that if Richard, nephew of bishop Ranulf, makes any claim they shall do right between them. *c.*1126–1133.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 5tæ Spec. Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 161; *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 145*n*.

Henricus rex Anglorum Waltero Espec et Eustacio filio Johannis et Gaufrido Escotland salutem. Precipio quod monachi Sancti Cuthberti Dunelmensis teneant omnes terras et res suas, et nominatim villam suam Blechestonam, bene et in pace et honorifice, sicut alia maneria sua melius et liberius tenent; et si Ricardus nepos episcopi Rannulfi aliquam calumpniam inde fecerit, facite rectitudinem inter eos, ne audiam amplius querimoniam monachorum. Testibus: cancellario et Rotb[erto] de Sigillo et G[aufrido] de Glint[ona] et W[illelmo] de Ponte Archarum, apud Windresore.

936. Confirmation by Thurstan, archbishop of York, to St. Cuthbert's, Durham, of the churches of Howden, Welton, Walkington, and Brantingham; in York the churches of Holy Trinity, St. Peter the Less, and All Saints; the churches of Holtby, Hemingbrough, Skipwith, Brompton, (North) Allerton, and Sigston, with certain liberties and privileges. *c.*1121–1128.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury; 1ma 1mæ Archiep., 7.

Turstinus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus quod gloriosi confessoris Domini Cuth-

[1] *Feodar. Prior. Dunelm.*, 145*n*.

berti pia devotione ducti priori et monachis in presentia sacri corporis illius Domino servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesias subscriptas cum libertatibus subjunctis auctoritate nostra et presenti carta concessimus et confirmavimus. In primis ecclesiam de Houedene et ecclesiam de Welletune, ecclesiam de Walkintune et ecclesiam de Brentigham et in Eboraco ecclesiam Sancte Trinitatis et ecclesiam Sancti Petri parvi et ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum et ecclesiam de Holtebi et ecclesiam de Hemmingburch[1] et ecclesiam de Scypwic[2] et ecclesiam de Bruntune[3] et ecclesiam de Alvertuna et ecclesiam de Siggestune cum omnibus capellis et terris et ceteris earum pertinentiis; quas omnes volumus ac precipimus ut omni eas tempore liberas et quietas in perpetuum habeant et vicariis quibus voluerint sub se custodiendas committant quatinus de eis redditus suos quantum potuerint semper accrescere valeant, qui prorsus ab omnibus auxiliis, hospiciis et a cunctis vexationibus seu gravaminibus ceteris tam archiepiscoporum quam archidiaconorum et decanorum quieti nostro tempore ac omnium successorum nostrorum permaneant. Si vero nos vel successores nostri quicquam querele adversus aliquem clericorum ipsorum habuerimus, rectitudinem quam priores de clericis suis nobis fecerint pro aliquo illorum excessu suscipiemus; et si commune auxilium de singulis ecclesiis in Euerwichschire accepimus hoc priori et conventui intimabimus et si quid nobis dare voluerint non debito sed ut gratuitam Sancti Cuthberti karitatem absque omni prejudicio prescripte libertatis eorum accipiemus. Has libertates eis in perpetuam elemosinam pro amore Sancti Cuthberti donamus et easdem tam in omnibus ecclesiis quam in capellis quas amodo in archiepiscopatu nostro canonice adquirere poterint presenti carta eis in perpetuum confirmamus. Valete. Testibus, Rannulfo Dunelmensi episcopo et Radulfo Orcadiensi episcopo et Hugone Eboracensi decano et Willelmo thesaurario[4] et Gaufrido archidiacono et Hugone archidiacono et Osberto[5] archidiacono et Walterio archidiacono et Toma preposito de Beverlaco et Willelmo clerico de Sancta Barbara et Radulfo de Sancta Columba, cum multis aliis.

Vesica-shaped seal of white wax representing the archbishop erect and giving benediction. Legend: [SI]GILLVM TVRSTINI DEI . . . . SIS ARCHIE[PISCOPI].

There is a duplicate charter in the same handwriting agreeing with the above, except that the church of Hemingbrough is omitted.

A document, which embodies an agreement made 1162–1167 between the archbishop of York and the bishop of Durham,[6] assigned the churches of Hemingbrough, Skipwith, (North) Allerton, Birkby, Osmotherley, Sigston, Leek, (North) Otterington, Craike and Holtby to the archdeaconry of John

[1] This church is omitted in the duplicate ch. [2] Scypwich; *ib.*
[3] Moderbruntun; *ib.*
[4] William son of Herbert, archdeacon of East Riding and treasurer.
[5] Osberno; *ib.* [6] *Histor. of the Church of York*, iii, 79.

son of Letold,[1] one of the archdeacons of St. Peter's; in the city of York the church of All Saints in Ousegate, the church of St. Peter the Little, and a mediety of the church of Holy Trinity (in Goodramgate) to the archdeaconry of Geoffrey, archdeacon of Cleveland;[2] the churches of Howden, Welton, Brantingham, and Walkington to the archdeaconry of (Ralph de Warnevill), the treasurer, archdeacon of the East Riding.

It is also provided that the archbishop shall keep the right of the bishop touching the chapels of (North) Otterington and Warlaby in his court; and if the parson of (Kirk) Levington enter a plea against the bishop touching the chapel of Worsall, the bishop shall stand to right in the archbishop's court; out of regard for the archbishop the bishop shall restore to Gamaliel, (dean of Bulmer?), the tithes that he demands, saving the pension due therefrom.

The agreement was attested by Aelred abbot of Rievaulx, Ralph treasurer of York, John son of Letold archdeacon of St. Peter's, John archdeacon of Durham, German prior of Durham; master Mainard, William the chaplain, and Jeremiah, canons of York; master Vaccarius, Robert son of Stephen, Alan the chaplain, Peter de Carcassone, Richard sewer of the bishop of Durham, Theobald de Mosterviler, John de Rana, Hugh de Sartis, Ralph Noble, Simon the chamberlain.

Roger of Howden assigns this agreement to the year 1174, but this is an impossible date, because Richard, prior of Hexham, who is named in the agreement as then living, died before Aelred of Rievaulx wrote his chronicle,[3] and the date of Aelred's death is established by the Chronicle of Melrose as having happened in 1167.[4]

937. Grant by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to the prior and convent of St. Cuthbert's of the right of patronage of the churches belonging to his bishopric in Yorkshire, namely to appoint parsons or vicars, subject to the existing ecclesiastical dues. 1153–*c.*1160.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury; 1ma 1mæ Archiep., 19.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus archidiaconis et baronibus, clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, cunctisque hominibus Sancti Cuthberti de Euerwiche scire salutem. Cum singularum ecclesiarum in nostra diocesi consistentium cura et sollicitudo nobis incumbat illius precipue utilitati et quieti operam impendere satagimus cui Deo auctore specialiter assignati sumus. Ea propter, karitatis instinctu commoniti, priori et conventui Sancti Cuthberti damus et concedimus et nostro munimine confirmamus personatum omnium ecclesiarum quas habent tam in dominiis meis quam in terris propriis vel alienis que ad episcopatum vel ecclesiam nostram pertinent. Ex quibus has propriis exprimendas duximus vocabulis: ecclesiam de Alvertuna, ecclesiam de Mathrebruntuna, ecclesiam de Siggestuna, ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in Eboracho cum duabus ecclesiis aliis, ecclesiam de Holtebi, ecclesiam de Valchintuna, ecclesiam de Welletuna, acclesiam[5] de Brentinghama, ecclesiam de Ofendene,[6] ecclesiam de Hemmingeburch, ecclesiam de Schipuith; harum omnium ecclesi-

[1] To the archdeaconry of Cleveland, according to Roger of Howden (ii, 70).
[2] To the archdeaconry of St. Peter's, according to Roger of Howden (ii, 71).
[3] *Priory of Hexham*, i, 193.
[4] *Chron. de Mailros*, 81.
[5] Probably for æcclesiam.
[6] *i.e.* Howden.

arum sive capellarum ad easdem ecclesias pertinentium personatum et dispositionem eis ita libere concedimus ut quoscumque elegerint vicarios per se sive per vicarios suos absque omni contradictione introducant, assignatis eis portionibus quibus sustentari valeant et spiritualia jura persolvere et honeste ecclesie deservire. Sanctimus itaque et episcopali auctoritate prohibemus ne qua de cetero ecclesiastica secularisve persona prefatam dignitatem auferre vel diminuere seu quolibet modo perturbare presumat, sed sicut a nobis pietatis intuitu concessum est perpetuis temporibus inviolabiliter observetur. Si quis autem hanc nostre constitutionis seriem sciens illi temere contraire presumpserit indignationem Dei omnipotentis et beatissimi confessoris ejus Cuthberti se noverit incursurum. Hujus donationis et concessionis testes sunt, Guazo et Johannes archidiaconi, magister Laurentius, Theodbaldus et alius Theodbaldus, magister Thomas de Sezevals et Helias clerici episcopi, Alanus presbiter de Valeshende, magister Rogerus Testard, Helias et Radulfus de Werchewrthe, Ricardus presbiter de Pitenduna, Dolfinus presbiter de Ælwete, Rodbertus et Michael de Billingaham, Helias Escolland, Thomas filius Osberti, et multi alii clerici et laici.

Vesica-shaped episcopal seal of white wax. Legend: [H]VGO DEI GRATIA DVNELMENSIS EPISCOPVS.

938. Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to the prior and convent of Durham of the liberty to sell their grain of (North) Allerton by the skep or in thraves. 1153–*c.*1160.

Durham Chartul., iii, f. 276.

[Hugo] Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas istas salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse quod quicquid prior et monachi Dunelmenses de blado suo de Alverton sive per skeppas sive in garbis vendendo fecerint, nos ratum habemus et factum eorum guarantizamus.

939. Return made by Hugh, bishop of Durham, in response to the king's mandate, of the knights holding fees of him of the old feoffment and the new in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and in the demesne of St. Cuthbert beyond the Tees. 1166.

Lib. Rub. Scaccarii, f. 118. Pd. in *The Red Book of the Exchequer* (Rolls Series), 415.

Illustri regi Anglorum, duci Normannorum et Aquitanorum, comiti Andegavorum, domino suo carissimo, H[ugo] Dei gratia Dunhelmensis[1] episcopus salutem et fidele servitium. Precepit nobis, domine, vestra sublimitas quod literis nostris sigillatis extra sigillum pendentibus vobis mandaremus quot milites feffatos haberemus de veteri feffamento et de novo, scilicet anno et die quo

[1] "Dunholmensis"; MS.

rex H[enricus] fuit vivus et mortuus et de post mortem ejus. Nos vero juxta preceptum vestrum vobis mandamus.

In Lincolnescira [tenent] de veteri feffamento Ricardus de Haia feoda ii militum, Hugo Wac feoda ii militum, Hugo filius Pincun vii militum, Philippus de Kima iii militum, Galfridus de Cadintone ii militum.

In Eborac[i]sira Willelmus de Percy iiii milites, Willelmus Fossord j militem, Odardus de Cardun[1] dimidium militem, Gilbertus de Barduleby dimidium militem, filius Roberti de Boneville dimidium militem, Gilbertus Ansard[2] j militem ix^{a} parte minus quam Jordanus Hairun tenet, Jordanus de Hameledone iiii^{tam} partem j militis de veteri feffamento et tantundem de novo, Radulfus Nobilis feodum j militis de novo ultra Thinam.[3]

In dominico Beati Cuthberti tenent de veteri feffamento Rogerus de Coneres feodum iii militum, Willelmus de Vescy iii militum, Robertus de Mandeville v militum, filius Bertram de Bolemer v militum, Willelmus filius Osberti iii militum, Thomas filius Willelmi ii militum, Romanus de Heltone iii militum, Elyas de Eschaulande ii militum et iii^{e} partis[4] unius, Rogerus de Aldri feodum ii militum, Galfridus filius Ricardi j militis et dimidii, Adam de Mustiers i militis, Hugo filius Pincun j militis, Willelmus de Fisburne j militis, Willelmus de Hoppedene[5] j militis, Rogerus de Heplingdene i militis, Radulfus de Wircestria j militis, Henricus de Papede j militis, Stephanus de Bulemer j militis, Galfridus de Torpe dimidii militis, Radulfus Haget dimidii militis, filius Luce de Kevelane dimidii militis, Odo de Brembe iiii^{tam} partem j militis, filius Ilgeri Burdun iii^{am} partem j militis. In eadem terra Beati Cutberti de novo tenent feffamento Galfridus filius Hunfridi[6] feodum j militis, Hugo Burellus j militis, Robertus de Cappella dimidii militis, Gilbertus de Laleie dimidii [militis], Gilbertus camerarius v^{am} partem j militis et ex alia parte x^{am} partem j militis, Johannes pincerna iii^{am} partem j militis, Radulfus filius Roberti iiii^{am} partem j militis.

Super dominium vero nostrum de quo similiter mandare precipistis nulla sunt feoda militum nec ulla debemus. Nam de hiis omnibus quos supra diximus servitium x militum tantum vobis debemus. Valeat dominus meus.

The particulars of the fees held in Lincolnshire may be traced without difficulty by reference to the Lindsey Survey, the *Testa de Nevill*, and *Feudal Aids*.

In Yorkshire the fee held by Percy comprised : 6 carucates in Holme-on-the-Wolds ; 2 car. in Scorbrough, probably including 6 bovates in the hamlet described in the Domesday Survey as "Persene" ; Lund, 18 car. ;

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[1] "Hodardus de Gardhum" ; Lib. Niger. [2] "Hansard" ; *ib.*

[3] "Tisam" ; Lib. Niger, where "Ultra Thinam" refers to the demesne of St. Cuthbert.

[4] "ii^{e} partes" ; MS. "tertie partis" ; Lib. Nig.

[5] "Heppedene" ; Lib. Nig. [6] "Ernulfi filius" ; Lib. Nig.

Hutton Sessay, 3 car.; Sessay, 5 car.; total, 34 carucates. Of the tenement in Holme a considerable part was afterwards given in alms, namely 4 car. to the nuns of Appleton, 1 car. to the nuns of Swine, 6 bovates to the canons of Bridlington, and 2 bovates to the canons of Ellerton.[1]

William Fossard's fee comprised 6 car. in Holme-on-the-Wolds, 1 car. in Lockington, 6 bovates in Aike, and 2½ car. in Long Cliff. Of these tenements 1½ car. in Holme were given to the nuns of Watton, 6 bovates to the nuns of Swine, and 19 bovates to the canons of Ellerton.[2]

Odard de Cardun, or Gardham, held 1 or 2 car. in Newton-by-Gardham, and 4 car. in Gardham.[3] Huddard de Cardul, the tenant prior to 1204 of land in Arthington, may be identical with Odard de Cardun.[4]

Gilbert de Bardulby, who seems to be the same person as Gilbert de Aton of Ayton in Pickering Lythe, held 2 car. in Barlby, 2 car. in Menethorpe and 1 car. in Newton by Gardham.

Robert (?) son of Robert de Bonevill held part of the town of Hutton Bonville (6 car.), and in West Harlsey 3 car.[5] In 1196 Robert de Bonevill proffered 40*s.* for a writ against William de Herlesey touching a tenement in Harlsey.[6] In 1202 Robert gave 6*m.* for the record of an assize of *novel disseisin* taken between him and the bishop of Durham.[7]

Gilbert Hansard had 6 car. in Hornby and Irby, par. of West Rounton, and 2 car. between Hornby and Little Smeaton. The ninth carucate may have been Blacktoft and Hook.[8] Gilbert was enfeoffed of these tenements and of Blacktoft and Hook by Hugh, bishop of Durham, as shown by the confirmation to Gilbert, son of Gilbert Hansard, by king John in 1199.[9] In addition to his fee in Durham the elder Gilbert obtained the town of Welbury from William Ingram;[10] the towns of High Worsall and Landmoth from William de Vescy and John, constable of Chester; and in Lincolnshire he was enfeoffed of various tenements by Adam de Montbegon, William de Vescy, the abbot of Thornton and Hugh son of Pincun.

Jordan de Hameldon held 3 car. in Osgodby[11] for ¼ fee. The remainder of his tenement probably represented the manor of Hameldon, near Tunstall, in the par. of Bishop Wearmouth.

Although Ralph Noble held land in Yorkshire,[12] probably in the East Riding, the fee which he held of the bishop was apparently in Northumberland. In 1196 Richard, son of Ralph Noble of Harthill wapentake, was amerced 2*m.* for a disseisin.[13]

From a return preserved in the *Testa de Nevill*,[14] and made in or about 1212, we obtain details of various new feoffments made since 1166:

Eustace de Vescy 1 fee in Worsall and Landmoth.

Robert de Lund 1 car. in Thornton-le-Beans (*Tornton super vivarium*) for a 12th part of a fee.

Thomas son of Hugh (de Otrington) 1 car. and 2 bov. in (North) Otterington, whereof 12 car. make a fee.

John de Romundebi a 4th part of a fee in Romanby and (North) Otterington.

Ralph Fadleg' 2 car. in Lazenby for a 5th part of a fee.

Jordan Hairun ½ fee in Thimbleby, and 1 car. in Kepwick whereof 12 car. make a fee.

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1 *Percy Chartul.*, p. 471; *Kirkby's Quest*, 95, 103, 241; *Testa*, 395.
2 *R. Hund.*, i, 129*b*; *Kirkby's Quest*, 241–42.
3 *ib.*, 241.
4 *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 232.
5 *Kirkby's Quest*, 102; *Testa*, 395.
6 Pipe R., 8 Ric. I.
7 *ib.*, 4 John.
8 See n. 988.
9 *R. Chart*, 23.
10 See the Brus Fee.
11 *R. Chart.*, 23.
12 *Pipe R.*, 4 Hen. II, 146; 6 Hen. II, 16.
13 *ib.*, 8 Ric. I.
14 p. 395.

Guy de Hellebec 7 bov. in (North) Otterington, whereof 12 car. make a fee.

Henry de Puiset 1 fee in Deighton and Osmotherley.

Philip de Colevill 3 car. in Foxton for ½ fee.

Michael, son of Michael (de Ryhill), a 4th part of a fee in Sigston.

William de Herlesei ½ fee in (West) Harlsey.

Henry de Ferlington 1 fee in Birkby.

Henry Le Waleys a 4th part of a fee in Sigston of the escheat of bishop Hugh, who gave it to Walter de Ferlington; Philip, bishop of Durham, gave it to Henry Le Waleys with the daughter and heir of the said Walter.

Hugh, bishop of Durham, gave 5 car. of escheat in Thornton-le-Street to the heir of Richer de Wausesant for 20*m.* yearly, for which rent Adam de Wausant, heir of the same Richer, now holds that land.

William de Hovede holds 1 car. of escheat in Kirkby (Sigston?), which bishop Hugh gave to the heir of William de Hovede, father of the same William, for 3 marks yearly rent.

The hospital of (North) Allerton holds in alms ½ car. of escheat in Romanby, which bishop Philip gave to the hospital in alms.

Thomas de Colevill holds 1 car. in Brompton, whereof 12 car. make a fee; it was of the demesne of the barony of the bishop, and bishop Philip took an exchange for it in the park of "Careit" (Craike?), which exchange is in the demesne of the baron of (North) Allerton; and the carucate of land is now in the king's custody.[1]

The bishopric seems to have been taken into the king's hands in the autumn of 1208.[2]

Within the fee held by Roger de Coineres were the following lands, parcel of the barony of (North) Allerton: 1 fee in Hutton (Conyers), Norton (Conyers), Holme, and Howgrave; and 1 fee held by (Geoffrey?) de Coineres, except 1½ car. held by Roger de Coineres of the barony of the bishop, which complete 1 fee.[3]

940. Confirmation by Alexander III to Hugh, bishop of Durham, and the prior and monks of Durham, of their churches in the province of York, to be held under the immunity from synodals and other exactions which they have enjoyed for forty years past. Tusculum, 31 August (1160–1181).

Durham Chartul., i, f. 5*d.*

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, venerabili fratri Hugoni episcopo et dilectis filiis priori et monachis Dunelmensibus salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Ad hoc in apostolorum principis cathedra licet immeriti, providente superna clementia, residemus ut singulis ecclesiis et ecclesiasticis personis jura et dignitates suas pastorali sollicitudine conservemus illesas, et ea que legitime possident ne indebitis molestiis valeant perturbari apostolici muniminis robore confirmemus. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu, omnes ecclesias quas in Eboracensi provincia legitime

[1] Lands in Brompton and Harlsey were in the king's hands in 1205–1206; *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 57*b*, 66.

[2] *R. Litt. Pat.*, 87*b*.

[3] *Testa*, 395.

possidetis ut eas sub ea immunitate synodalium et aliarum exactionum in qua a quadraginta annis retro noscimini pacifice tenuisse deinceps libere valeatis tenere vobis et ecclesie vestre auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, statuentes ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere vel aliquatenus ei contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Tusculan[i] ultimo Augusti.

The pope was at Tusculum, now represented by Frascati, in 1171 and 1178, and perhaps at other times.

941. Confirmation by Alexander III to the prior and monks of Durham of their churches of Norham, Hesilden, St. John and (North) Allerton, with the chapel of Worsall, for the use of their refectory. Tusculum, 28 May (1160–1181).

Durham Chartul., i, f. 34.

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis priori et fratribus Dunelmensibus salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Non debent pia et justa filiorum ecclesie desideria effectu digno carere, sed eorum vota tanto nos convenit benignius prosequi quanto universis justa petentibus ex commisso nobis officio assensum tenemur magis facilem impertiri. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus gratum impartientes assensum ecclesias de Norham, de Hesilden, de Sancto Johanne et de Alvertona cum capella de Werkeshale ad usum refectorii vestri sicut eas hactenus habuisse noscimini, vobis et per vos monasterio vestro imperpetuum confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, statuentes ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Tusculan[i] v. kal. Junii.

942. Confirmation by Alexander III to German, prior, and the monks of St. Cuthbert's of their church of (North) Allerton to the use of their refectory. Tours, 29 May, 1163.

Durham Chartul., i, f. 33*d*.

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Germano priori ecclesie Sancti Cuthberti et fratribus salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum et vota que a rationis tramite non discordant effectu sunt prosequente complenda. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu ecclesiam de Alvertona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis canonice vobis concessam tantum ad refectorium predictorum

fratrum, sicut ex communi consilio vestro et venerabilis fratris nostri Hugonis Dunelmensis episcopi statutum est, vobis et per vos ecclesie vestre auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, statuentes ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Turonum iiii. kal. Junii.

The pope took refuge in France 1162–1165; while there he held a council at Tours, which commenced the week after Whitsuntide 1163.

943. Writ of Henry I to Robert de Lascy and the barons of Yorkshire directing that the land of St. Albans in the county of York shall be quit of all customs, castle work, and "scot." 1100–1115.

Patent R., 35 Edw. I, m. 40. Pd. in *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1301–1307, p. 489.

Henricus rex Anglorum Roberto de Lacei et omnibus baronibus suis et fidelibus de Everwicscira[1] salutem. Sciatis quod precipio ut terra Sancti Albani de comitatu Eboraci omnino sit quieta ab omni consuetudine et opere castelli et omni scoto, et nullus ei inde super hoc injuriam faciat. Teste Milone episcopo, apud Salesberiam.

The fee in Yorkshire of the abbot of St. Alban's consisted of the town of Norton Conyers and tithes of Cundall, given by Alured or Alfred, the butler of the count of Mortain, and his wife and children;[2] Thorpe Basset and tithe of Settrington given by Berenger de Toeni and Aubreye his wife;[3] the church of Appleton-le-Street with 1 carucate in Broughton, probably given by Arnulf de Hesdin, as appears by the memorial of his gift: "Hernulphus de Hesdin dedit unam carucatam terre in Warwyckscire (*sic*) et ecclesiam de Eppeltone et decem libras."[3] Here "Warwyckscire" may well be an error for "Euerwickscire" as it clearly is in the next entry in the Memorial of the benefactions to St. Alban's, where Norton (Conyers) is also described as being in "Werwykscire." The church of Amotherby, not far distant from Appleton, was also given to St. Alban's, possibly by Arnulf de Hesdin. If the identity of Arnulf is correct we have an instance of the infeudation of a south country tenant-in-chief in Domesday in a small scattered estate in a northern county. At the Survey Cnut's manor in Amotherby (*Eindebi*) of 2½ carucates and Cnut's manor of Appleton-le Street of 5 carucates were in the hands of the king. Hugh, son of Baldric, also had 6 bovates in Broughton and 2 carucates in Amotherby, belonging to the soc of Hovingham. Cnut also had a manor in Thorpe Basset, some miles distant from Appleton, which he possibly shared with Game or Gamel, the name of the thegn who had a manor in Broughton in 1066. According to the record of a plea in 1303 all Amotherby had once been in the hands of the Conqueror, who gave 1 carucate to the ancestor of Basset, 2 carucates to (Ralph Paynel), ancestor of Luterel, and later (Henry I) gave the residue of the town, namely 2½ carucates in Amotherby and 10

[1] "scira" written above the line.

[2] *Mon. Angl.*, ii, 220.

[3] *ib.*

[4] *ib.* In 1284–5 St. Alban's had 1 carucate in Broughton of the fee of Mowbray, of which the church of Appleton was endowed; *Kirkby's Quest*, 111.

bovates in Newsham, to Robert de Brus.[1] The inference is that the ancestor of Basset was Arnulf de Hesdin, and that he, or some one under him, was the tenant of Berenger de Toeni at Thorpe Basset. Probably the church of Amotherby belonged at the time of the Survey to the land of Hugh, son of Baldric, in that town, which was assigned in the Summary of the Survey to the king, and in the 12th century was a member of the fee of Paynel, like Appleton-le-Street. It would be interesting if more light could be thrown upon this subject by charter evidence.
was held by the abbot of St. Alban's of the fee of Mowbray.[2] Norton-le-Clay, although held nominally of the crown in chief,[3] was originally held
In 1284–85 the church of Appleton-le-Street with 1 carucate in Broughton of the bishop of Durham.

944. Notification by the prior and convent of Durham to Thurstan, archbishop of York, of their confirmation to Roger de Coniers of the lands which Ranulf (bishop of Durham) gave him, namely Bishopton, Stainton, Sockburn, all in co. Durham; (Over) Dinsdale, Girsby, (West) Rounton, Hutton (Conyers), Norton (Conyers), Howgrave, and Holme (par. Pickhill); also grant of Sessay and 3 carucates in "Horemoteby" (in Hutton Sessay), and land in Auckland held of Peter de Humet; to hold by the service of three knights. 1128–1135.

Dodsw. MS. cxiii, f. 184; abstr. in Harl. MS. 805, f. 195*d*. Noticed in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 407.

Prior et conventus Sancti Cuthberti Turstano Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus baronibus de Everwycscyre et Haliwarcfolke tam Francigentis quam Angligentis[5] salutem. Sciatis quod consilio capituli nostri concessimus Rogerio[6] de Coysneriis terras illas quas dominus noster Rannulphus ei dedit, scilicet Bishoptune, Stainton, Sockburn, Dinneshall, Grysby, Rungtune, Hoton, Norton, Holgrave, Hulme, et omnes illas terras que ad istas villas pertinent. Concessimus etiam Rogerio[6] de Coysneriis Sesay et tres carucatas in Hormoteby, et Alclett quam tenet de Petro de Humet, unde precantur ut pro amore Sancti Cuthberti et nostro in pace et quiete et honorifice has inscriptas teneat terras, quia[7] vidimus et audivimus [quod dominus Rannulphus][8] eidem Rogerio easdem terras dedit per servitium trium militum. Valete.

Roger de Coniers, son of Roger the first feoffee, held 3 knights' fees in 1166 of the bishop of Durham.[9] The lands in Yorkshire granted to the first Roger by bishop Ranulf Flambard comprised the following: Over Dinsdale 3 carucates, West Rounton 3 carucates, both soc of Northallerton at the Survey; Girsby, a manor of 6 carucates, Hutton Conyers 12 carucates, with Howgrave 2 carucates, constituting one manor with soc in Norton Conyers 6 carucates, Sutton Howgrave 3 carucates, Holme 5 carucates, and "Torp," probably part of Holme, 1 carucate. To these

[1] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 249*b*.
[2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 111.
[3] *ib.*
[4] *Durham Lib. Vitæ*, 77.
[5] *sic.*
[6] "Rogeriio"; MS.
[7] "quas"; MS.
[8] These or similar words appear to be wanting.
[9] *Red Bk.*, 415.

prior Algar and the convent of Durham added 3 carucates in "Hormoteby," now in Hutton Sessay, the "Horebodebi" of the Survey, where the bishop had 3 carucates, soc of Sessay, and land in West Auckland.

945. Notification of Henry II to his ministers of Yorkshire, Durham and Halywarefolc, that, whereas he has caused inquiry to be made of the inheritance of Roger de Conyers, of which Ranulf, bishop of Durham, enfeoffed Roger, the father of the same Roger, namely in Hutton, Norton, Holme and Howgrave for 1 fee; Rounton, Girsby and (Over) Dinsdale for 1 fee; Bishopton, Stainton and Sockburn, for 1 fee; Auckland St. Helen, which he holds of the honor of Brancepeth, and West Auckland, Evenwood, Morley and Mayland, for 1 fee; Bedlington and Bedlingtonshire for 2 fees; and Finningham in Suffolk, which he holds of the honor of Crayke, for ½ fee; after an inquest was made, he has granted and confirmed to the same Roger these lands to be held of the bishop of Durham by forinsec service. 1170–1175.

Dodsw. MS. cxiii, f. 184; abstr. in Harl. MS. 805, f. 195*d*; noticed in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 407.

Henricus Dei gratia [rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum] justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus totius Ebo[raciscire] et Dunelmen-[sibus] et Haliwarcfolke salutem. Sciatis nos inquisisse per barones et milites [in] curia Dunelmensi rectam hereditatem Rogeri Conyers de qua Ranulphus episcopus Dunelmensis Rogerum patrem ejusdem Rogeri feofavit, scilicet in Hoton, Norton, Holme, et Holgrave pro feodo unius militis, et Rungtune, Grysby, et Dydensale pro feodo unius militis, et Bishoptun et Staintune et Sockburne pro feodo j militis, et Elinchit quam tenet de honore de Brancepath, et West Aukland, et Evenwood et Morlay, et Mayland pro feodo unius militis, et Bedlington et Bedlingtonshire pro feodo duorum militum, et Fyningham[1] in Suffolke quam tenet de honore de Craykes pro feodo dimidii militis. Has predictas terras cum pertinentiis per inquisitionem quam fecimus per predictos barones et milites etc. concessimus et confirmavimus predicto Rogero Conyers et heredibus suis per cartam nostram in feodo et hereditate, libere, quiete, et honorifice tenendas, faciendo[2] forinseca servitia episcopo Dunelmensi et aliis dominis suis. Prohibemus autem ne quis predictum Rogerum vel heredes suos molestet vel implacitet de predictis tenementis sine precepto nostro supra magnam nostram forisfacturam. Testibus his, Richardo de Lucy, tunc justiciario regis, Reginaldo comite Cornubie, Richardo de Humet, et aliis.

946. Grant by Ranulf, son of William de Surtees, to the church of St. Oswald of Rounton of a messuage between the churchyard

[1] "Rimingham"; MS. [2] "tenendum et faciendum"; MS.

and the mill-gate, and the garden by the river Wiske. *c.*1174–1186.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 2ª 1ª Ebor. P. i (n. 15). Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 393.

Rannulfus filius Willelmi de super Teisam omnibus ad quos littere presentes pervenerint salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego Rannulfus dedi et concessi et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Rungeton unum masuagium quod est inter cimiterium ejusdem ecclesie et viam que ducit ad molendinum et gardinum quod situm est in aqua de Wisc subtus ipsum molendinum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee Beatricis et antecessorum meorum et heredum nostrorum. Quare volo et precipio quod ecclesia illa teneat et possideat in perpetuum predictum masuagium et gardinum libere et quiete et honorifice, liberum et quietum ab omni servitio et consuetudine et exactione. Testibus: domino Simone camerario, magistro Willelmo Blesensi, magistro Ricardo de Coldingham, Willelmo filio archiepiscopi, Willelmo de Houedena, Adam et Simone capellanis, Philippo vicecomite, Gilberto de Leia, Roberto de Watevilla, Rannulfo de Fisseborn, Jordano Escolland, Henrico de Broc, Rogero Burdun, Willelmo filio Thome, Osberto de Laton, Gaufrido de Torp, Alexandro de Hameldona, et multis aliis.

Circular seal of brown wax bearing an equestrian figure. Legend: +SIGILLVM RANVLFI FILII WILLELMI.

947. Surrender by Ranulf de Dyttneshale, Beatrice his wife, and Richard their son and heir to Hugh, bishop of Durham, of their right of patronage in the church of Rounton, as bishop Ranulf had it before he gave the town of Rounton to Roger de Coisneres. 1174–1186.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury; 2ª 1ª Ebor., 17.

Rannulfus de Dyttnesh[ale] et Beatrix uxor ejus et Ricardus filius eorum et heres omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere presentes pervenerint salutem. Sciatis nos reddidisse et quietum clamasse domino Hugoni Dunelmensi episcopo et successoribus ejus in perpetuum omne jus patronatus quod nos habere credebamus in ecclesia de Rungetona sicut Rannulfus quondam Dunelmensis episcopus illud plenius et melius habuit antequam villam de Rungetona Rogero de Coisnereo donaret. Testibus, G[ermano] priore Dunelmensi, Willelmo archidiacono Northymbr[iensi], Simone camerario, magistro Ricardo de Colding[ham], Willelmo filio archiepiscopi, Ern[aldo] et Simone capellanis episcopi, magistro Hamone, Radulfo de Cestria, Willelmo elemosinario, et multis aliis.

Equestrian seal. Legend: SIGILLVM RANVLFI FILII WILLELMI.

948. Quit-claim and surrender by Roger de Conyers and Robert his son and heir to bishop Hugh of the right of patronage of the church of Rounton, as Ranulf, sometime bishop of Durham, held it before he gave the town of Rounton to Roger de Conyers, the grantor's father. 1174–1186.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 2da 1mæ Ebor., T. i. (n. 19). Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 394.

Rogerus de Coisneres et Robertus filius ejus et heres omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere presentes pervenerint salutem. Sciatis nos reddidisse et quietum clamasse domino Hugoni Dunelmensi episcopo et successoribus ejus in perpetuum omne jus patronatus quod nos habere credebamus in ecclesia de Rungetona, sicut Rannulfus quondam Dunelmensis episcopus illud plenius et melius habuit antequam villam de Rungetona patri nostro Rogero de Coisneres daret. Testibus: G[ermano] priore Dunelmensi et conventu, Willelmo archidiacono Northimbriensi, Simone camerario, magistro Ricardo de Colding[ham], Willelmo filio archiepiscopi, Ernaldo et Simone capellanis episcopi, magistro Hamone, Radulfo de Cestria, Willelmo elemosinario, et multis aliis.

Circular seal of white wax bearing a maunch. Legend indistinct.

Subsequent to these acts bishop Philip demised the church of Low Dinsdale in Durham, with the chapel of Pounteys,[1] to William Breton, clerk, for life.[2] Afterwards Nicholas Breton held the church, and at his cession Ralph Surtees renounced his claim to the patronage before the chapter of Darlington in the church there on 12 November, 1240.[3] Again at Low Dinsdale on 3 November 1253, the same Ralph made a similar renunciation after the death of master Hugh of Castle Barnard.[4]

The descent of the family of Surtees of Dinsdale is described by Surtees in the *History of Durham* (iii, 230). William, son of Siward, occurs down to 1172, and Randulf his son first occurs in 1174, as "Randulfus de Super Teise."[5]

949. Grant by Ranulf de Dyttneshale, Beatrice his wife, and Richard their son and heir to bishop Hugh, of the church of Rounton, for lights about the body of St. Cuthbert. 1174–1186.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 2da 1mæ Ebor., Q. i, 12 (n. 16). Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 393.

Rannulfus de Dyttneshala et Beatrix uxor ejus et Ricardus eorum filius et heres omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere presentes pervenerint salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu karitatis et pro salute nostra et pro animabus patrum et matrum et omnium parentum nostrorum, dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Beato Cuthberto et domino Hugoni Dunelmensi episcopo et successoribus ejus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad luminaria circa corpus Beati Cuthberti in perpetuum invenienda, ecclesiam de Runge-

[1] See *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 150; Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 228.
[2] Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 394. [3] *ib.* [4] *ib.*
[5] *Pipe R.*, 18 Hen. II, 67; 20 Hen. II, 107.

tona cum terris et pasturis et omnibus aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus, tenendam et habendam ita libere et quiete et honorifice sicut aliqua conventualis ecclesia aliquam ecclesiam liberius et honorabilius possidet. Et hanc donationem nostram fecimus et obtulimus propriis manibus nostris ego Rannulfus et ego Ricardus super altare Beati Cuthberti in ecclesia sua et ego Beatrix super altare Beate Marie in occidentali parte ejusdem ecclesie que Gililea vocatur. Testibus: G[ermano] priore Dunelmensi et conventu, Willelmo archidiacono Northimbriensi, Simone camerario, magistro Ricardo de Colding[ham], Willelmo filio archiepiscopi, magistro Steffano de Lincolnia, Ern[aldo] et Simone capellanis episcopi, magistro Ham[one], Willelmo elemosinario, Henrico de Puteaco, Gilleberto Hansard, Rogero de Coisneres et Roberto filio ejus, Michaele filio Brienni, Ricardo de Parca, Waltero de Walton, Gilleberto de Leia, Roberto de Walsant, Gaufrido de Parca, Godefrido Bayard, Rollando Bayard, et multis aliis.

Circular seal of white wax. An equestrian figure. Legend: + SIGILLVM RANVLFI FILII WILLELMI.

950. Confirmation by Ralph de Surtees to the monks of Durham, for lights about the body of St. Cuthbert, of the churches of Rounton and (Low) Dinsdale. *c.*1174–1190.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 2da 1mæ Ebor., O. i (n. 14). Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 393.

Omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris Radulfus super Teysiam salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, caritatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et omnium predecessorum meorum, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Beato Cuthberto et monachis Dunelmensibus ad luminare circa corpus Beati Cuthberti ecclesias de Rungetona et de Ditneshall cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut in carta Ricardi fratris mei quam inde habent plenius continetur. Et in hujus rei testimonium presens scriptum sigilli mei munimine roboravi. Hiis testibus: magistro Willelmo archidiacono Dunelmensi, magistris Petro canonico de Deringtona et Willelmo de Manefeld, Waltero de Audrey, Jordano de Dalden, Jordano Hayron, Willelmo de Hessewell, Nigello de Rungetona, Willelmo Hayron, Johanne et Willelmo de Rungetona, Roberto de Hessewell, Willelmo de Londoniis, Willelmo de Scirnigham, Thoma et Waltero de Hurthewrth, Roberto de Nunnewicha, Roberto camerario prioris, Johanne de Mideltona, Willelmo de Estampes.

Circular seal of green wax. A fish in pale. Legend: +SIGILL' RADVLFI SVP' TEIS.

951. Confirmation by Roger de Conyers and Robert his son and heir to bishop Hugh of the church of Rounton. 1174–1186.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, I^ma^ II^mæ^ Spec., C. i (n. 4). Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 394.

Rogerus de Coisneres et Robertus de Coisneres filius ejus et heres omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere presentes pervenerint salutem. Sciatis nos, intuitu karitatis et pro salute nostra et pro animabus patris et matris et omnium parentum nostrorum, concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Beato Cuthberto et domino Hugoni Dunelmensi episcopo et successoribus ejus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ad luminaria circa corpus Beati Cuthberti in perpetuum invenienda, ecclesiam de Rungetona cum terris et pasturis et omnibus aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus, tenendam et habendam ita libere et quiete et honorifice sicut aliqua conventualis ecclesia aliquam ecclesiam liberius et honorabilius possidet. Et hanc elemosinam nostram fecimus et obtulimus propriis manibus nostris ego Rogerus de Coisneres et ego Robertus de Coisneres super altare Beati Cuthberti in ecclesia sua. Testibus: G[ermano] priore Dunelmensi et conventu, Willelmo archidiacono Northimbriensi, Simone camerario, magistro Ricardo de Colding[ham], Willelmo filio archiepiscopi, magistro Steffano de Lincolnia, Ern[aldo] et Simone capellanis episcopi, magistro Ham[one], Willelmo elemosinario, Henrico de Puteaco, Gilleberto Hansard, Michaele filio Brienni, Ricardo de Parca, Waltero de Waltona, Gilleberto de Leia, Roberto de Walsant, Godefrido Bayard, Rollando Bayard, Gaufrido de Parca.

Circular seal of white wax, bearing a maunch.

952. Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to the monks of Rievaulx of the land of Crosby, in Allertonshire, namely 3 carucates, for 60 shillings yearly rent, with the mill, marsh, and meadow belonging to the rustics. 1153–1157.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 31*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 49.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis H[ugo] Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus salutem. Sciant tam presentes quam posteri quod nos karitatis intuitu concedimus ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram de Crossebi in Alvertonescira, scilicet tres carrucatas terre, pro lx^ta^ solidis singulis annis; et de dono nostro adjicimus eis molendinum quod pertinet ad eandem villam et marescum quod ibi prope est circa domos eorum et totum pratum quod ad rusticos ejusdem ville pertinuit, retinentes in manu nostra pratum quod ad dominicum ejusdem ville pertinebat. Hec omnia eis concedo et confirmo in perpetuam elemosinam, libera et quieta ab omni alia consuetudine et servitio; abbas autem et conventus ejusdem

ecclesie speciali familiaritate nos in patrem et specialem advocatum recipiunt ut et in vita et in morte pro nobis sicut pro abbate suo sint apud Deum devoti in omnibus que ad salutem nostram pertinent. Nos quoque vice eadem ipsos in filios speciales suscipimus ut in omnibus necessitatibus atque negotiis suis ad nos veniant sicut ad patrem et ad eum qui ipsos et domum [1] ipsorum et omnia que ad ipsos pertinent sub manu protectionis nostre manutenenda et defendenda suscipimus. Testibus,[2] Willelmo priore de Sancto Botulf, Dikano, Gualtero monacho capellano et alio Gualtero monacho, Thoma Sotavagina, Tedbaldo clerico dispensatore, Tedbaldo clerico de Osmundesle, Guarino presbitero de Alvertona, Gaufrido clerico filio Romundi, Hereberto clerico, Helya diacono, Willelmo clerico scriptore, Rogero de Coyners, Radulfo Nobili, Radulfo de Wirec[estre], Willelmo de Warrum, Jurdan Hayrun, Willelmo Faderles.

Tor had in 1066 a manor in Crosby, assessed at 1 carucate. Two carucates more belonged to the soc of (North) Allerton. These were surveyed in 1086 among the land of the king and passed to the church of Durham with the royal grant of Allerton.

It will be seen that bishop Hugh uses the term "concedimus" in respect of Crosby, not "dedimus." Reference to a confirmation of this town by German, prior of St. Cuthbert's, shows that bishop Hugh's charter was merely confirmatory of a gift of the town made by bishop William to the church of Rievaulx.[3] A table of the possessions of the abbey states that the grange of Crosby was given by bishop William in 1152.[4] It is not quite apparent what advantage accrued to bishop Hugh by his confirmation beyond the personal one of obtaining during life and at death the same religious benefits from the convent of Rievaulx as their own abbot did. Was the grant made on the understanding that the bishop would be their patron and guardian in all their business and other affairs, so that the convent could look to him both for advice and protection?

Most of the witnesses were clergy connected with the see of Durham or its estates. The six laymen, named last in the testing clause, were, perhaps with the exception of William de Warrum, tenants of the bishop's fee.[5]

This date lies between 20 December, 1153, when Hugh Puiset was consecrated at Rome, and August, 1158, prior to which date Henry II confirmed this grant.

953. Quit-claim by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to Aelred, abbot, and the convent of Rievaulx of the land of Crosby from Geoffrey de Otrington and Adam his brother, who likewise quit-claimed the same land and surrendered it by rod to the bishop and abbot. 1153–1167.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 31*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 51.

Universis filiis ecclesie tam videntibus quam audientibus presentes litteras Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus salutem in Domino. Notum facimus vobis quod nos terram de Crossbye in perpetuum adquietavimus Aeldredo abbati et domui Rievallis

[1] "donsum"; MS.
[2] "Teste" in MS.
[3] *Chartul.*, n. 240.
[4] *ib.*, 260.
[5] See *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 100 n.

de Gaufrido de Otrintona et Adam fratre suo et de heredibus suis in posterum, ita quod predictus Gaufridus et frater suus Adam clamaverunt predictam terram de Crossebye omnino quietam de se et heredibus suis in presentia nostra et abbatis et aliorum multorum, quam ibidem michi et abbati per baculum unum in nostra reddiderunt manu [et] postea abjuraverunt. Testibus istis, Theobaldo dapifero, Waltero capellano et monacho, magistro Thoma de Sexdecim Vallibus, Roberto de Frioboys, Garino capellano, Ricardo dapifero, Helya, Theobaldo [1] de Mustiersvilers, Willelmo elemosinario, Ewardo de Puisat, Gilleberto de Unframvilla, Hugone mar[escallo], Gisleberto camerario, Jordan Hairun, Radulfo de Wirecestre, Alano et Roberto Bruntofte, Willelmo Faderles, Thoma Mansel, Roberto de Bonavilla, Ricardo de Parc, Radulfo de Leic, Willelmo de Coynners, Willelmo super Thesam, Nicholao filio Thome de Eboraco, Gaufrido de Ottrintona et Adam fratre suo, Leitoldo de Bretebye, Nigello de Romundebi, Roberto filio Brunni,[2] Adam filio Aldredi.

954. Notification by Hugh, bishop of Durham, of his confirmation of the agreement made between the church of Rievaulx and that of Leake, that the former will pay 2 marks yearly for tithes of Crosby. 1160–1180.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 32. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 50.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus priori et archidiacono et toti capitulo Sancti Cuthberti et omnibus hominibus suis salutem. Notum sit vobis nos concedere et presentis carte testimonio confirmare pactum conventionis quod factum est inter ecclesiam de Rievalle et ecclesiam de Lecc de decimis monachorum de terra de Crossebi, scilicet quod singulis annis reddent monachi de Rievalle ecclesie de Lecc ii marcas et de cetero decimas suas liberas habebunt; unam marcam reddent ad Pentecosten et alteram ad festum Sancti Martini. Et volo atque precipio quod hec conventio firmiter utrimque servetur in perpetuum. Testes sunt: Ricardus prior de Novoburgo, Willelmus filius Tosti, Thedbaldus de Schelt[ona], Walterus capellanus, magister Thomas, War[inus] presbiter, Helyas diaconus, Ricardus de Chetelum, Adam de Lecc.

955. Confirmation by Roger, archbishop of York, of the foregoing agreement. 1154–1160.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 148. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 221.

Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Quod inter ecclesias earum assensu et ad ipsarum utilitatem et pacem constat esse contractum episcopali debet confirmatione roborari, ne posterorum malignitate possit inpune dissolvi. Inde est quod pactum quod factum est inter ecclesiam Rievallis et ecclesiam de Lecc super

[1] "Theobl'"; MS. [2] "Brunnum"; MS.

decimis monachorum Rievallensium de terra de Crossebi, videlicet de duabus marcis singulis annis, nos ratum habemus et presenti carta confirmamus, sicut in episcopi Dunelmensis carta cernitur confirmatum, auctoritate Beati Petri et nostra, prohibentes ne quis ausu temerario quod utiliter contractum est nefarie presumat solvere vel aliquibus injustis modis perturbare. Si quis vero hanc nostram prohibitionem sciens temere presumpserit contraire districte justitie severitate se noverit puniendum. Hujus confirmationis testes sunt, Willelmus cantor Eboracensis, Johannes Letoldi canonicus Eboracensis, Willelmus capellanus, Rogerus Hurel, Radulfus de Sancto Georgio, Petrus de Carcasona, clerici domini archiepiscopi. Valete.

956. Agreement whereby the monks of Durham grant to the monks of Rievaulx tithes of thraves of (East) Cowton belonging to the mother church of (North)allerton for 3 marks yearly. 1157–*c.*1170.

Original in the Durham Treasury; 1ma 1mæ Ebor., 23; Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 144*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 236.

Hec est conventio facta inter monachos Dunelmenses et monachos Rievallenses: quod monachi Dunelmenses concedunt Rievallensibus decimas garbarum de Cotum que pertinent ad matricem ecclesiam de Alvertona, tenendas de eis pro tribus marcis quas Rievallenses persolvent eis singulis annis, scilicet viginti solidos ad Pentecosten et xxti solidos ad festum Sancti Martini. Quod si monachi Rievallenses pensionem illam ad predictos terminos aliquando reddere noluerint, monachi Dunelmenses habeant adeo liberam facultatem repetendi predictas decimas sicut habuerunt eo tempore quo facta fuit ista conventio. Teste domino Hugone Dunelmensi episcopo.

Seal showing a figure seated on a stool seen sideways. Legend: SIGNVM RIEVALLIS.

957. Confirmation by William, bishop of Durham, of the agreement touching East Cowton, made between the monks of Rievaulx and Anchetil de Wirecestre and Ralph his son. 1143–1152.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 32*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, 28, n. 52.

Guillelmus gratia Dei Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus baronibus et hominibus Sancti Cuthberti et suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis quod illam pactionem de Cotum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et divisis que facta est inter fratres Rievallenses et Anchetillum de Wirecestre et filium ejus Radulfum concedo et laudo et presentis cartule attestatione confirmo, sicut in ipsorum cyrographo continetur, et volo et quantum pertinet ad me precipio ut inter ipsos hec pactio firmiter servetur et legaliter teneatur. Testibus,[1] Simone canonico Eboracensi, Osberto vicecomite,

[1] "Testim'" in MS.

Roberto de Aborvilla, Osmundo, Roberto de capella, W[illelmo] de Friebois dapifero.

At the Survey there were 3 carucates in Corketune, that is, East Cowton, which belonged to the soc of the king's manor of (North) Allerton.

The cyrograph between the convent and Anketil de Wirecestre has not been preserved, but the next instrument indicates that it was a release whereby the monks became the tenants of Cowton under the bishop for a term of years at a rent of 60*s*. Apparently in 1153 bishop Hugh converted the tenure into a fee farm and caused a perambulation of the boundary to be made which has not been preserved.

958. Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to abbot Aelred, and the monks of Rievaulx of their land of East Cowton, namely 3 carucates, which they held of him for a term, to hold in free alms for 60 shillings yearly rent. 1154–1167.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 33. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 53.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis H[ugo] Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus salutem. Sciant tam presentes quam posteri quod nos, caritatis intuitu et pro speciali dilectione quam erga dilectum filium nostrum Ælredum abbatem habemus, concedimus ecclesie Beate Marie Rievallis et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram nostram de Cotum, scilicet tres carrucatas terre, quas de nobis ad terminum tenebant, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam possidendas, reddendo nobis et successoribus nostris per singulos annos sexaginta solidos ad terminos in Alvertonescire constitutos, liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et servitio. Volumus itaque et precipimus quatinus hanc predictam terram sicut predictum est libere et quiete et honorifice teneant cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, videlicet in pratis et pascuis et aquis et omnibus aliis rebus per rectas divisas quas deambulare fecimus et jurare. Si autem aliquis adversus ecclesiam Rievallensem super predicta terra calumpniam moverit, ecclesia Dunelmensis pro ea stabit contra omnes homines defendendo tanquam pro dominio suo. His testibus, Johanne archidiacono, Waltero capellano, Simone de Beverlaco, Ricardo de Hovedene, Johanne de Raina, Thebaldo de Mustervilers, Stephano medico, Hugone clerico de Alvertona, Helia clerico, Radulfo Ageth, Hugone de Sartis, Thoma de Hellebec, Ricardo de Ketelvil[la], Richero de W[a]llesant,[1] Randulfo de Romund[ebi] et Nigello fratre ejus, Radulfo de Grisebi, Willelmo Faderles, Gichel de Alvertona, Roberto filio Brun', Ricardo filio Liolf, Aschet[ino] filio Aldredi, Arnaldo pistore, Alexandro filio Edgari.

This confirmation was afterwards confirmed by Pope Alexander on 20 November, 1160,[2] and by a special confirmation of Henry II which follows ; also by archbishop Roger. John, archdeacon of Durham, attested charters of bishop Hugh during the period in which the prior of Durham

[1] Wallesende. [2] *Chartul.*, n. 250.

was Absalom, who died or retired in 1156; so also did master John de Rana,[1] who occurs as late as 1174. The same archdeacon also attested a charter bearing date in 1155.[2] Ralph Haget, who was sometime sheriff of the bishop of Durham, occurs a few years later.[3] Theobald de Mustervilers occurs as late as *circa* 1174.[4]

The amount to be paid yearly to the church of Northallerton by the convent of Rievaulx for tithe of East Cowton was fixed at 3 marks by composition made between the convent and the monks of St. Cuthbert's before bishop Hugh.[5]

959. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Rievaulx of 3 carucates in East Cowton, which Hugh, bishop of Durham, granted to them in alms. 1164–Easter, 1170.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 131*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 204.

Henricus rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Rievalle et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus tres carrucatas terre, scilicet Cotum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quas Hugo episcopus Dunelmensis eis concessit in perpetuam elemosinam et carta sua confirmavit. Et ideo volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant illas tres predictas carrucatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete, plenarie et integre, honorifice et rationabiliter, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut carta Hugonis Dunelmensis episcopi testatur. Testibus: Rogero archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Gaufrido archidiacono Cantuariensi, Ricardo archidiacono Pictavensi, Roberto decano Eboracensi, Johanne filio Letoldi archidiacono Eboracensi, comite Hugone de Norfolc' et Hugone de Bello Campo, Randulfo de Glanvilla vicecomite Eboraci et Roberto de Stutevilla; apud Wintonam.

The association of Ranulf de Glanvill, as sheriff of York, and Robert de Stutevill at Winchester is not inconsistent with the date, Easter, 1170, when Stutevill displaced Glanvill as sheriff.

960. Precept from Roger, archbishop of York, to Robert, dean, and the chapter of York, certifying them that he had confirmed the gift of East Cowton made by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to the monastery of Rievaulx. 1164–*c.*1170.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 148*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 222.

Rogerus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, apostolice sedis legatus, dilectis filiis Roberto decano et capitulo Eboracensi,

[1] *Feod. Priorat. Dunelm.*, 100*n*.
[2] *ib.*, 121*n*. See n. 956.
[3] *ib.*, 124*n*.
[4] *Hist. of Church of York*, iii, 81.
[5] *Chartul.*, n. 54, and n. 236.

archidiaconis, decanis, et universo clero per Eboracensem provinciam constituto salutem. Ad episcopalem spectat sollicitudinem religiosorum paci providere et ne injustis vexationibus fatigentur omnimodam diligentiam adhibere. Inde est quod nos domini nostri regis precibus et assensui inclinati donationem de Cotum a venerabili fratre nostro Hugone Dunelmensi episcopo monasterio Sancte Marie Rievallis rationabiliter factam confirmamus sicut in ejusdem episcopi carta continetur; prohibentes ut nullus eis injuriam vel molestiam faciat vel predictam possessionem perturbare vel auferre aliquibus injustis modis presumat. His testibus, Gregorio priore de Bridlintona, Johanne archidiacono Eboracensis ecclesie, Willelmo capellano, magistro Mainardo, canonicis Eboracensibus, Osberto Arundel canonico Beverlaci, Radulfo capellano, Laurentio canonico Suelle, Waltero de Ruddebi decano, Roberto clerico de Lihum.

961. Grant by Marmaduke Darel to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of the church of Sessay in alms. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 316*d* (old f. 271*d*), n. 1. Pd. in Stevens' *Continuation*, ii, app. n. 85.

Sciant omnes qui viderint vel audierint literas has quod ego Marmeducus Darell dedi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Ceszay cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et pro animabus patris et matris mee et fratrum meorum et pro animabus parentum meorum. Et volo ut eam habeant et possideant libere et quiete. Testibus hiis, Waltero filio Fainolf', Thoma filio Wlviet', Serlone Brun, Gosfrido filio Romundi, Hugone filio Hanan.

A similar charter of Marmaduke Darel was attested by Josceline the chaplain, Walter de Kirkeby, Adam Lovel, Gervase the constable, Geoffrey the gatekeeper, Turgis the dispenser, William de Elmeswell, Reginald his son, William the clerk of Athelingflet and William his son.[1] The gift was confirmed by William Darel, son of the said Marmaduke, his charter being attested by William de Percy, Walter de Boyngton, master Walter de Driffeld, master Michael de Clavill, Richard de Camera, Osbert the gatekeeper (*janitor*), Robert Bacheler, Robert Supe, Ralph de Longavilla, William boteler (*pincerna*), John de Hamerton, John the cook.[2]

962. Grant by Joscelin de Herlesey to the monks of Rievaulx of 3 acres of land in (West) Harlsey at the south side of the tillage of the lord of that town. 1175–1189.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 110. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 170.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Jocelinus de Herleseia salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo

[1] Chartul., n. 2. Pd. in Stevens' *Continuation*, ii, app., n. 86.
[2] Chartul., n. 3.

servientibus, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et filiorum meorum et pro animabus omnium parentum et antecessorum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam, tres acras terre in territorio de Herleseia ad orientalem partem ejusdem ville et ad australem partem culture domini prefate ville, sex perticatis interpositis. Hanc terram dedi predictis monachis, concessu et bona voluntate uxoris mee, de cujus mar[it]agio predicta terra est, et concessu filiorum meorum et concessu dominorum meorum, Gaufridi de Laceles et Rainaldi de Tunstal, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et exactione seculari; et ego et heredes mei adquietabimus eam de omnibus terrenis servitiis et warantizabimus contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Ernaldo filio Bence, Jukelo de Alverton, Ricardo de Crathorn, Roberto filio Brunne, Ernisio famulo domini regis, Fermino de Herleseia, Willelmo presbitero de Herleseia.

This gift of Joscelin de Herlsey was confirmed by his lord, Geoffrey de Lasceles, and by Richard I in 1189.[1] Jocelin had sons, Reiner, William, and Walter. Agnes, prioress of Marrick, granted to Reiner the land in Harlsey, which Robert de Lasceles (father of Geoffrey) gave to her convent, except 44 acres of land, and common of pasture for 100 sheep, which the convent had previously demised to the monks of Rievaulx in exchange for 2 bovates in Cowton.[2] As noted elsewhere, Aubreye, formerly the wife of "William son of king Stephen" (*Albreda que fuit uxor Willelmi filii regis Stephani*), was demanding dower in 1196 against William de Herlesse.[3] Presumably William was an illegitimate son of Stephen of Blois. He had a son, also named William, to whom bishop Hugh Puiset granted the manor of Little Haughton, co. Durham. The charter describes the grantee as "Willelmus filius Willelmi filii regis Stephani." It was attested by Henry de Puiset, Gilbert de la Leye, Philip de Colevill, Henry de Ferlington, Gilbert the chamberlain, Marmaduke de Arel and Adam de Aldham.[4] In 1205 the monks of Rievaulx were invoking the aid of the king's court to secure to them their farm of the demesne of Harlsey until the end of their term.[5] Two years later William de Herlesei failed to obtain the aid of the court in recovering an alleged debt from Robert Bertram.[6] Ralph son of William son of Joscelin de Magna Herlesay gave 16 acres in Harlsey to Rievaulx.[7]

963. Confirmation by Robert, vicar of (North) Allerton, to John de Romundebi of a chantry in the chapel of Romanby, in accordance with the charter of the prior and convent of Durham. 1190–1215.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury; 1ma 1mæ Ebor., 14.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris magister Robertus vicarius de Alvertona salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac carta confirmasse Johanni de Romundebi et heredibus suis cantariam in capella de Romundebi

[1] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 127. [2] *ib.*, n. 253.
[3] Pipe R., 8 Ric. I.
[4] Prima Pont., Dean and Chap., Durham. Pd. in Surtees, *Durham*, iii, 339.
[5] Pipe R., 7 John. [6] *ib.*, 9 John. [7] *Chartul.*, p. 287.

in perpetuum secundum formam contentam in carta domini prioris et conventus ecclesie Donolmensis quam inde habet. Et in hujus rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Teste capitulo Donolmensi.

Small seal of green wax, with head (or gem). Legend : +ORATE T . . . ERI.

John de Romundeby paid 1*m.* to the scutage levied in 1196 within the bishopric of Durham.[1] He accounted in 1210 for an old debt.[2]

(*b*) Welton and Howdenshire

964. Notitia of a grant by William I to William, bishop, and (the church of) St. Cuthbert, of Welton, with the members and with sac, soc and all customs, as fully as St. Cuthbert holds or held his other lands. 1080–1086.

Brit. Mus. Dom. A. vii, f. 50*d.* Pd. in *Liber Vitæ*, 76 ; Davis, *Regesta*, n. 272.

Ego Willelmus Dei gratia rex Anglorum hereditario jure factus do et concedo Deo omnipotenti et sanctissimo confessori Cuthberto et episcopo Dunelmensi Willelmo et omnibus successoribus ejus Welletunam cum omnibus appendiciis suis, cum saca et socna et omnibus rebus et consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus, ita bene et quiete et pleniter sicut unquam supradictus confessor alias terras suas melius et quietius et plenius tenuit vel tenet.

In 1066 earl Morcar held Welton and its berewicks. When the Survey was made the bishop of Durham held the manor and soc. Mr. Davis is incorrect in stating that the "Liber Rubeus" makes bishop Walcher the recipient of the grant (of Welton). He has misread "Waltham" as "Welton."[3]

965. Writ from William II testifying that he had rendered up to Ranulf, bishop of Durham, the lands in Lund-on-the-Wolds and Holme-on-the-Wolds, and whatever belonged to Welton, the right to which had lately been in dispute between the bishop and Alan de Percy. 9 January, 1100.

Mon. Angl., i, 241*b* ; Davis, *Regesta*, n. 427.

Willelmus rex Anglorum[4] Thome archiepiscopo et Bertramo de Verdon et baronibus suis Francis et Anglis de Everwicscira salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse Ranulpho episcopo Dunelmensi terras illas omnes de quibus erat lis inter illum et Alanum de Perceio, et nominatim Lunt et Hogum et quicquid pertinet Wellentone; et tu Bertrame saisi eum inde. Testibus: Willelmo

[1] Pipe R., 8 Ric. I, Dur.
[2] *ib.*, 12 John.
[3] *Regesta*, 272n.
[4] "Anglie" in *Mon. Angl.*

cancellario et comite de Mellent et Roberto filio Hamonis, apud Salesberiam, quarto die Theophanie.

In the Survey the manor which Morcar had held in Lund, assessed to geld at 12 carucates,[1] was said to be soc of Welton; also Holme-on-the-Wolds, assessed at 12 carucates, was soc of the same manor of Welton, and Nigel Fossard held half of the town of the bishop. A place called "Persene" which belonged to Lund, but probably formed part of Scorbrough, and was assessed at 6 bovates, was held by William de Percy of the bishop; but according to the Summary 4 bovates there belonged to William de Percy and 2 bovates to the bishop. In 1316 Lund was reputed to belong to the liberty of Allertonshire,[2] and Holme-on-the-Wolds to that of Howdenshire.[3] Both towns were held by Percy of the bishop of Durham.[4]

The date of this document is 9 January, 1100. Bishop Ranulf had been consecrated on the 5 June preceding, and the king departed this life on 2 August following the issue of this writ. The reference to Alan de Percy shows that he had succeeded William de Percy, his father, who is said to have taken part in the first crusade under Robert Curthose in 1096, and to have died (in 1097) at Mountjoy in sight of Jerusalem, where he was honourably buried; his heart being brought back and deposited at his abbey of Whitby.[5]

966. Notification by Ranulf, bishop of Durham, to G. de Alrikar (Ellerker?), William Marcell, or Martel, and Ralph de Lund, and the men of the soc of Welton, of his gift to the monks of Durham of 32 perches in breadth of his land of Walkington, adjoining the monks' town of Hunsley; and precept to William and Ralph to put the monks in possession. 1109–1128.

Durham Chartul., i, f. 49.

[R]anulphus Dunelmensis episcopus G. de Alrik[ar] et Willelmo Marcello et Radulpho de Lund et omnibus suis hominibus de Welletuna socna salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse domino meo Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus de terra mea de Walketuna xxxii per[ti]catas terre in latitudine cum tota earum longitudine, que jacent juxta villam monachorum Hundesleie. Et ideo precipio ut tu Willelme Marcell et tu Radulphe de Lund[6] inde eosdem monachos cito saisias, quia volo et concedo ut monachi Sancti Cuthberti eandem terram libere et quiete et ab omni calumpnia et servitio amodo habeant et hanc meam donationem imperpetuum possideant. Testibus, Roberto archidiacono et Roberto m[onach]o et Osberto vicecomite et Willelmo filio Ranulphi et Willelmo camerario et Roberto filio Osberti et Roberto Siberto et Unspaco.[7]

967. Precept of Ranulf, bishop of Durham, to W. de Alrikar (Ellerker) to give seisin to the monks of Durham of land

[1] Said to be 18 car. in the Summary.
[2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 341.
[3] *ib.* 317.
[4] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, v, 319–20.
[5] *Whitby Chartul.*, p. 2; Leland, *Itinerary*, in Dodsw. MSS., cxxix, f. 183.
[6] "Hund"; MS.
[7] "Vulpaco"; MS.

adjoining Hunsley towards Walkington, which prior Algar will indicate. 1109–1128.

Durham Chartul., iii, f. 49.

[R]anulphus Dunelmensis episcopus W. de Alrikar salutem. Precipio tibi ut cito et sine mora saisias monachos Dunelmenses de terra que jacet juxta Hundesleam versus Walkintonam sicut tibi prior Algarus monstrabit, quia eam dedi domino meo Sancto Cuthberto et monachis suis et meis liberam et quietam ad Hundesleia[m]. Et precipio ut nullus ex meis hominibus et amicis eis amodo inde aliquam injuriam vel molestiam faciat, ut in pace et quiete et honorifice et ab omni calumpnia eandem terram in perpetuum habeant et teneant.

968. Grant by Alan, count of Brittany, to the monks of Durham of the churches which belonged to the socage of Welton and of half that of Hunsley. 1137–1146.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 3tiæ Ebor., M 1 (n. 12).

A[lanus] comes Britannie et Anglie dapifero suo et conestabulario et camerario, baronibusque suis omnibus et hominibus Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me monachis de Durelmo ecclesias de Welletun soch[a] in elemosina[m], ad tenendum de me in capite, concessisse et dedisse et dimidiam [ecclesiam de] Honderlad, pro anima patris mei et mea. Testibus: Rualdo conestabulario et Rollando Hachedt et Hugone Cami[n].

Large circular seal of white wax. Obverse—*the Count on horseback with lance and shield.* Legend—[SIGILLV]M + ALANI. VERAMVT. . . Reverse—*Equestrian figure with sword.* Legend: +S . . . NGLIIE ET BRITANNE.

On 10 March, 1088, William II ordered the lands and churches of bishop William de St. Calais to be seized,[1] and afterwards delivered Howden, Welton, and other estates of the bishop to Odo, count of Champagne, and Alan Le Roux, count of Brittany. There is some uncertainty when these estates were restored to Durham.[2] Bishop William was in exile three years, and returned, after making his peace with the king, towards the end of 1091.[3] Count Odo of Champagne was arrested for conspiracy in 1096.[4] Count Alan Le Noir succeeded his brother, count Alan Le Roux, in 1089, and is supposed to have died in 1093. It seems probable then that Howden and Welton were restored to bishop William at the end of 1091, or early in 1092.

The present charter relates to the position occupied by count Alan in the East Riding during Stephen's reign. How he had acquired any right to the churches of the soc of Welton, save by usurpation, it is difficult to say. Were the events of 1088–1091 connected with his claim, or had he received some of the temporalities of the see of Durham whilst it was void during the period 1140–1143?

At the time of the Survey Hunsley was held by the bishop of Durham, holding a berewick of Welton assessed at 2½ carucates, and by Hugh, son of Baldric, holding a manor or berewick of Little Weighton, of the same

[1] *Sym. of Durham*, i, 171; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 245.
[2] *Sym. of Durham*, i, 173. [3] *ib.*, 195. [4] *ib.*, ii, 226.

assessment. The mediety of the church mentioned in the charter was no doubt that which belonged to Durham. Hugh Camin, one of the witnesses, was a knight of Robert de Stutevill, who held the moiety of Hunsley which had formerly been Hugh son of Baldric's.

969. Confirmation by Agatha de Gardham to the brethren of the hospital of St. Giles, Beverley, by consent of John Arundel, her heir, of the gift of Langus de Bardnof (?) of 3 acres of land at Newton in Gardham. 1160–1180.

Orig. at Belvoir Castle. Pd. in *Hist. MSS. Com.* (1905), p. 81.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quicumque hanc cartam viderint vel audierint quod ego domina Agatha de Gerdhom concessi et hac presenti carta confirmavi Deo et hospitali Sancti Egidii Beverlaci et fratribus ejusdem domus, concessu Johannis Arundel heredis mei, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ad sustentamentum pauperum ejusdem domus, donum Lang[use] de Bardnof . . .[1] scilicet iij acras terre in Neutona, j acram et dimidiam ubi domus Sancti Egidii sita est et j acram et dimidiam ex orientali parte . . .[1] cum tantis aysiamentis quanta pertinent ad tantam terram, faciendo forensecum servitium quantum pertinet ad iij acras terre unde xij carucate faciunt feudum unius militis. His testibus, Jordano de Osgoteby, Osberto Arundel, Philippo Tyrel, Galfrido filio Wydonis de Tranebi, Galfrido de Riscebi, Thoma caretario, Haukerin de Thornetona, Andrea filio Baldewini, Gwarino de Tranebi, Johanne filio Edrici, magistro Alano aurifabro, Hugone clerico, et multis aliis.

Leland writes concerning the Hospital of St. Giles:

> One Wulse,[2] as it is thought afore the Conquest, was the founder. It was longging to the bishop of York ontyl such tyme that bishop Giffard intitelid it to Wartre, a priory of canons in Yorkshire. It came a late to the earl of Ruthland, and he suppressed it."[3]

In 1226 archbishop Walter de Gray granted to the brethren there the tithe of 143½ acres of assarted ground in Skidby, called Stoking, bounded on the W. by Stokking Mere, S. by Grenegate, N. by Dalegate and E. by the tillage of the canons of St. Peter's, York.[4] In 1274 there were five chaplains in the hospital of St. Giles who celebrated mass daily, one chaplain to celebrate for the souls of Alexander de Santon, his parents and friends; two for Stephen de Crauncewick and his successors; one for William Daniel and his successors, and one for Walter Godchep and his successors. The patrons of the hospital were: the archbishop of York for a messuage and 2 bovates in the town and townfield of South Burton, William de Cartorp for 4 bovates in the said townfield, William the constable of Holme-on-Spalding Moor (for unspecified alms), William, lord of Raventorp, for land belong-

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[1] Defective.

[2] Probably meant for "Wulfe," *i.e.* Ulf. Ulf the deacon had land in North Cave in 1066; *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 292*b*.

[3] Leland, *Itinerary*, lib. i, f. 51. Which accounts for the presence of this deed at Belvoir.

[4] *Reg. Gray*, 8.

ing to Riding, Richard, lord of Bentley, for the land of the same hospital in the townfield of Bentley, Alexander de Santun and Robert Godland and Richard de Anlaubi for the same in the townfield of Riplingham, Stephen de Crauncewic and Robert de Cave for the same in the townfield of Miteltun (Middleton-on-the-Wolds), the prior of Britlingtun for the same in the town and townfield of Frestingtorp (Fraisthorp), and Sir Robert de Perci for the same in the town and townfield of Eskburn (Eastburn, E.R.). The hospital was bound by charter only to support two sick persons in the infirmary, in respect of the land in Bentley.[1]

A visitation of the hospital was made by archbishop William Wickwane in 1280, whereat he directed that the prior and convent of Warter should keep four priests there to celebrate and maintain order, two sick and weakly priests lately found there assisting ; fifteen beds for as many poor sick folk were to be maintained, as well as ten poor folk, who got bread there in accordance with their charters.[2] No victuals were to be sold ; the poor who had no charters were to have straw at Christmas and three or four eggs apiece, and at Michaelmas two geese and the fifth part of a cheese to be made in the hospital; they were to have broth daily as before, and the sick and diseased were to have the fifth gallon of beer brewed for Christmas, the fifth ox from the larder, the fifth sheep and pig from the same, except the hide and suet. The archbishop also gave directions as to the maintenance of the infirmary by local alms, lights at burial, testamentary dispositions by the brethren, their dress and work. Lastly the little cells in the infirmary were to be renewed.[3] There are a large number of grants to this hospital entered on folios 89*d* to 96*d* of the Chartulary of Warter.[4]

At Belvoir Castle there is a grant by Stephen de Neuton, son [5] of Ralph the sheriff, with the consent of Thomas de Neuton, to the brethren of the hospital of St. Giles, Beverley, of 8 acres of land at Newton in Gardham. The witnesses are, John de Bewic, Hugh de Arci, Thomas de Neuton, Walter de Gloucestre, Richard the clerk of Thorp (Torp) and William his son.[6]

970. Grant by Alan de Percy and William his son to Haslat de Lecingfeld of half a carucate of land in Holme-on-the-Wolds for a rent of 3*s*. yearly. 1130–1138.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower at York ; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 155.

Notum sit omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Alanus de Perci et ego Willelmus de Perci filius ejus dedimus et concessimus et hac presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Haslat de Lecingfeld et heredibus suis dimidiam carrucatam terre in Haum cum tofto et crofto et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, scilicet in pasturis et omnibus aysiamentis et libertatibus ville, illam videlicet dimidiam carucatam quam Rolfus tenuit, unde Ghippe filius Rolfi tenuit duas bovatas et Higgaldus frater Ghippe tenuit alias duas bovatas ; tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris in feodo et hereditate,

[1] *Reg. Giffard*, 259. The charters of some of these patrons will be found in the Chartulary of Warter.

[2] They made assignment of their small property upon admission in return for maintenance.

[3] *Reg. Wickwane*, 137.

[4] Fairfax MSS., ix.

[5] Reading uncertain owing to injury.

[6] Belvoir Castle D. ; *Hist. MSS. Com.* (1905), p. 82.

libere et quiete ab omni servitio ad nos pertinente; reddendo inde annuatim nobis et heredibus nostris tres solidos, scilicet ad Pentecosten xviii denarios et ad festum Sancti Martini xviii denarios, et faciendo forinsecum servitium episcopo Dunelmensi quantum pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terre de feudo episcopi. Hiis testibus, Roberto seneschaldo, Gileberto filio Fulconis, Hugone filio Fulconis, Gilleberto de Archis,[1] Jollano de Kiblingcotes, Roberto de Hallay, Radulfo hostricerio, Johanne Harundel, Alexandro capellano, Rollando pincerna, Willelmo coco, Reginaldo seneschaldo, Willelmo Striche, Hadde preposito, Bernulfo forestario, et multis aliis.

Among the witnesses are many of the principal members of the household of Alan de Percy I: Robert, son of Fulk, his seneschal or sewer, with Gilbert and Hugh, the brothers of Robert; Gilbert de Arches of Rainton, John Arundel of Sneaton, Robert de Hallai of Covenham, co. Linc., and Foston, co. York.

There is some doubt about the date of the death of Alan de Percy I. The editor of the *Whitby Chartulary* assumes that William de Percy II, son of Alan, succeeded his father before the death of Henry I, on the evidence of charter n. 26 in that chatulary. Therein William de Percy grants alms to the monks "pro domino meo Henrico rege Anglie."[2] The editor supports his contention by an unfortunate reference to the date of the foundation of the convent of Grenedale, or Handale, which he places in 1133, several decades too early. Whether the contention be justifiable or not, it is certain that William, and not Alan his father, was a leader of the Yorkshire forces at the battle of the Standard on 22 August 1138.[3]

971. Grant by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to Ralph, son of Ralph son of Ulfwet, of land in Hotham held by his ancestors; a rent of 26*s*. to be paid. 1153–1166.

From the original formerly in Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals; Dodsw. MS. xc, f. 146*d*.

H[ugo] Dunelmensis episcopus [etc.] salutem. Notum vobis sit me dedisse et concessisse Radulfo filio Radulfi filii Ulfwet terram quam antecessores sui tenuerunt de meis antecessoribus in Hothum, scilicet tres carucatas terre ibidem, reddendo mihi et successoribus meis xxvi*s*. per annum. Testibus, Everardo de Pusac, Bertramo vicecomite, Thoma filio Ulfwet, Thoma filio ejus et Adam filio ejus, Gaufrido clerico de Crambum,[4] Anscet[illo] de Bulmer.

These 3 carucates were at the Survey soc of Welton. Ulviet was the name of the pre-Conquest owner of Cherry Burton, of a small manor in North Cave, and of a manor in Leckonfield. Thomas de Evorwic, son of Ulviet, made fine in 1130 that he might be an alderman in the guild of merchants of York.[5] The Ulviet mentioned in this charter was evidently a sochman of Welton soc.

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[1] "Arthus"; MS.
[2] *Op. cit.*, p. 29.
[3] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 294.
[4] "Granbum"; MS.
[5] *R. Mag. Pipe*, 31 Hen. I, 34.

972. Notification by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to his men of Howdenshire and the soc of Welton that he has confirmed to Robert de Kente 2 bovates, half the mill and various tofts in Ellerker, land in Blacktoft, and a rent of 2*s.* from Brantingham, to hold of Randulf Sibert, who had granted them to Robert. 1180–1195.

Chartul. of Malton; Claud. D. xi, f. 202*d.*

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus hominibus suis de Huueden'syre et Welleton soke salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Roberto de Kente et heredibus suis duas bovatas terre et toftum integrum quod est inter molendinum meum et inter toftum quod fuit Sywardi fabri et dimidium molendinum et toftum quod fuit Ailsi et totum toftum quod fuit Ricardi de Baggeflet in Ellerker et iiii acras terre in Blaketoft et redditum duorum solidorum in Brentinham quem Haldanus diaconus tenet cum omnibus pertinentiis et unum toftum in Ellerker proprius tofto quod idem Robertus tenet de me ex parte occidentali; tenenda sibi et heredibus suis de Rand[ulfo] Sibert et heredibus suis jure hereditario, reddendo eis inde singulis annis unam libram piperis ad Natale Domini et faciendo eis forinsecum servitium quando contigerit quantum pertinet ad tres bovatas terre, sicut carta Randulfi Sybert testatur. Testibus, etc.

973. Notification by Hugh, bishop of Durham, that he has confirmed to Robert de Kente two bovates of land in Ellerker for a rent of 2*s.* payable at the four terms customary in Welton soc. 1180–1195.

Chartul. of Malton; Claud. D. xi, f. 202*d.*

H[ugo] Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus hominibus suis de Houedenesire et Welleton soka salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Roberto de Kente duas bovatas terre in villa de Allerker quas recepimus de Thoma Syberd, ei et heredibus suis; tenendas de nobis et successoribus nostris, reddendo singulis annis ii solidos per iiii terminos in Welleton soka constitutos, liberas et quietas ab omni alio servitio et consuetudine. Quare volumus et precipimus ut prenominatus Robertus et heredes sui teneant predictas bovatas terre de nobis et successoribus nostris cum omnibus ad eas pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et aquis et pascuis et viis et semitis, per predictum servitium ita libere et quiete sicut alii liberi tenentes nostri de nobis liberius et honorabilius tenent. Hiis testibus, etc.

974. Memorial concerning the grant by William I to William, bishop of Durham, of Welton and Howden with sac and soc, and Hemingbrough. 1080–1086.

Mon. Angl., i, 238.

Willelmo quoque episcopatum tenente adjecit idem rex Willelmus Wealletune et Hovedene cum suis omnibus appendiciis, cum

saca et socne et omnibus legibus et consuetudinibus sicut in propria manu ipse habuit, eidem Willelmo episcopo omnibusque successoribus suis libere in perpetuum possidendas; precepitque ut monachis in ecclesia Sancti Cuthberti Deo imperpetuum servituris et pro anima sua et successorum ejus oraturis idem Willelmus episcopus daret in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes ecclesias de eisdem terris quas ei ipse donaverat.

Unde dictus Willelmus episcopus in primordio quo terras sibi donatas accepit ecclesias eorum statim monachis donavit, videlicet ecclesiam de Hoveden cum omnibus capellis et terris et pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Brentingham cum omnibus capellis, terris et pertinentiis suis, ecclesiam de Welletuna cum capellis et terris et omnibus ejus pertinentiis, ecclesiam de Walkyntuna cum capellis et terris et omnibus pertinentiis suis, et ecclesiam de Skypwith cum omnibus terris et pertinentiis suis.

Idem etiam rex Willelmus dedit etc., regium manerium suum, videlicet villam de Hemyngburgh cum omni terra de Brackenholme [et] cum omnibus adjacentibus [et] cum ecclesia ville predicte et cunctis rebus eidem pertinentibus in bosco et plano etc. ita bene et quiete etc. sicut unquam Sanctus Cuthbertus alias terras melius ac quietius habuit, cum omnibus consuetudinibus regiis et libertatibus quas ipse habuit in ipso dum illud post victoriam Anglie in manu propria tenuit, per easdem divisas quibus ipse seu ante eum comites Tostius vel Siwardus ipsum manerium tenuit etc.[1]

In the Council at London before William I in 1082 bishop William is alleged to have executed a deed whereby he established at St. Cuthbert's, Durham, the monks of Wearmouth and "Gyrue" (Jarrow) under a new constitution and gave to them lands in five or six counties, including Howden with all the other manors, lands and rents of the bishop, together with the churches of his demesnes in "Eurwikscire," namely, the churches of Howden, Welton, Walkington and Brantingham, with their appurtenances and all the tithes of his whole demesne; and in the city of York the church of Holy Trinity with the ownership of three houses. These gifts the king confirmed with his seal to the monks of St. Cuthbert and their successors. The witnesses were forty-two in number.[2] Both of these charters are said to be forgeries.

William, late abbot of St. Carilef, or Calais, the grantor, had been consecrated bishop of Durham at Gloucester on 3 January, 1081. Either on this occasion, or some short time after, the king gave Howden and Welton to the bishop.

At the Survey the manor of Welton, which had been Morcar's, heads the survey of the land of the bishop of Durham. Welton, assessed at 18 carucates, possessed 4 berewicks, viz. Elleker 8 carucates, Walkington 9 carucates, Hunsley 2½ carucates, Yokefleet 1½ carucate; and soc in Brantingham 2 carucates, another Brantingham (Thorpe) 5 bovates,[3] Hotham 3 carucates, South Cliff 4 carucates,[4] Scorbrough 1 carucate, Newton, near

[1] Probably from the lost Liber Rubeus, f. 58*b*. Cf. *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, ccccxxv.

[2] *Hist. Dunelm. Script.* (Surtees Soc.), p. ii; *Mon. Angl.*, i, 236*b*.

[3] In the Summary 2 car. 7 bov.

[4] In the Summary 3½ car.

Gardham 1 carucate,[1] and Gardham 6 carucates. Also soc of Welton in Lund 12 carucates, and "Persene" (in Lund) 6 bovates, Holme-on-the-Wolds 12 carucates. There was also other soc of Welton, most of which seems to have been recovered by the bishop after the survey was made; of which the count of Mortain had 7 bovates in Hotham, 1 carucate in Lockington, 6 bovates in Aike, 1 carucate in Cherry or North Burton; and Robert Malet had something less than 1 carucate in Hotham. In the same manner the bishop recovered from the count of Mortain lands which he claimed as belonging to his socage of Howden. The whole manor and socage of Welton represented about 15 six-carucate units.

975. Notitia of the grant by William I (?) to William, bishop and (the church of) St. Cuthbert of the manor of Howden with the members. 1080–1086.

Brit. Mus., Dom. A. vii, f. 50*d*. Pd. in *Liber Vitæ*, 76.

Ego Willelmus Dei gratia hereditario jure rex Anglorum factus do et concedo Deo et sanctissimo confessori Cuthberto et episcopo Dunhelmensi Willelmo et omnibus successoribus ejus hoc manerium, scilicet Houedene, cum omnibus appendiciis suis et omnibus rebus ad hoc manerium pertinentibus, ita bene et ita quiete et ita pleniter sicut unquam supradictus confessor alias terras suas melius et quietius tenuit vel tenet.

In 1066 Howden belonged to king Edward. At the Survey it formed part of the land of the bishop of Durham. The details are as follows, additions and variations found in the Summary being noted:

	Berewick and Soc of Howden.	Survey. car.	Survey. bov.	Summary. car.	Summary. bov.
M	Howden	15	0	15	0
B	Hive	1	0	1	0
B	Ousethorpe	1	4	1	4
B	Portington	2	3	1	4
	Burland			1	0[2]
B	Caville	2	2	2	2
B	Eastrington	1	0	6	0
S	,,	5	0		
B	Kilpin	3	2	3	2
B	Belby	3	2	4	6
S	,,	0	4		
M	,,	1	6[3]		
B	Yokefleet	0	4	0	4
B	Cotness	0	4	0	4
B	Saltmarsh	6	0	6	0
B	Laxton	1	0	1	0
B	Skelton	3	2	3	2
B	Barnhill	1	0	1	0
B	Thorpe	1	4	1	4
B	Knedlington	6	0	6	0
S	,,	1	0		

[1] And Basin's late manor there of one car.

[2] Gilbert Tison claimed soc in Burland, but the county assigned it to the bishop; *Dom. Bk.*, f. 373 (*Clamores*).

[3] The bishop claimed 14 bov. from Robert Malet, but the county declared that they belonged to Mule, Egbrand, Basin and Orm with sac and soc, and that William Malet had this land; *ib.*

	Berewicks and Soc of Howden.	Survey car.	Survey bov.	Summary car.	Summary bov.
B	Asselby	1	0	5	0
S	"	4	0		
B	Barmby-on-the-Marsh	1	0	6	0
S	"	5	0		
B	Babthorpe	0	2	1	0
S	"	3	2		
	Brackenholme			1	6
	Hagthorpe			1	0
	Bowthorpe			4	0
S	Barlby	1	0	2	0[1]
S	Riccall	1	0	1	0
	Hemingbrough			3	0
	THE KING				
2 M	Belby	0	4[2]	0	4
M	Hemingbrough	3	0		
	Barlby	1	0	1	0
	THE COUNT OF MORTAIN				
S	South Duffield	1	6[3]	7	5
2 M	"	7	5		
S	Osgodby	2	4½[4]	3	0
2 M	"	0	3		
S	Asselby	1	0	1	0
S	North Duffield	0	2[5]	7	2
	"	7	0		
	Long Cliff	3	0	3	0
	GILBERT TISON				
	Brackenholme			0	5
	"			0	2 Ernuin
	Hagthorpe			0	4
S[6]	North Duffield	1	0	1	0

976. Notification by Henry I that he has restored to Ranulf, bishop of Durham, the land of (North) Allerton, Howden and Welton which he had taken into his own hands at St. Albans, when he was crowned there at Whitsuntide (1101). 1114–1116.

Mon. Angl., i, 242.

Henricus rex Anglorum Thurstino archiepiscopo et Nigello de Albyneio et Anschitello de Bolmere et Odardo vicecomiti de

[1] In the Survey Ralph Paynel had 1 car. in Barlby.

[2] 4 bov. in Belby, where Orm and Basin had halls, neither the sheriff (for the king) nor the bishop claimed; Dom. Bk., f. 373 (*clamores*).

[3] The county declared that 2 car. in South Duffield which Nigel (Fossard) has belong to the king's demesne of Pocklington; that William Malet held the remaining 6 car. there so long as he held the castle of York; *ib.*

[4] 3 car. in Osgodby and 3 car. in Long Cliff, which Nigel holds, the county declared that William Malet had held; *ib.*

[5] The county declared that William Malet was seised of 7 carucates in North Duffield and had the land and service until the castle (of York) was destroyed; *ib.*

[6] Soc of Wressel.

Northumberlanda salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse Ranulfo episcopo Dunelmensi omnes illas terras unde eum dissaisivi et quas cepi in manu mea apud Sanctum Albanum quando ibi coronatus fui in Pentecostes, scilicet Alvertonam et Hovedenam et Welletonam. Testibus: Ranulfo cancellario, Roberto comite de Mellent et Willelmo de Tancardivilla, apud Windesoras.

This writ probably contains a very important reference to the events of the year 1101. Immediately after Henry's first and hastily effected coronation in London on 5 August, 1100, he caused Ranulf Flambard to be consigned to the Tower. In the summer of the ensuing year, whilst the sovereign and his people were perturbed by the expected invasion of duke Robert, who had hastened back from the Holy Land after hearing of his brother's decease, Henry re-issued and renewed the liberties which he had granted upon the occasion of his first coronation, and published a writ ordering the shire-moots (doubtless throughout the kingdom) to make oath to defend the realm against duke Robert.[1] I suggest that these acts had been prefaced by the recrowning of the king, with deliberation and great ceremony, at St. Alban's on Whitsunday, 9 June, 1101.

When this writ was issued Thurstan had received the archbishopric of York, Anschetil de Bulmer had probably taken the place of Osbert of Humber as sheriff of York, Robert, count of Meulan, was living, and Henry had not yet left the country for his long sojourn beyond seas. The limits of date are 15 August, 1114—2 April, 1116. These may probably be reduced with safety to mid-July, 1115—2 April, 1116.

977. Grant by Ranulf, bishop of Durham, to the monks of St. Cuthbert of all manner of tithes from his demesne of (North) Allerton, Welton and Howden. *c.*1125–1128.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 2da 1mæ Pontificalium, 3.

Ranulphus Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus suis prepositis et servientibus et hominibus de Alvertona et Welletuna et Houedene salutem. Sciatis me dedisse domino meo Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus pro redemtione anime mee de toto meo dominio rectam decimationem de omnibus rebus unde decimatio fieri debet; et ideo precipio vobis ut sine omni dilatione et fraude monachis predictis eas libere detis. Qui vero hec disturbaverit excommunicatus ante Deum sit.

Vesica-shaped seal of white wax, showing bishop standing.

A grant to the same effect, addressed to Ægeler the monk and all the bishop's ministers and men of Houedane, was attested by R[obert] the archdeacon, O[sbert] the bishop's nephew and William the chamberlain. The seal is almost perfect.—Legend: +SIGILLVM [RA]NNVLFI DVNELMENSIS EPISCOPI.

There are several charters from Ranulf Flambard to the monks of Durham restoring to them lands and possessions which he had taken from them.[2] Two are attested by Robert the archdeacon of Durham, Ranulf, Osbert, nephew of Flambard, and Roger de Coisners. They were apparently issued not long before his death, which occurred 5 September 1128.

[1] See Mr. W. H. Stevenson on a writ of Henry I among the docts. of the dean and chap. of Lincoln in *Engl. Hist. Rev.*, xxi, 506; *ib.* (facsimile), xxvi, 488.

[2] See *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, pp. xxix–xxx. Also n. 934.

978. Notification by Roger, archbishop of York and legate, that Robert of Howden has resigned the church of Howden and, at the presentation of German, prior, and the convent of Durham, he has instituted Roger the clerk of Howden, who will render the customary pension to the prior and convent. 1164–*c.*1172.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 1mæ Archiep., 6.

R[ogerus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus, apostolice sedis legatus, universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra Robertum de Hoved[ena] refutasse in manu nostra ecclesiam de Hoved[ena]. Nos vero presentatione Germani prioris et conventus ecclesie Dunelm[ensis] eandem ecclesiam donavimus et concessimus Rogero clerico de Houed[ena] cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et eum de eadem impersonavimus, intuitu honestatis ipsius et scientie. Eapropter volumus ut idem Rogerus eam libere et quiete teneat, reddendo inde priori et conventui ecclesie Dunelmensis solitam et debitam pensionem, salvo jure episcopali et officialium nostrorum. Et ne cui maliciose eandem concessionem et donationem nostram turbare liceat presentis scripti pagina eam roboravimus. His testibus, Roberto decano Eboracensi, Gaufrido preposito Beverl[acensi], Johanne archidiacono de Nothingham, Radulfo archidiacono de Cliveland', magistro Roberto magno, Willelmo precentore Eboracensi, Willelmo filio Tosti, Geroldo, magistro Alano, Nicholao filio Hugonis, Thoma filio Paulini, canonicis Eboracensibus; Roberto filio Willelmi grossi, magistro Angoto, magistro Johanne Lundon[iensi] canonico de Rip[on], Gaufrido capellano, magistro Luciano, Alano, canonicis de Suella; magistro Ada de Lamhedona clerico domini Eboracensis archiepiscopi, at aliis quam pluribus.

Vesica-shaped seal of green wax, showing a bishop erect. Legend: [SI]GILLVM ROG[ERI] DEI [GRATI]A EBORACENSIS ARCHIEPISCOP . . .

979. Confirmation by Alexander III to the prior and monks of Durham of the disposal of the rents received from the churches of (North) Allerton and Norham; and inhibition against granting the church of Howden to anyone by lay aggression, and particularly to Roger, son of Robert (de Howeden), who holds it, but to appoint a fit parson who will answer to them touching the temporalities and to the bishop touching the spiritualities. 1174–1176 (?).

Durham Chartul., i, f. 33*d*.

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis priori et monachis Dunelmensibus salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Rationabilibus votis et desideriis religiosorum virorum prompto nos decet animo et benignitate intendere et eis super his que rationabiliter possident confirmationis nostre subsidium benignius impertiri. Inde est quod nos vestris justis postulationibus grato

concurrentes assensu, dispositionem reddituum ecclesie de Alvertona et ecclesie de Norram sicut eam rationabiliter possidetis vobis et ecclesie vestre auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus, arctius inhibentes ne ecclesiam de Houeden que ad jurisdictionem vestram noscitur pertinere laicali potentia alicui, maxime Rogerio filio Roberti qui eam tenet, concedere presumatis, sed ibi cum assensu et auctoritate diocesani episcopi secundum canonicam institutionem personam idoneam ordinetis, que vobis de temporalibus, episcopo vero de spiritualibus, debeat respondere. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis et prohibitionis infringere vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Datum Anagnie xiiii kal. Augusti.

980. Notification by Hugh, bishop of Durham, that he has confirmed to William de Hoveden 100 acres of the demesne of William de Buterwic, with a moiety of the meadow and the mill, which the former William had purchased from the latter, one of the conditions being that the purchaser should be acquitted of all drengage. 1180–1189.

From the original, formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York ; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 353.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus Germano priori et Willelmo archidiacono et omnibus baronibus et hominibus suis de Haliwerfolc salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Willelmo de Hoveden et ei vel eis quem vel quos heredem vel heredes inde constituere voluerit et eorum heredibus quinquies viginti acras terre de dominio Willelmi de Buterwic cum tofto et crofto et medietate totius prati dominici et molendini que ipse Willelmus de Buterwic concessione nostra et voluntate predicto Willelmo de Hovedene vendidit et carta sua confirmavit ; tenenda et habenda in feudum et hereditatem libere, quiete et honorifice in viis et semitis, in introitibus et exitibus, in pratis et pasturis, in moris et mariscis et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis sicut in carta ipsius Willelmi continetur ; redimendo annuatim liberum servitium suum versus predictum Willelmum de Buterwic per dimidiam marcam argenti. Volumus etiam quod prefatus Willelmus de Buterwic et heredes sui warantizent predicto Willelmo de Hoveden et cui vel quibus ipse assignaverit et eorum heredibus prefatam terram contra omnes homines et adquietent eam versus nos et successores nostros in omnibus et nominatim in eis que ad drengagium pertinent vel de drengagio exigi possunt. Hiis testibus, Henrico de Puteaco, Gileberto Hansard, Philippo vicecomite, Rogero de Coigneriis et Roberto et Rogero filiis suis, Gaufrido filio Ricardi et Gaufrido filio suo,

Ricardo de Parca et Gaufrido filio suo, Willelmo filie Thome, Jordano Escolland, Osberto de Laton', Gaufrido de Torp et Johanne filio suo, Ricardo de Punchardun et Waltero filio suo, Ranulfo de Fisseburna, Rogero de Epplindun, Drogone de Mideham, et multis aliis.

It was given in evidence in 1228 that William de Houedene, then John his son, and afterwards John de London, master Arnold de Auclent and master Henry de Melsambi obtained the church of Kirkby Sigston at the presentation of the prior of Durham.[1] In 1172 Robert de Houenden offered 5 marks for right between himself and the prior of Durham.[2] Three years later he was amerced for breach of an assize.[3] In 1191 Benedict, clerk of Howden, was amerced 20 marks for a new disseisin.[4] In 1202 master Simon de Ferlington proffered 300 marks' worth of grain of the fruits of the church of Howden, to include his earlier promise to king John of the moiety of the fruits of that church, for the removal of lay force and certain excommunicated persons who held the church of Howden against him. Afterwards the proffer was cancelled by a fine of 200 marks, paid by the bishop of Durham for the king's letters of protection, namely, that the prior and monks of Durham, their church of Howden, and Peter Theberti, their clerk, should be in the king's protection and keeping, and that none should harass or molest them.[5]

It was presented in 1228 that Roger de Houeden, late parson of Howden, was succeeded at his death in the church of Howden by Peter Theberti, nephew of bishop Philip, who was instituted parson by archbishop Geoffrey. Geoffrey had at first declined to admit him, giving as his reason, "Bene debeo cognoscere personam cui debeo committere curam tot animarum." Afterwards Peter, obtaining papal letters, was admitted. Later, archbishop Walter put Simon de Ferlington in possession (during the voidance of the see?).[6] From this account Dr. Stubbs' surmise, that Roger of Howden was rector of Howden, obtains confirmation.[7] From it we also learn that Roger died before Michaelmas, 1202. During the period 1189—3 March 1195, he attested a charter of bishop Hugh Puiset as "Roger, parson of Howden."[8]

981. Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to the hospital of St. Peter at York of two messuages at Skelton in Howden in exchange for one in Fishergate, York, which Roger de Mowbray had confirmed to the brethren. 1155–1165.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. B 455, f. 229*d*.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis et universis hominibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis duas mansuras in Skeltuna continuas ab Usa usque ad veterem aquam, et piscariam ejusdem ville in Usa et communem pasturam, sine gravamine hominum illius ville, liberas et immunes et quietas ab omni geldo et consuetudine et omni exactione et ab omni humano servitio.

[1] *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 251.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 18 Hen. II, 62.
[3] *ib.*, 21 Hen. II, 178.
[4] *ib.*, 3 Ric. I.
[5] *ib.*, 4 John. See Letters Patent d. 31 Mar., 1203.
[6] *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 254–282 pass.
[7] Stubbs, *Roger de Houedene* (Rolls Ser.), xix, xxii.
[8] *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, lxxxvi.

Quapropter magister Robertus, custos supradicti hospitalis, consilio et assensu fratrum suorum, concessit et dedit Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et nobis successoribus[que] nostris imperpetuum illam mansuram in Fiscaria gata quam Genebois concessione domini Rogeri de Molbray dedit hospitali Sancti Petri in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Cujus rei hii sunt testes, Galterus monachus, Robertus de Fribois, Ricardus dapifer, Johannes clericus nepos prioris, Helyas diaconus, Hugo clericus nepos vicecomitis, Hugo Rom[anus], Lewinus filius Turwif, Baldawinus qui habet uxorem Johannis de Walamira, Gamellus de Bugatorp, Nicholaus de Porta Sancti Petri, Haldanus Wala.

982. Grant by Adam, son of Richer, to the hospital of St. Peter at York of two bovates of land at Skelton in Howden, quit of all service. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. B 455, f. 229*d*; s.t. "Skelton juxta Houeden."

Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod ego Adam filius Richeri dedi in elemosinam hospitali Sancti Petri Eboracensis duas bovatas terre in Skeltune liberas et quietas ab omni servitio, pro anima patris mei et salute anime mee et corporis. Et ego faciam servitium apud dominum ejusdem terre dum vixero et heres meus post me. Testibus, Ada de Estpatric, Willelmo Albo, clerico, Roberto filio Bernardi.

983. Release by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to the hospital of St. Peter at York of two messuages in Skelton in Howden, with all rights of pasture and fishery. 1189–1190.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. B 455, f. 229*d*.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens carta pervenerit salutem. Sciatis nos pro amore Dei et salute anime nostre reddidisse Deo et hospitali Sancti Petri in Eboraco duas mansuras in Scheltona continguas ab Husa usque ad veterem aquam, et piscariam ejusdem ville in Husa et communem pasturam, sine gravamine hominum ejusdem ville, quas predecessores nostri et nos eis dederamus et cartis nostris confirmaveramus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ita libere et quiete sicut carte nostre quas inde habent testantur. Testibus hiis, Bertramno priore Dunelmensi, Bucardo thesaurario Eboracensi, Willelmo subdecano Lincolniensi, Willelmo archidiacono Dunelmensi, magistro Ricardo de Coldingham, Henrico de Puteaco, Roberto de Mara et multis aliis.

984. Grant by William de Warrum to Adam his son of his land of Yokefleet, which Hugh, bishop of Durham, gave him; with

reversion after Adam's death without issue to Walter, brother of the donor. 1180–1189.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 2da 2dæ Finc., 7. Pd. in *Priory of Finchale*, n. 45.

Quoniam scitum est in omni provincia et in omni regione, cunctorum assensu populorum, principes, pro lege firmiter tenendum et irrefragabiliter observandum statuisse ut quisque de justis et propriis laboribus acquisitis libere liciteque possit ac debeat pro libito suo ordinare sicut nullius contradictione seu prohibitione prepediente quominus ab ipso etiam in extraneos cuncta prescripta licite conferantur, ideo ego Willelmus de Warrum notifico universitati tam presentium quam futurorum quod ego non paucorum sapientium virorum perhonestissimis ac justissimis inductus exemplis presertim tamen paterna justa sollicitudine commonefactus cum pleno devotionis assensu concedo Ade filio meo terram meam de Jukefluet cum omnibus suis pertinentiis sicut domino episcopo Dunelmensi, scilicet Hugoni, demonstravi et ipsum exinde rogavi ut Adam filium meum susciperet et foveret sicut heredem meum et successorem meum de prescripta terra quam idem episcopus dedit mihi pro servitio meo de se et de successoribus suis tenendam in feudo et hereditate; et eidem filio meo A[dam] expressim dixi quod prenominata terra post obitum ipsius reverteretur ad fratrem meum Walterum et heredes ejus si sepedictus filius meus Adam absque suo legitime genito de se herede decederet. Hanc autem concessionem feci Adam filio meo factamque pronuntiavi coram his testibus, Simone Dracone, Roberto de Hovendene, Waltero de Warrum fratre meo, Gileberto sacerdote, Ernaldo clerico de Sexdecim[1] Vallibus, Rogero clerico, Willelmo Basset, Petro Basset, Thoma Gacelin, Roberto filio suo, Willelmo Gacelin, Willelmo de Warrum et Radulfo fratre ejus, Siluero, Thoma, Roberto meis nepotibus, Thoma de Gemelinge et Stephano, Willelmo de Engedic et filiis ejus, Johanne et Lamberto, Ailric, hominibus de Jukefluet et aliis multis.

Small circular seal bearing half-length figure of a man, full face, in a tunic. Legend: + SIGILLVM WILLELMI DE [WAR]RV'.

Adam de Warrum, towards the end of the twelfth century, sold the town of Yokefleet, with marsh and waste land which bishop Hugh had granted to the men of the town, to Henry de Puiset, to hold of bishop Hugh for 4 marks yearly at the four terms customary in Howdenshire.[2] In 1191 Richard I confirmed the sale to Puiset,[3] who, some years later (1202–1212), gave the land to the monks of Finchale for the health of the soul of Hugh, bishop of Durham, his father.[4] In 1201 Alice Basset, sister of Adam de Warrum, in consideration of £5 worth of land in Yokefleet, then in the tenure of six natives, given to her by Puiset, released to him her right in that town.[5]

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[1] "XVI"; MS.
[2] *Priory of Finchale*, nos. 46–49.
[3] *ib.*, n. 50.
[4] *ib.*, n. 52.
[5] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 24.

985. Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to Adam, son of William de Warrum, of the town of Yokefleet with the mill for 4 marks rent at the 4 terms of Howdenshire. *c.*1185–1195.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 2da 2dæ Finc., 10.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus hominibus suis in Houedenesira et Welletonesoke Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis nos reddidisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Ade filio Willelmi de Warrum et heredibus suis villam de Jukefluet, tenendam de nobis et successoribus nostris in feudum et hereditatem cum molendino et omnibus rebus ad eam pertinentibus, sicut pater suus eam liberius et honorabilius de nobis tenuit, reddendo singulis annis iiii^or^ marcas de firma ad quatuor terminos in Houedenesira constitutos. Quare volumus et precipimus ut predictus Adam et heredes sui terram prenominatam quam patri suo dedimus, qui eam eidem filio suo concessit et heredem eum nobis presentavit, libere et honorifice de nobis et successoribus nostris teneant in terris cultis et incultis, in pratis et pascuis et molendino et aquis et in omnibus rebus ad eam juste pertinentibus, per iddem servitium quod predictum est et per easdem libertates quas pater suus habuit. His testibus, Burcardo et Johanne archidiaconis, Simone camerario, Willelmo fili[o] Tosti, Gileberto Hansard, Waltero de Wivertorp, Radulfo Haget vicecomite, Jurdano Hairun, Henrico Papede, Michaele filio Brieni, Simone vitulo, Durando filio Willelmi et Hereberto cognato suo et multis aliis.

986. Quit-claim by Adam de Warrum, son of William, to Alice Basset, his sister, of his right in the town of Yokefleet, in confirmation presenting her to bishop Hugh as his heir. 1180–1189.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 2da 2dæ Finc., 17.

Omnibus hominibus cartam istam visuris vel audituris Adam de Warrum filius Willelmi de Warrum salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me de spontanea et libera voluntate mea concessisse, dedisse et quietum clamasse Alicie Basset sorori mee et heredibus suis totum jus hereditarium quod habeo in villa de Yukkeflet cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra eandem villam et extra in introitibus et exitibus, in viis et semitis, in aquis et ripis et in molendinis, in moris et mariscis, in pratis et pascuis, in turbatis, in terra arabili et in omnibus aisiamentis; tenendum et habendum sibi et heredibus suis in perpetuum libere, honorifice et quiete sicut Willelmus de Warrum pater meus et suus ipsam terram umquam liberius tenuit de domino Donolmensi episcopo, reddendo inde annuatim quatuor marcas argenti de firma domino Donolmensi episcopo ad quatuor terminos in Houedene skire constitutos. Ut autem hec donatio et quieta clamatio predicte

Alicie sorori mee et heredibus suis perpetua et firma permaneat ipsam Aliciam domino nostro H[ugoni] Dei gratia Donolomensi episcopo heredem meam presentavi, qui ejus homagium ut heredis mei ad petitionem meam suscepit in ecclesia Beati Petri Eboraci. Hanc autem hereditatem et quamlibet aliam que me contingit vel contingere debet ipsi Alicie et heredibus suis similiter confirmavi. Ne autem hec concessio et donatio et quieta clamatio aliquo modo possit infringi vel in irritum revocari eam presentis sigilli mei munimine corroboravi. His testibus, Hamone precentore, Jeremia archidiacono, Petro de Roos, Geroldo canonico, Toma filio Paulini, Reginaldo Arundel, Adam de Tornouer, magistro Bartholomeo tunc offic[iali], magistro Willelmo Testard, Willelmo Tillemire, Roberto Skire, Willelmo de Boum, Reinero vicecomite, Willelmo filio regis Stephani, Willelmo Basset, Petro Basset, Simone Basset, Rogero de Bordeles et multis aliis.

987. Grant by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to his dear son Henry de Puiset of the town of Yokefleet to hold for 4*m.* rent. 1189–1195.

From a 15th cent. copy on paper in the Durham Treasury, 2da 2dæ Finc., 13. Also Durham Chartul. i, f. 142*d.* Pd. in *Hist. Dunelm. Script.* lxiv.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse, dedisse et hac presenti nostra carta confirmasse dilecto filio nostro Henrico de Puteaco et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo villam de Yokeflet[1] cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus in feodo et hereditate, tenendam de nobis et successoribus nostris libere, quiete, integre et honorifice, reddendo inde annuatim nobis et successoribus nostris quatuor marcas ad quatuor terminos in Houedenscyr statutos tantum pro omni servitio. Quare volumus quod predictus Henricus et heredes sui post eum habeant et teneant bene et in pace de nobis et successoribus nostris predictam villam de Yokeflet cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pascuis et pratis, in viis et semitis, in aquis, moris et marescis, in molendinis et in omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad predictam villam de Yokeflet pertinentibus ita libere, quiete et integre et honorifice pro predictis quatuor marcis sicut ullus liberius, integrius, quietius et honorabilius in Houedenscyre de nobis tenet. Hiis testibus: Bucardo[2] thesaurario Eboracensi, Willelmo archidiacono Dunelmensi, magistro Stephano de Snatfield,[3] magistro Willelmo Blesensi, Symone camerario et multis aliis.

988. Grant by Hugh, bishop of Durham, to Gilbert Hansard of the land of Blacktoft and Hook with the fishery; licence to make a mill there and carry water from Fulva; also the marsh between the fleam of the mill of the canons of Thornton and the bounds

[1] "Yhockeflet" throughout in Chartul. [2] "Ricardo" in *H.D.S.* [3] *Sic.*

of Blacktoft and Yokefleet; for 12 marks yearly, one pig of 16*d.* value and pannage. 1165–*c.*1185.

St. Mary's Tower records, Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 114*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 307.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus hominibus totius episcopatus sui Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Gileberto Hansard et heredibus suis, tenendam de nobis et successoribus nostris in feudum et hereditatem, totam terram nostram de Blaketoft et de Hooc et piscariam ad predictam terram pertinentem, excepta terra Willelmi de Blaketoft et piscaria nostra. Concessimus etiam eidem Gileberto facere molendinum in predicta terra et adducere aquam per terram nostram a Fulva usque ad predictum molendinum. Quare volumus et precipimus ut idem Gilebertus et heredes sui predictam terram teneant de nobis et successoribus nostris cum omnibus rebus ad eam pertinentibus et cum maresco nostro, quod est inter fossatum molendini canonicorum de Thorentona et divisam que est inter Blaketoft et Jukeflet usque ad nemus, ad usus suos et commodum modis omnibus faciendum et pastum porcis suis de predicta terra, tempore pastus, in nemore nostro cum aliis vicinis suis, reddendo singulis annis xii marcas per quatuor terminos in Houedenesyra constitutos et unum porcum de sexdecim denariis pro pasnagio, liberam et quietam ab auxiliis et ab omni alia consuetudine et servitio excepta Uthware que ad dominum regem pertinet. Hiis testibus, Simone camerario, magistro Ricardo, Henrico de Lincolia, Johanne de Rana, Willelmo filio archiepiscopi, Willelmo de Houeden, Richer[i]o Walsant, Jordano de Hameldona, Willelmo Salvayn, Eudone de Lusceles, Radulfo filio Roberti, Willelmo filio Gerardi, Alano de Moravilla, Johanne de Hamundevilla, Henrico de Broc, Philippo del Haia, Jordano Escauland, Thoma de Kevilla, Rogero et Ricardo fratribus ejus, Thoma preposito, Ricardo de Hameldona, Roberto filio Azie, Philippo filio Hamundi, Isaac des Tas, Roberto de Roinges, Waltero de Kervet, Gileberto Hairun, Willelmo filio Rogeri, Willelmo de Blaketoft, Roberto de Alvertona.

Outline of seal with the words, "A bishop with his miter, in his left hand a crosier." (Dodsw.)

989. Grant by Gilbert, son of Gilbert Hansard, to St. Clement and the chapel of Blacktoft of 20 acres of land (in Blacktoft) which master William de Harpham, rector of that chapel, surrendered to the grantor before the justices at York. 1197–1206.

Original in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 3æ Ebor., 29.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Gilbertus filius Gilberti Hansard dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Sancto Clementi et capelle de Blaketoft viginti

acras terre in puram et perpetuam elemosinam solutas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, scilicet illas viginti acras quas magister Willelmus de Harpaim, rector predicte capelle, mihi tanquam jus meum recognovit et reddidit coram justiciarios domini regis apud Eboracum. Hiis testibus, magistro Rogero Arundel, Waltero de Bovington, Herberto de Sancto Quintino, Johanne de Melsa, Benedicto de Sculecotes, Johanne de Harphaim, Henrico Arund[el], Johanne de Oketon.

Fragment of seal.

Gilbert Hansard the elder died in or before 1196 when his land was in the king's hands.[1] In 1197 Hubert, archbishop of Canterbury, proffered 600*m.* for the custody of Gilbert's son, Gilbert, with his land and marriage.[2] In 1208 Gilbert de Toreigny released to Gilbert Haunsard 3 carucates in Landmoth.[3] In 1199 Gilbert Hansard and Peter de Ketelbi held lands in Belby or Kilpin, and John de Laxington in Skelton or Laxton.[4]

Gilbert Hansard II had a general confirmation from king John in 1199. He was living in 1219, but died before 1223.

990. Grant by William I to the prior and monks of St. Cuthbert's, Durham, of the town of Hemingbrough, and land at Brackenholme, with sac and soc. (Spurious.)

Original in the Durham Treasury, 1ma 1mæ Reg., 9; Durham Chartul., iii, f. 69; Charter Roll, 4 Edw. IV, m. 27. Pd. in *Hist. Dunelm. Script.*, xxi; Raine, *Hist. of Hemingbrough*, 11; Davis, *Regesta*, n. 286.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, Amen. Ego Willelmus rex Anglorum hereditario jure factus do et concedo et presenti carta confirmo Deo et Sancto Cuthberto et priori et monachis ibidem Deo servituris in perpetuam et puram elemosinam hoc regium manerium meum, videlicet villam de Hemmingburch cum omni terra de Brachenholm et cum omnibus terris adjacentibus, cum ecclesia ville predicte et cunctis rebus eidem pertinentibus in bosco et plano, moris ac prato, in silvis ac paludibus, aquis, molendinis aut stagnis cum merc et mere et sac et socne et tol et team et infangentheof et omnibus rectis divisis ejus, ita bene et quiete et libere cum rectitudinibus et omnibus consuetudinibus sicut unquam Sanctus Cuthbertus alias terras suas melius et quietius habuit, cum omnibus consuetudinibus regiis et libertatibus quas ego habui in ipso dum illud post victoriam Anglie in manu propria tenui, per easdem divisas quibus ego ipse seu ante me comites Tostius vel Siwardus ipsum manerium tenuimus. Quod si quis in posterum hanc donationem meam irritare presumpserit a Domini consortio separetur et condempnatione extremi judicii cum diabolo et angelis suis imperpetuum feriatur, Amen. Et ut hec donatio mea firma sit in perpetuum

[1] Pipe R., 8 Ric. I, Dur.
[2] *ib.*, 9 Ric. I, Yorks.
[3] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 419.
[4] *ib.* (Pipe R. Soc., xxiv), 204.

manu mea propria presentem cartam signo sancte crucis + [1] impressi et confirmavi.

signum Wil + lelmi regis Anglie.
signum + Thome Eboracensis archiepiscopi.
signum Willelmi + Dunelmensis episcopi.
signum Johannis + Bathonensis episcopi.
signum Osmundi + Salesberiensis episcopi.
sig + num Baldwini abbatis Sancti Eadmundi.
signum + Morialis vicecomitis.
signum Hugonis + comitis de Cestre.
signum Arnoldi + de Perceio.
signum Rodberti + dispensatoris.
[signum Widonis + abbatis.] [2]
signum Rogerii + comitis Scrobesberiensis.
signum + Rodberti Bloet.
signum Willelmi + filii regis.
signum Ricardi de + Curceio.
signum Rodberti + de Redveriis.
signum Roberti co + mitis Northymbrorum.
signum + Rodberti capellani.
signum Philippi + filii comitis de Cestre.
signum Alani de + Lico[l]nia.
signum Rannulphi + clerici regis.
signum Mauricii ca + pellani.
signum Philippi + filii Rogerii comitis.
signum + Rodberti de Redveriis.
signum + Ricardi de [A]bundvilla.
signum Rod + berti de Hulmets.

Seal tab only.

Roger of Howden probably saw this charter and copied the bulk of it into his chronicle.[3] It is therefore an early forgery.

We are told in this charter that earl Siward, and afterwards earl Tostig, son of earl Godwin, had possessed Hemingbrough with the soc before the Conquest. Tostig's tenure is confirmed by the Survey, at which time the king held the manor, but within a year of the completion of the Survey, and before the Summary had been compiled, the manor, assessed at 3 carucates of land, with Brackenholme, assessed at 1 carucate and 6 bovates, and apparently other lands belonging to the socage of Hemingbrough, were in the possession of bishop William. The socage may have included 1 carucate in Barlby; but 4 carucates in Bowthorpe and 1 carucate in Hagthorpe, although not included in the Survey in the socage of Howden, are entered in the Summary as belonging to that manor and not to Hemingbrough. The terms of the charter suggest that there was a socage attached to the manor, although none is named in the Survey. From the circumstances named above, it is obvious that possession of the manor was obtained some time during the year 1086, or before the king's death on 9 September, 1087.

In its existing form the charter is obviously spurious, but it may well have been based upon a writ of William I, afterwards lost. The witnesses

[1] The crosses are all in a reddish ink. [2] Not in the original. [3] *op. cit.*, i, 127.

are worthless, and would condemn the body of the charter even were that genuine. John, bishop of Bath, is said by some authorities to have succeeded to that see in 1087, by others in 1088; Guy is said to have been collated to the abbey of St. Augustine by the primate after the death of William I.[1]

991. Grant by Humphrey, son of Hubert de Ruhala, to St. Peter's Hospital at York of the land of Lund in Hemingbrough with other parcels, including a plat which would yield 12*d.* rent to the brethren. 1165–1175.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. B 455, f. 83*d.*

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis quod ego Unfridus filius Huberti de Ruhala et heredes mei dedimus et imperpetuum concedimus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis totam terram de Lunde et unum toftum ante portam suam de Lunde; et preter illam terram, unam acram terre in campis et unam acram prati; et iterum preter illud, terram que reddet fratribus duodecim denarios, cum omnibus libertatibus que ad terram pertinent, liberam et quietam ab omni humano servitio sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam, cum omni pastura et cum omnibus que ad eandem terram pertinent plenarie, ut simus participes omnium bonorum que fiunt in illa domo Dei. Isti sunt testes, Malger de Stivetun, Johannes clericus de Kelingtun, Elias miles, Gillebertus de Holmes, Stephanus clericus, Willelmus Pictavus, Ivo canonicus, magister Ricardus, Walterus de Hundemaneby, Ailricus de Menthorp, Godwinus cementarius.

Humphrey de Ruhale held ½ fee of Henry de Lascy in 1166.[2] His father, Hubert, appears to have married one of the daughters and coheirs of Gamel, son of Baret, which Baret was an Englishman who retained Burton Hall, Brayton and Thorpe, Roall (*Ruhale*) and Egbrough, Kellington and perhaps Beall, at the time of the Survey, having held them in the time of king Edward with many other lands in the West Riding. See the charters of the Lascy fee. He had also held a large manor in Huggate, in the East Riding.

992. Confirmation by William Esveillechien (*i.e.* Watchdog) to the church of Hemingbrough of 3 bovates in (South) Duffield, namely, 2 bovates which Roger de Wandestree, his grandfather, and Mabel, his daughter and heir, mother of the grantor, gave to that church, and the third bovate which Alan Wastehose, who holds the moiety of that town of him, gave to that church. 1180–*c.*1190.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 3ia 2dæ Ebor., 34. Pd. in Raine's *Hemingbrough*, 395.

Willelmus Esweillechen omnibus videntibus et audientibus has literas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea karta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Hemmigburc et illis qui ecclesiam illam in perpetuum sunt habituri, in puram et per-

[1] Freeman, *Norman Conquest* (ed. 2), iv, 409. [2] *Red Bk.*, 423.

petuam elemosinam, tres bovatas terre in Duffeld cum toftis et domibus et aliis que ad easdem bovatas pertinent; scilicet duas quas Rogerus de Wandestree avus meus et Mabilia mater mea filia ejus, que ei jure hereditario successit, eidem ecclesie dederunt et concesserunt pro salute animarum suarum et antecessorum suorum et successorum, et tertiam que fuit Rannulfi Furmie quam Alanus Wastehose, qui medietatem predicte ville de me tenet, predicte ecclesie dedit et concessit. Quare volo quod prenominata ecclesia et illi qui eam in perpetuum sunt habituri habeant et possideant in puram et perpetuam elemosinam illas tres bovatas terre cum omnibus que ad eas pertinent, liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et opere et servitio tam forinseco quam alio sicut alique ecclesie vel ecclesiarum persone liberius et quietius aliquam elemosinam tenent. Hiis testibus, magistro Ricardo de Coldigh[am], Waldingo et Rogero et Absalone capellanis, Willelmo filio Reineri, Jordano et Rogero filiis ejus, Jordano de Hameld[on], Willelmo de Rednesse, Rogero forestario, Waltero clerico de Angotebi, Roberto nepote magistri Ricardi de Coldig[ham], Huttingo serviente ejus, et aliis multis.

Circular seal of white wax, showing a hound running. Legend: +SIGILL' WILL'MI VELLECHEN.[1]

In 1176 William Esveillechien gave 40*s.* to have a recognition in Yorkshire against Geoffry de Wandestre.[2] It is probable that Roger de Wandestreu, who derived his name from Wanstrow, near Frome, co. Somerset, was the first feoffee, under the bishop of Durham, of South Duffield, and left two daughters as his heirs. Mabel, as we see, married the father of William Esveillechien, and the other daughter presumably married Wastehose, father of Alan. William Esveillechien occurs in 1181. Joscelin Esveillekien and Alice his wife in 1199 owed 15*m.* to the Jews.[3]

993. Confirmation by Alan Wastehose to the church of Hemingbrough of 3 bovates in (South) Duffield (as above). 1180–*c.*1190.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 3ia 2dæ Ebor., 33. Pd. in Raine's *Hemingbrough*, 394.

Alanus Wastehose omnibus videntibus et audientibus has literas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea karta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Hemmigeb[urch] et illis qui ecclesiam illam in perpetuum sunt habituri, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tres bovatas terre in Duffeld cum domibus et toftis et aliis que ad easdem bovatas pertinent, scilicet duas quas Rogerus de Wandestree avus Willelmi Esweillechen et Mabilia filia ejusdem Rogeri, mater predicti Willelmi, et ipse Willelmus eidem ecclesie dederunt et concesserunt pro salute animarum suarum et antecessorum suorum et successorum, et tertiam que fuit Rannulfi Furmie quam ego ipse, postquam medietatem predicte ville adeptus sum, prefate ecclesie dedi et concessi

[1] See Raine, *Hemingbrough*, 214.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 108.
[3] *ib.*, 1 John.

et karta mea confirmavi et eam super altare de Hemmigb[urch] manibus propriis, videntibus parrochianis, obtuli. Quare volo quod antedicta ecclesia et illi qui eam in perpetuum sunt habituri habeant et possideant in puram et perpetuam elemosinam illas tres bovatas terre cum omnibus que ad eas pertinent, liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et opere et servitio tam forinseco quam alio sicut alique ecclesie vel ecclesiarum persone liberius et quietius aliquam elimosinam tenent. Hiis testibus, Waldingo et Rogero et Absalone capellanis, Jordano de Hameld[on], Willelmo filio Reineri, Jordano et Rogero filiis ejus, Willelmo de Rednes, Rogero Pulein forestario, alio Rogero forestario, Waltero clerico de Angotebi, Roberto nepote magistri Ricardi de Cold[ingham], Rogero et Huttingo servientibus ejus et aliis multis.

Circular seal of white wax bearing a boot or hose with ornamented top. Legend: +SIGI...M . ALANI . WA.....SE.[1]

994. Grant by Alan Wastehose to Peter, son of Godfrey de Roxtun, of one bovate of land in (South) Duffield, for a rent of 1 lb. of cummin yearly. 1185–1203.

Bodl. Lib., Yorks. charters no. 137.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alanus Wastehose dedi et concessi et hac presenti mea carta confirmavi Petro filio Godefridi de Roxtun unam bovatam terre in Duffeld, cum tofto et crofto et omnibus liberis pertinentiis et aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, infra villam et extra, in omnibus locis, pro humagio et servitio suo, scilicet illam bovatam, cum tofto et crofto, quam Adam filius Elvive tenuit, illi et heredibus suis vel cui assignare voluerit, in feudo et hereditate, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis et in omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim ad Pascha unam libram cimine pro omni servitio quod ad me pertinet, salvo forinseco servitio. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram predicto Petro et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus: Willelmo filio Reineri, Jurdano filio Ricardi filii Hermeri, Galfrido Cardinal, Waltero de Legl'b', et multis aliis.

Seal of white wax on a brown silk tag, bearing a boot or hose with ornamented top. Legend: +SIGI...VM ALANI WA.....SE.

Some account of the family of Wastehose is given in the notes to a charter relating to Snaith.[2] Alan succeeded Ralph Wastehose, probably his uncle, in or before 1185.[3] He died in 1203, when Ralph, the king's valet, gave 40 marks to have Alan's daughter to wife.[4]

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[1] Raine, p. 214.
[2] See also Raine's *Hemingbrough*, 212 ff.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 31 Hen. II, 75.
[4] *ib.*, 5 John.

995. Grant by Jordan de Hamelton to the monks of Selby of 2 bovates in North Duffield, which he held of Alan de Ridale. 1185–1205.

Chartul. of Selby, f. 122*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 688.

Omnibus has litteras visuris vel audituris Jordanus de Hamelton salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancto Germano de Seleby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Northduffeld, quas tenui de Alano de Ridale cum omnibus pertinentiis, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Has predictas duas bovatas terre liberas et integras et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et exactione Deo et Sancto Germano et predictis monachis ego et heredes mei in perpetuum warantizabimus. Hiis testibus: Johanne de Birkyn, Hugone de Taulestona,[1] etc.

The donor held of the bishop of Durham in 1166 a 4th part of a fee of old and a 4th part of a fee of new feoffment.[2] The former (see p. 279) seems to have represented the service due for Hameldon, co. Durham, and the latter that for Osgodby, par. Hemingbrough. As Jordan de Angoteby he gave, with the consent of Sampson de la Poumeray and Dionisia, daughter of the said Jordan, to the monks of Selby 2 bovates in Osgodby (*Angoteby*) and the service of Walter his son for 1 bovate and riddings in Osgodby. This was attested by Wandril de Curceles.[3] In 1176 Jordan de Hameldon was amerced for forest trespass in Yorkshire;[4] in 1193 he and Peter de Birlande were amerced by the justices.[5] Alexander, his brother, was heir to Hameldon, whilst Sampson de la Pomeray, his son-in-law, succeeded to Osgodby. Jordan had also brothers, Richard and Henry.[6] He was still living in 1204, when Robert de Turneham and Joan (Fossard) his wife obtained an acknowledgement from him of their feudal right in 3 carucates in Osgodby, which they then regranted to him, as Jordan de Angodeby, to hold of them for a 4th part of a knight's fee, saving the right of the bishop of Durham.[7] Wandril de Curceles was the attorney of Robert and Joan on this occasion.

King John gave Sampson de la Pomeray £10 worth of land in Yorkshire in 1204.[8] In the ensuing year Henry de Angoulême was bailed out of the Fleet prison, where he had been detained on account of the booty of Sampson de la Pomeray's wife.[9] The family continued for several generations. In 1280 Jordan de la Pomeray, son and heir of John, released to Sir Peter de Maulay III a carucate in Cliffe called Le Nesse, which his father had claimed, and all his father's lands in Cliffe.[10] For an account of the lords of Osgodby see Raine's *Hemingbrough*.

996. Grant by William de Aton, with the consent of Gilbert his son and heir, to Robert, son of Robert son of Alan, of land in Barlby between Holsike and Brerflet to the mid-stream of Ouse, and a meadow in Angrum, as his father held it; 30

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1 "Taislestona"; MS.
2 *Red Bk.*, 416.
3 *Chartul. of Selby*, n. 671.
4 *Pipe R.*, 22 Hen. II, 112.
5 *ib.*, 5 Ric. I.
6 *Chartul. of S.*, n. 687.
7 *Yorks. Fines*, n. 233.
8 *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 12*b*.
9 *ib.*, 34*b*.
10 Dodsw. MS. vii, 280.

swine in the wood of Barlby and herbage belonging to 2 bovates, rendering 25*s*. yearly, and doing forinsec service of 2 bovates, where 12 carucates make a fee. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Selby, f. 112*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 613.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus de Aton, concessione Gilberti filii et heredis mei, dedi, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Roberto filio Roberti filii Alani et heredibus suis pro homagio et servitio suo totam terram ab Holsike usque ad Brerflet sicut divise condonant, usque in medium aque Use, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et pratum quoddam in Angrum quod vocatur Goscroft, sicut pater suus illud tenuit. Concessi etiam ei habere xxx porcos in nemore meo de Barthelby absque pannagio, et herbergagium[1] suum quantum pertinet ij bovatis terre; tenendum de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere et honorifice et quiete, in bosco et plano, in aquis et mariscis, in viis et semitis, in pratis et pascuis et in omnibus locis cum omnibus libertatibus libero feudo pertinentibus, reddendo michi et heredibus meis annuatim xxv solidos pro omni servitio, scilicet dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini, et faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet duabus bovatis terre in feudo quo xij carucate terre faciunt feudum j militis, salva communi pastura mea in suo sicut ipse habet in meo, et salvo passagio meo et familie mee. Hiis testibus: priore et conventu de Seleby, Radulfo Foliot archidiacono de Hereford, etc.

Barlby appears to have been the home of the family of Aton. In 1166 Gilbert de Barduleby held ½ fee of the bishop of Durham.[2] In several charters relating to Thorpe "Aton," near York, he is described as Gilbert de Aton. William de Aton was his son. The family took name from Ayton in Pickering Lythe. William de Aton, probably younger son of the grantor, is named in the sheriff's roll for 1212; Gilbert, his son, was party to a fine relating to Newton, parish of Pickering, as early as 1202. Consequently the William of 1212 may be another person.

William de Aton gave to Hugh de Langthwaite in marriage with Alice, his daughter, 4 marks and 4*d*. of rent in Barlby, and various liberties. The charter was attested by William Salvayn, Gerard his brother, Richard dean of Seamer and W(illiam) de Langthwaite.[3]

997. Grant by Ralph de Babbethorp I to the canons of St. Nicholas of Drax of a toft in Brackenholme. 1190–1225.

Chartul. of Drax, f. 56; Dodsw. MS. xxvi, f. 57(60).

Sciant omnes quod ego Radulphus de Babbethorp dedi, concessi, et presenti carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Beati Nicholai de Drax et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum in Brakenholme quod fuit Edolphi, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et communitatibus et libertatibus eidem ville spectantibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima patris et

[1] For "herbagium." [2] *Red Bk.*, 416. [3] *Chartul. of Selby*, n. 670B.

matris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum. Hanc autem prescriptam elemosinam warantizabimus ego et heredes mei prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines imperpetuum.

The donor was probably the elder Ralph de Babthorpe, living *c.* 1190–1225, and a verderer of the forest between Ouse and Derwent in 1220.[1] He was father of Ralph the younger. Dr. Burton wrongly assigns this gift to the younger Ralph.[2] Canon Raine[3] makes a more serious error in assigning to the elder Ralph a quit-claim to Finchale of all right in Yokefleet sealed with the equestrian seal of Ralph de Hundesle,[4] whereas the grantor was the son, or more probably the grandson, of the elder Ralph and flourished in the time of Henry III and Edward I. In 1228 Thomas de Askelbi, who had known the district for forty years, testified that Ralph de Babbethorpe "senex," a verderer in those parts, had told him and the country that Naruwe-sike was the boundary between the bishop of Durham's wood of Howden towards the east and the wood of the prior and chapter of Durham in Brackenholme and Woodhall, in the parish of Hemingbrough, towards the west.[5]

998. Grant by Geoffrey, bishop of Durham, to the monks of St. Cuthbert (of Durham) of 3 bovates in Grimesthorpe (now Woodhall). 1133–1140.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 4ta Imæ Pont., 17. Pd. in Raine's *Hist. of Hemingbrough*, 198; *Feod. Prior, Dunelm.*, 205*n*.

G[aufridus] Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus hominibus Sancti Cuthberti et suis de Haliwerefolc et de Euerwicscire, Francis et Anglis, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Sancto Cuthberto et monachis ejus tres bovetas de Grimestorp, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio. Et volo et concedo et firmiter precipio ut Sanctus Cuthbertus et monachi ejus hanc meam donationem quam eis dedi in elemosina[m], in terris et aquis et nemore et plano et omnibus rebus ei adjacentibus libere et quiete et honorifice in perpetuum teneant et possideant. T[estibus]: Roberto archidiacono, Osb[erno] nepote episcopi, Osb[erno] de Wiric[estria], Roberto filio Letold, Radulfo de Hundesle, Ricardo filio Eudonis, Gaufrido Train', Grai, Thoma filio Osberni, Gileberto filio Ailrici, Clibern[o] nepote Cliberni et multis aliis Francis et Anglis.

Vesica-shaped seal of white wax with bishop erect, blessing. Legend: +SIGILLV' GA . . . CIA . DVNELMENSIS . EPISCOPI.

The account of Brackenholme, Babthorpe and Hagthorpe in the Survey is somewhat complicated. King Edward had a berewick in Babthorpe belonging to his manor of Howden, assessed at 2 bovates, and in the soc of Howden there were 3 carucates and 2 bovates in Babthorpe. At the Survey these belonged to the bishop of Durham. The remaining part of

[1] *Pat. R.*, 1216–1225, p. 237.
[2] *Mon. Ebor.*, 100.
[3] *Hemingbrough*, 172.
[4] *Priory of Finchale*, 48.
[5] *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 258.

these towns is not mentioned in the Survey, but from the Summary we learn that the land was thus distributed:

1086.	Bishop of Durham. car.	bov.	Gilbert Tison. car.	bov.	Ernwin (the priest). car.	bov.	Total car.	bov.
Babthorpe	1	0					1	0
Brackenholme	1	6	0	5	0	2	2	5
Hagthorpe	1	0	0	4			1	4
N. and S. Duffield, soc of Howden	(1	6)					1	6
							6	7

In 1284 the distribution of this land was as follows:

1284.	Bishop of Durham. car.	bov.	John de Vescy. car.	bov.	Prior of Durham. car.	bov.	Total car.	bov.
Babthorpe	1	0					1	0
Brackenholme	1	3	0	5	2	0	4	0
Hagthorpe	1	0					1	0
Woodhall					1	0	1	0
							7	0

The additional land in 1284, namely 1 carucate in Woodhall (or Grimesthorpe), and 7 bovates in Brackenholme, may be partly accounted for by assuming that 1½ carucate of Nigel Fossard's land in South Duffield and 2 bovates in North Duffield, which were in the soc of Howden, were really in Brackenholme and Woodhall. This still leaves 1 bovate lacking.

999. Grant by Bertram, prior, and the convent of Durham to Robert, nephew of master Richard de Coldingham, of 1 carucate upon Derwent, called Woodhall or Grimesthorpe, to hold for 10*s.* yearly. 1186–*c.*1191.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury; 4ta 2dae Ebor., 14. Pd. in *Feod. Prior. Dunelm.*, 205*n*.

Bertramus prior et conventus Sancti Cuthberti de Dunelmo omnibus videntibus vel audientibus has litteras salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Roberto, nepoti magistri Ricardi de Coldingham, pro homagio suo et servitio unam carrucatam terre super Derewente, que Wudehalle sive Grimesthorp apellatur, cum omnibus que ad eandem terram pertinent, scilicet in silvis et aquis, in pratis et pascuis et in omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus; tenendam de nobis sibi et heredibus suis in feoudo et hereditate pro decem solidis nobis ad duos terminos annuatim reddendis, scilicet quinque solidis ad Rogationes et quinque ad festum Sancti Martini. Quare volumus quod predictus Robertus et heredes sui habeant, teneant et jure hereditario possideant in perpetuum predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, sicut prediximus, per prenominatum servitium, liberam et quietam ab omnibus aliis exactionibus, redditibus, auxiliis et omnibus aliis servitiis et consuetudini-

bus et omnibus aliis rebus. Hiis testibus: Simone camerario, Willelmo de Houedena, Adam clerico, magistro Waltero de Hadintona, magistro Ricardo de Welletuna, Laurentio camerario domini episcopi, Ricardo de Kaivilla, Alano de Lundoniis, Jordano pincerna, Waltero de Kam et Roberto, cognatis Simonis camerarii, Stephano del Maidnil, Willelmo de Jarwe, Johanne de Kettuna, Stephano janitore, Alano fratre prioris, et aliis multis.

Endorsed: "Grimesthorpe sive Wodehall juxta Hemmyngburgh."

In the Durham Pipe Roll of 1196 both Richard and Simon the chamberlains are frequently mentioned.[1]

1000. Confirmation by Hugh, bishop of Durham, of the above grant made by the prior and convent to Robert, nephew of master Richard de Coldingham. 1186–1194.

Orig. in the Durham Treasury, 4ta 2dæ Ebor., 16.

Hugo Dei gratia Dunelmensis episcopus omnibus hominibus suis de Houendenesir' et de Welletonesoka Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Roberto nepoti magistri Ricardi de Coldi[n]gham unam carrucatam terre super Derwente que Wdehalle sive Grimestorp appellatur, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus, quam dilecti filii nostri Bertramus prior et conventus Dunelmenses ei dederunt et carta sua confirmaverunt; habendam et tenendam sibi et heredibus suis de eodem priore et conventu, reddendo inde eis annuatim x. solidos ad duos terminos, scilicet v. solidos ad Rogationes et v. solidos ad festum Sancti Martini, liberam, quietam et absolutam ab omni alio servitio et auxilio et ab omni alia consuetudine et exactione et ab omnibus aliis rebus sicut in carta eorum quam inde habet continetur. His testibus, Henrico de Puteaco, Gilberto de Leia, Philippo de Colevill', Henrico de Ferli[n]gton, magistro Benedicto de Houenden', Jordano de Hameldon', Thoma de Kaivill, Willelmo filio ejus, Johanne de Laxington', Petro de Birlande, Johanne de Kriggleston, Ricardo de Abrincis, Ricardo de Estrington', Johanne de Houenden' et Rumfaro fratre ejus, et multis aliis.

Vesica-shaped seal of green wax, showing a bishop standing, with right hand raised in blessing. Legend: + HVGO : DEI : GRATIA : DVNELMENSIS : EPISCOPVS.

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[1] Hinde's *Pipe R. of Cumb.*, 198 ff.

XX.—FOSSARD FEE

1001. Grant by Nigel Fossard to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of the church of St. Crux in York, the church of Doncaster and 16 messuages there, 1 carucate in Kymundesale (in Loversall?), 5 bovates of land in Marr, 1 carucate in Warmsworth, 2 carucates in West Cottingwith, the church of Hutton Cranswick with 1 carucate, 3 carucates in Thornton-le-Clay and the church of Bainton with 1 carucate and its tithes, the grantor's tithes in and around Doncaster and 4 carucates of land in Caythorpe. *c.*1100–*c.*1115.

From a folio of a chartul. of St. Mary's, York; Dodsw. MS. lxxvi, f. 121. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 551*b*; Turner and Coxe, p. 696; Hunter, *S. Yorks.*, i, 34.

Ego Nigellus Fossard omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam Sancte Crucis in Eboraco et ecclesiam de Donecastra et quicquid ei pertinet et xvj mansuras terre in eadem villa et unam carucatam terre in Kymundesale et quinque bovatas terre ad Marram [1] et unam carucatam terre in Wermesworth et in Cotingwith duas carucatas terre et ecclesiam de Hoton et unam carucatam terre [et] in Thorneton tres carucatas terre et ecclesiam de Baynton et unam carucatam terre et decimas suas et in Donecastra et circa Donecastram decimam meam totam et in Carthorp quatuor carucatas terre. Hanc donationem feci pro anima mea et uxoris mee et omnium parentum meorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum libere et quiete ab omni terreno servitio in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Roberto Fossard, Aschetillo de Bulemer, Waltero Fossard.

All these churches and lands belonged to the fee of the count of Mortain at the Survey. The church of Doncaster is mentioned in the description of Hexthorpe, where stood the chief manor of an inconsiderable socage. In this was included 2 carucates of land in Doncaster, 1 carucate in Warmsworth and 2 carucates in Loversall (*Geureshale*), where perhaps the place named "Kymundeshale" lay. These and other lands in the same socage were held under the count of Mortain by Nigel Fossard. At Marr the count himself had a manor of 5 bovates. In Caythorpe his holding is mentioned only in the summary of the Survey, being there described as 3 carucates of land. The additional carucate, held by Chilbert T.R.E., was surveyed among the "Terra Regis." Some uncertainty about the delivery to the

[1] "Moras" in MS.

count of the land of Chilbert or some other thegn in this and other towns may explain the omission from the Survey of some portion of the count's land.

The sequel to the events of 1088 in relation to Robert, count of Mortain, is somewhat uncertain. Orderic states that after the surrender of Pevensey castle the king and count Robert became friends again.[1] On the other hand, the English Chronicle states that Robert was banished. In any case the obituary of Grestain abbey, founded by his father, says that he died in 1090 and was buried there. It is probable that the Chronicle is right,[2] and that count Robert's connexion with Yorkshire ceased with the year 1088, his tenants, Nigel Fossard and Robert de Surdeval, becoming tenants of the crown, whilst part of the remainder of the fee of Mortain was granted to Walter Espec by Henry I. With the exception of Sledmere, where Nigel had land, though the larger part belonged to Gospatric, practically no part of the lands held by Nigel Fossard and Richard de Surdeval passed to Espec. There is therefore a strong probability that the lands of these feudatories passed by inheritance to the male heir of the one and the heirs general of the other.

Nigel's gift of Doncaster and other places is not named in the confirmation charter of William II to St. Mary's, *circa* 1089. The evidence as to his era is conflicting. In the account of the fee of Robert de Brus entered at the end of the Survey there is mention of Robert Fossard having an interest in Brus' fee in Tibthorpe and Kirkburn,[3] indicating that he had then succeeded Nigel, his father. But we have no evidence as to the date of this addition to the record. On the other hand, there is evidence that Nigel Fossard was living well into the reign of Henry I, in that he attested the charter of liberties granted by archbishop Thurstan to the men of Beverley. This charter may have been issued at any date during the period August 1114 to 1128, and does not assist us in arriving at the downward limit of Nigel's era. His name appears as the second witness and before such names as Walter Espec and Eustace Fitz-John. Such an arrangement renders it highly improbable that this Nigel was a younger brother of Robert Fossard.

Additional evidence that Nigel was living in the reign of Henry I is found in a schedule of the lands in Allertonshire given to St. Cuthbert by "Willelmus secundus cum regnaret," and therefore belonging to some period after that of Rufus. In this schedule Nigel Fossard appears as then holding 4 carucates in Newsham, par. of Kirkby Wiske, 6 carucates in South Ottrington and 3 carucates in Ravensthorpe.[4] At the Survey these lands, except 2 carucates in Ravensthorpe of the fee of Hugh son of Baldric, were in the king's hands. South Ottrington was included in the fee of Robert Brus by Henry I, and the remainder belonged to the fee which Stephen restored to Robert de Stuteville. In view of the evidence it seems safe to assume that Nigel survived until about the year 1120.

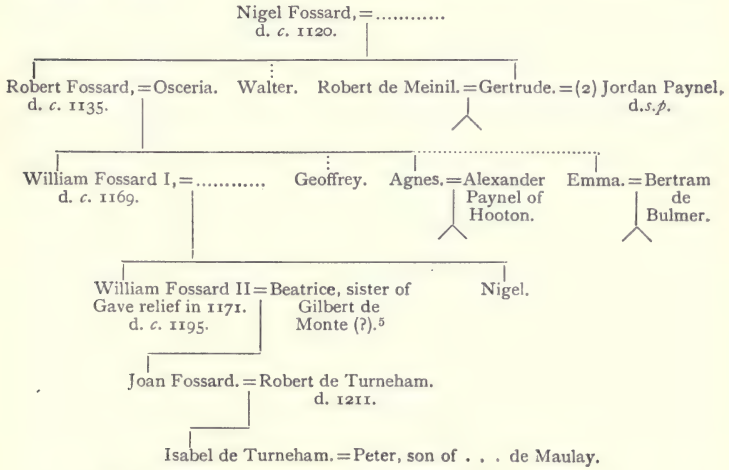
In 1130 the land of Nigel's son, Robert Fossard, was in the hands of Henry I owing to circumstances which have not been recorded. It was not the first occasion upon which he had made fine with the king for having his land, for in the year named he accounted for 41*s.* 8*d*, balance of a fine for the first (*primitus*) recovery of his land, and paid 20*s.*[5] Further, he owed 500 marks for having his land again, except Doncaster which he had demised to the king for 20 years upon condition that if he repaid the sum of 500 marks it was to be restored to him again.[6] The extent of the land belonging to the manor is disclosed in the sheriff's account of Danegeld collected that

[1] *op. cit.* (ed. Le Prevost), iv, 17.
[2] Mr. A. S. Ellis; *Yorks. Arch. Jour.*, iv, 129.
[3] *V. C. H. Yorks.*, ii. 291.
[4] *Liber Vitæ* (Surtees Soc.), 77.
[5] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 25.
[6] *ib.*

year, wherein he took credit for 9*s.* "in the king's demesne of Doncaster,"[1] which, being in the king's hands, paid no geld. This sum was equivalent to the geld due from 27 carucates of land, representing the Domesday fee of Nigel Fossard in Hexthorpe with the soc (18 car.), Marr (5 bov.), Long Sandal (6 car. and 5 bov.), Wheatley with the soc (6 car. and 2 bov. *corrected*); total 31½ carucates. From this had to be deducted 2 carucates and 5 bovates given by Nigel Fossard to St. Mary's, York, in alms, and 1 carucate and 7 bovates in Langthwaite, of which one of Robert Fossard's knights had been enfeoffed, with other lands, not in the soc of Wheatley. From these details we know exactly how much of Nigel's fee in the wapentake of Strafforth had been granted out to be held by knight's service before the year 1130, viz., Barnby-upon-Don, Hooton Levet, Rotherham, Brodsworth and Pickburn, Langthwaite and Skinthorpe. By 1162 another carucate and a half had been granted out.[2]

Neither Robert Fossard, William his son, nor Robert's grandson, William Fossard II, was ever able to redeem Doncaster, either from financial inability or the disinclination of the crown to restore it in accordance with the covenant made in 1130. The increased value of the manor and its members is shown by the fact that in 1180 Doncaster was at farm for £66, 13*s.* 4*d.*,[3] and in 1194 the burgesses proffered 50 marks to have the town and soc at farm from the crown for 125 marks yearly, an increase of 25 per cent.[4]

Only a few remarks about the later Fossards are necessary as a supplement to the descent of the line shown on the accompanying pedigree.



Robert Fossard died before 1138, when William, his son, was at the battle of the Standard.[6] At the battle of Lincoln William Fossard was fighting in support of Stephen and was taken prisoner.[7] A charter in this series indicates that he was in the crusade in the beginning of Henry's reign.[8] In 1161 he rendered account of £40[9] in lieu of the service of his knights and £12 in

[1] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 34.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 8 Hen. II, 52.
[3] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 60.
[4] *ib.*, 6 Ric. I.
[5] *R. de Dominabus*, 15.
[6] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 294.
[7] *ib.*, 308.
[8] n. 1095
[9] *Pipe R.*, 7 Hen. II, 37.

the following year in the same behalf.[1] Geoffrey Fossard, an accountant in 1163 for 40*s.*,[2] may have been a younger brother of William, of whom he held 1 fee in 1166.

William Fossard I was living in 1168, but seemingly died before 1170, when William Fossard II, presumably his son and successor, owed 10 marks of an amercement for some pledge (probably land), taken forcibly from the white canons,[3] that is, from a Premonstratensian house, a proceeding consistent with the occurrence of a feudal succession. However, an entry on the sheriff's roll for 1171 apparently puts the fact of the succession beyond dispute, for it is there recorded that William Fossard rendered account of 80 marks for a fine of his land.[4] Presuming that his father died in 1169, the delay in the record of the son's fine for relief of his fee is consistent with a highly discreditable story of the heir's behaviour in the household of his guardian, previous to his attaining his majority. It is to the effect that at his father's death, being in his minority and in ward of the king, his custody was given to William le Gros, earl of Albemarle, whose care of him he abused by seducing his sister. He then fled the country, and the earl, in revenge for this treachery, obtained the king's authority and sanction to pull down and destroy the culprit's chief manor-house, namely, the castle of Mountferaunt in Birdsall. The castle was of wood and, as the story somewhat inconsequently proceeds, Robert de Stutevill of Cottingham, having acquired the timber, gave it to the monks of Meaux, who built out of it many of their monastic buildings.[5] It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Fossard's chief offence in the eyes of the king was probably some injudicious sympathy with the northern rebellion of 1174. This view is supported by the fact that Robert de Stutevill was sheriff from Easter, 1170, to Michaelmas, 1175, and doubtless received orders to demolish the castle at Birdsall, a willing task may be, considering the youth of its possessor and the facility with which good timber could be removed from Birdsall to Cottingham. The story adds that Fossard remained over seas until the death of the earl, which occurred in 1179, when at the instance of friends he sought the king's favour and recovered his inheritance.[6]

There is no confirmation of these events in the sheriffs' rolls. In 1172 Fossard paid scutage of £31, 10*s.*,[7] in respect of 31½ fees.[8] Five years later he paid the last instalment of his fine for relief. After the death of the earl of Albemarle the crown seized the land in Eskdale, belonging to Adam de Brus and William Fossard, which the late earl had seized at the time of the anarchy in Stephen's reign and had retained during his life. The issues of their joint estate, apparently Egton, were £14, 1*s.* 1*d.*, of Lyth, £12, 12*s.* 5*d.*, and of Danby, £7.[9] Next year Egton and Lyth yielded £20, 14*s.* 10*d.* of farm, and the former 18*s.* for pannage of swine and 62*s.* for issues of the forest.[10] In 1182 Egton and Lyth, "which the earl of Albemarle had held," yielded £22, 11*s.* of farm and 46*s.* 5*d.* of perquisites.[11] Two years later the farm was £26, 16*s.* 6*d.*[12] In 1198 Egton and Lyth appear to have been restored to Robert de Turneham and Joan his wife.[13]

Probably William Fossard died during 1194, in which year, as recorded above, the burgesses of Doncaster sought to have the town at farm from the crown. In 1195 Beatrice his relict proffered 10 marks to have her dower of the land of which he died seised.[14] Then the above-named Robert de Turneham obtained from Richard I the young heiress, Joan Fossard,

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[1] *Pipe R.*, 8 Hen. II, 51.
[2] *ib.*, 9 Hen. II, 59.
[3] *ib.*, 16 Hen. II, 42.
[4] *ib.*, 17 Hen. II, 73.
[5] *Chron. de Melsa*, 104.
[6] *ib.*, 105.
[7] *Pipe R.*, 18 Hen. II, 60.
[8] See n. 1003.
[9] *Pipe R.*, 26 Hen. II, 74.
[10] Pipe R.
[11] *ib.*
[12] *ib.*
[13] *ib.*
[14] *ib.*, 7 Ric. I.

William's daughter, for his wife with her inheritance; and in 1197, repaying the king his 500 marks, he redeemed Doncaster, the record stating:

> "Robert de Turneham renders account of 500*m.* for acquittance of the manor of Danecastre, which is of the inheritance of Joan his wife and which was pledged to King Henry I for 500*m.*, and to have that whole manor with the appurtenances as wholly and freely as it was pledged."[1]

Possession was obtained as from Christmas, 1196, as we learn from the sheriff's roll for 1198:

> "The men of Doncaster render account of 25 marks of the farm of Doncaster for a fourth part of the preceding year (which ended at Michaelmas, 1197), before the town was rendered to Robert de Turneham; and of £4, 3*s.* 4*d.* for the increase of the town's farm for the same time; paid into the treasury and they were quit."[2]

In Trinity term, 1199, Robert de Turneham instituted suits against the bishop of Durham to recover Long Cliffe, and against the clerks of Doncaster to recover certain services.[3] In Easter term of the preceding year he had instituted a suit against the canons of Malton touching lands in Birdsall and other places.[4] In Easter term, 1200, he was engaged in pleas against the countess of Warwick touching land in Doncaster,[5] against the abbot of York for the advowson of the churches of Doncaster and St. Crux, York,[6] and against the canons of Watton touching their charters.[7] Another suit, namely, with the monks of Meaux, is touched upon in the notes to a charter of Wharram-le-Street. In 1204 he and Joan his wife obtained recognition from Jordan de Angodeby of their right in 3 carucates in Osgodby (*Angodeby*), par. of Hemingbrough, which they regranted to Jordan to hold for ¼ fee, obtaining 40 marks in return for their regrant.[8] At the Survey Nigel Fossard had held 3 carucates in Long Cliffe and 3 carucates in Osgodby; both had been William Malet's,[9] and both were in the soc of the bishop of Durham's manor of Howden.

In 1206 Robert and Joan obtained 200 marks from Heimer, master, and the brethren of the Temple, after a suit about the brethren's mill upon the Fosse in York, whose title they had disputed.[10] The suit with the abbot of York was settled in 1207 by Robert and Joan releasing to the monks their right in the advowson of the church of Doncaster and all the chapels belonging to it, except those of Rossington and Loversall. These the monks released to Robert and Joan, saving the pensions due to master Peter de Doncaster and Eudes, parson of the church of Doncaster, for their respective lives only.[11] The pleadings in this last suit disclose the dealings of the Fossards with the crown touching Doncaster, as related above; also the title of the monks of York to the church,[12] by virtue of the charter set out at the head of these notes. In respect to Long Cliffe a jury decided that Robert de Turneham should hold the town of the bishop of Durham, who had claimed the right to hold it in demesne; that the lands belonging to Cliffe extended as far as the adjoining towns of Hemingbrough, South Duffield, Osgodby and Barlby. They also awarded to Robert a rent of 40*s.* arising from land called Nesse, which belonged to the town of Long Cliffe.[13]

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[1] *Pipe R.*, 9 Ric. I.
[2] *ib.*, 10 Ric. I.
[3] *R. Cur. Reg.*, i, 421–2.
[4] *ib.*, 138.
[5] *ib.*, ii, 178.
[6] *ib.*, 182.
[7] *ib.*, 250.
[8] *Yorks. Fines*, i, 89.
[9] *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 293.
[10] *Yorks. Fines*, 99.
[11] *ib.*, 112.
[12] *Abbrev. Placit.*, 26, 27*b*
[13] *ib.*

The hospital of St. Nicholas of Doncaster was probably of the foundation of Robert de Turneham, seeing that it was subordinate to the Premonstratensian abbey of Bayham in Surrey founded by him.[1] On 19 September, 1213, after Robert's death, the king sent his mandate to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid to the effect that if the lands in Bramham, "Blacston" and Auckley in Finningley and Birdsall, given by Robert to that hospital were of his purchase, and not of his barony, he was at once to give the hospital possession thereof.[2]

On 30 March, 1215, the king sent his mandate to the bailiffs of Philip de Maulay at Doncaster to cause the town to be enclosed by a *hericio* and pale, wherever the ditch made around it might require such additional defence, and to make a light stockade (*levis bretasca*) upon the bridge, if required for the defence of the town. This was to be done with all haste.[3] King John visited the town in 1200, 1205 and again in 1209. He extended the two days fair there to a third day, namely from the eve to the morrow of St. James the Apostle.[4]

1002. By agreement made in 1081 (1091?) with Aldwin, abbot of Ramsey, Turbern, prior, and the brethren of the monastery, Nigel Fossard gave to St. Mary and St. Benet of Ramsey the church of Bramham, with land for 2 ploughs, and the tithes of 3 towns, 2 mills and of his hall. For this he obtained fraternity of the house for king William, queen Matilda, count Robert and for himself, his wife and the son who should be his heir.

Pd. in *Cartul. Mon. de Rameseia* (Rolls Ser.), i, 127, n. 35.

Anno ab Incarnatione Domini millesimo octogesimo primo fecit hanc conventionem Neol Fossard cum Aldwino Ramesiensi abbate et cum Turberno priore et cum omnibus fratribus Ramesiensis monasterii. Donavit idem Neol Deo et Sancte Marie et Sancto Benedicto et sanctis qui sunt in Ramesia ad opus fratrum ibidem servientium ecclesiam de Brumham et terram ad duas carucas et decimas trium villarum et de duobus molendinis et totam decimam de propria aula; suscepitque econtra a domno abbate et ab omnibus fratribus plenam fraternitatem pro rege Willelmo et pro regina Matilda et pro comite Roberto et pro semet ipso et uxore sua et filio qui ejus erit heres et pro patre et matre ejus, ut sint participes orationum, elimosinarum et omnium beneficiorum ipsorum, sed et omnium fratrum sive monasteriorum a quibus societatem susceperunt, in omnibus sicut ex ipsis.

Either the date or the name of the abbot is wrong in the above instrument. Aldwin was not abbot of Ramsey until 1091.

Mr. W. H. Hart and the Rev. Ponsonby A. Lyons, the editors of the *Chartulary of Ramsey*, identify "Brumham" as Burnham Deepdale, co. Norfolk; but it is much more probable that this place was Bramham in Yorkshire, as it is not known that Nigel held any land in Norfolk. The three towns, of which the tithes were given to Ramsey, were presumably Bramham, Oglethorpe and Clifford; if so, Nigel's gift did not take effect.

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[1] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 781.
[2] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 151.
[3] *ib.*, 192*b*.
[4] *R. Chart.*, 57*b*.

In Somerset Nigel probably held Lufton under Ansger le Breton[1] with some other lands, for in 1166 William Fossard held 2 small fees in Somerset under Walter le Breton,[2] the descendant from Ansger.

1003. Notitia of the return made by William Fossard I of the knights holding fees of him of old and new feoffment. 1166.

Lib. Rubeus de Scaccario, f. 116*d*. Pd. in *Red Bk.*, 407.

Hoc [est] abbreviamentum de feodo Willelmi Fossard de veteri feffamento in tempore H[enrici] regis. Willelmus de Vescy tenet feodum vij militum; Galfridus de Valoniis feodum iiij militum; Robertus de Bride[s]hale iij militum: Durant filius Willelmi ij militum; Rogerus filius Rogerii ij militum; Rogerus de Midleres j militis; Otuel j militis; Robertus de Meisnil j militis; Adam de Brus j militis; Willelmus filius Godefridi j militis; Galfridus Fossard j militis; Radulfus filius Wimundi j militis; Hugo de Langetuit dimidii militis; Rogerus de Scinetorp[3] dimidii militis; Willelmus Aguillun dimidii militis; Gervasius filius Godefr[idi] dimidii militis. Isti sunt de antiquo feodo de tempore H[enrici] regis. De novo feodo Everardus de Ros tenet j feodum. Et super dominium suum v feoda militum et dimidium.

The 7 fees held by William de Vescy were in Stittenham (1), Watton (2), Rotherham, Pickburn and Hooton Levet ($3\frac{1}{2}$). Geoffrey de Valoignes appears in this return because he was the guardian of William, son and heir of Bertram de Bulmer, whose sister Emma he had married. His fees were in Wilton and elsewhere in Cleveland and in Sheriff-Hutton with the members. The fees of Robert de Brideshale lay in Birdsall, Wharram-le Street, Stearsby, and perhaps in Binnington; those of Durand son of William in Butterwick, Hutton-Cranswick, Sutton and Easthorpe; those of Roger son of Roger in Huggate, North Cave, Haverthorpe, Aughton and Laytham.

Roger de Midleres had 1 fee in Bulmer, as is shown by the fact that in 1167 "Bulmer of Roger de Millieres" was amerced 1*m.* for forest trespass.[4] He held 2 knights' fees in 1166 of Lambert de Scoteni[5] in Keddington, Saltfleetby and elsewhere in co. Linc.[6] In 1169 Alan de Flamvill was seeking to obtain the right of land in Yorkshire against him,[7] and in 1177 Hugh Fitz-Ralph similarly in Norfolk in respect of 3 knights' fees.[8] He seems to have held Bulmer by the courtesy of England, and possibly had married the relict of Alan son of Ralph de Farlington.

The fee held by Otuel has not been identified; that of Robert de Meinil was in Great Ayton and Great Broughton; that of Adam de Brus in Tibthorpe and Kirkburn with the members, where Robert Fossard had an interest when Robert de Brus first obtained his fee.[9] The fee of William son of Godfrey (de Harpham?) may possibly have been in Octon, and that of Geoffrey Fossard in Bainton, Beswick and Kilnwick; that of

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[1] *V.C.H. Somerset*, i, 483.
[2] *Red Bk.*, 232; *Feud. Aids*, iv, 273.
[3] As in Lib. Niger.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 96.
[5] *Red Bk.*, 386.
[6] *Testa*, 339*b*; *Linc. Fines*, i, 144.
[7] *Pipe R.*, 15 Hen. II, 35–6; 16 Hen. II, 39.
[8] *ib.*, 23 Hen. II, 134.
[9] *V.C.H. Yorks*, ii, 291.

Ralph son of Wimund was in Etton and Lockington. Hugh de Langthwaite held ½ fee in Langthwaite and Tils; but many years later one of his descendants acquired by grant, purchase or inheritance ½ fee in Applegarth, apparently in Bainton.[1] Roger de Scinethorp held ½ fee in Skinthorpe, a lost town which lay between Custhorpe and Newton; William Aguillun and Gervase son of Godfrey each held ½ fee in Kirkby-Grindalythe. All these fees had been created by Robert Fossard, some probably by Nigel, his father, before the death of Henry I.

Only one fee had been created since that date, and that in favour of Everard de Ros (*d.* 1182); it consisted of lands in Middleton-on-the-Wolds, Kiplingcotes and Etton. In addition to these, numbering in all 28 fees, William Fossard had 5½ fees upon his demesne lands at Mulgrave, Egton, Lyth, Goldsborough, Westonby, Mickleby, Borrowby, Newton-Mulgrave. Ellerby, E. and W. Barnby, Sandsend and Hutton-Mulgrave, all in Cleveland; also at Birdsall, Bainton, Nesswick and Lockington, in the East Riding; and at Bramham and Clifford in the West Riding. As stated above (n. 1001) the manor of Doncaster with the members in Hexthorpe, Balby, Loversall, Rossington[2] and Wheatley, was at no time from 1130 down to 1196 in the possession of the Fossards, but various charters concerning it have been included in this section.

It will be seen that the total of the fees of William Fossard, both of old and new feoffment, amounted to 33½; but, after 1165, scutage was only paid upon 31½ owing to the grant of Watton, held for 2 fees, in free alms. In the year named William Fossard I rendered account of £21, 13*s.* 4*d.*,[3] probably for the army of Wales, in respect of 32½ fees. In 1168 he only paid £21 towards the aid for the marriage of the king's daughter,[4] namely upon 31½ fees, and at that figure his quota of service remained constant throughout the 12th century.

1004. Notification by Henry, son of the king of Scotland, to his burgesses and ministers of Doncaster, of his gift to Robert and the brethren of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft by the river in Doncaster. 1136–1152.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl., B 455, f. 26*d.*

H[enricus] filius regis Scotie omnibus burgensibus et ministris suis de Donec[astre], salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Roberto de hospitali Sancti Petri Eboracensis et omnibus fratribus ejusdem domus unum toftum in Donecastre juxta aquam in elemosina imperpetuum, pro anima patris et matris mee et salute anime mee. Unde volo et precipio ut teneat bene et in pace et libere et quiete ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et geldis. Testibus, cam[erario] et Eustachio fil[io] Johannis et Willelmo de Sum[ervilla], ap[ud] Waddaw. Et teste Eudone de Scintorp.

Upon hearing of the death of Henry I, king David promptly invaded the north of England to claim the English throne for his niece, the empress Matilda. Stephen hastened to the north, and meeting David at Durham on the first day of Lent, 1136, persuaded the Scots king to recognise him as king of England, and, by dint of liberal concessions, made peace. David's son Henry received the earldom of Northampton and his father's honor of

[1] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 196.
[2] Rossington was said to be held by Maulay of the fee of Peverel (of Dover?) in 1279; *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 200.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 11 Henry II. 50.
[4] *ib.*, 14 Henry II, 87.

Huntingdon, with Doncaster and Carlisle thrown in. Later, at York, he did homage to Stephen.[1] He died in 1152, and in 1156 Doncaster was in the hands of Henry II, but apparently he received no revenue from it until 1158, when one year's farm of £60 was accounted at the exchequer by Adam son of Swain.[2] Adam died about Midsummer, 1159,[3] and from that date various ministers accounted yearly for the farm. From January, 1165, when Ralph Blund succeeded Philip de Kyme as receiver, the farm was increased from £60 to £66, 13*s.* 4*d.*[4] In 1163 King Malcolm recovered from a serious illness at this town.[5] It is important to note that Doncaster had been made a free borough before the issue of this charter.

1005. Writ of Henry II to the reeves and bailiffs of Doncaster to cause Turkil of Doncaster and his heirs to hold 8 acres of land, making 1 bovate, in the fields of Doncaster, with a toft in Galgate belonging thereto, as fully as he held it in the time of Henry, the king's grandfather, rendering 2*s.* yearly. 1159–1163.

Coram Rege R., n. 137 (Trin. 21 Edw. I), ro. 26.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum, dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum, comes Andegavorum prepositis et aliis ballivis suis de Danecastria salutem. Precipio vobis quod faciatis Turkillum de Danecastria et heredes suos tenere octo acras terre que faciunt unam bovatam in campis Danecastrie, cum uno tofto in vico Gallico ad predictam terram pertinente, ita bene et in pace, libere, quiete et juste sicut prefatus Turkillus eas melius tenuit tempore regis Henrici avi mei, reddendo duos solidos singulis annis; et prohibeo ne aliquis eis super hoc aliquam injuriam faciat. Et nisi feceritis justic[iarius] vel vic[ecomes] Eborac[ensis] faciat fieri, ne amodo clamorem audiam pro penuria[6] recti. Teste Radulfo filio Stephani, apud Byham.

1006. Grant by Hugh son of Hugh son of Nigel (de Doncaster) to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft in Doncaster held by William son of Bugge (de Balby), and land in the fields of Balby held of the grantor by the same William. *c.*1180–1200.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. B 455, f. 27.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas has quod ego Hugo filius Hugonis filii Nigelli dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et pauperibus hospit[alis] Beati Petri Eboracensis toftam unam in Donecastria quam Willelmus filius Bugga tenuit de me, et terram in campis de Balleby quam predictus Willelmus tenuit de me, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam et solutam et immunem ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus et auxiliis et ab omni seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum. Hanc elemosinam ego Hugo et heredes mei waranti-

[1] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 287; *Richard of Hexham*, 146.
[2] *Pipe R.*, 4 Hen. II, 179.
[3] *ib.*, 5 Hen. II, 63.
[4] *ib.*, 11 Hen. II, 53.
[5] Hoveden, i, 219.
[6] "Injuria"; MS.

zabimus predictis pauperibus contra omnes homines ut simus participes omnium orationum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei, tam in vita quam in morte. Hiis testibus: Bernulfo presbitero de Sitleswrdia, Reginaldo clerico de Donecastria, Petro filio ejus, Johanne fratre ejus, Willelmo clerico, Willelmo albo, Rogero presbitero, Willelmo Prat, Willelmo de Alkelaia, Gaufrido filio Vivien, Gerlando de Eboraco, Gaufrido de Cunesgastre[t], Martino Mala Herba, Gaufrido clerico, Everardo clerico, et multis aliis.

Nigel de Dunecastre was one of the chief men of the town in the time of Henry I. In 1130 he rendered account of 20 marks for the forfeiture of his sons who had slain a man.[1] Several men of Doncaster, named in the sheriffs' accounts, attest charters in this series. In 1175 Eudo the reeve, also called "*merciarius*," who had been the receiver of Doncaster since 1171, accounted for £45, 6*s.* 8*d.*, being the amercement of Hugh de Mareys (*de Marisco*) and other men of Doncaster for a default, in which Vivian (1 mark) and Ailwin de Erchenehus (or Hertenehus, 10 marks) were implicated.[2] Again in 1179 the township of Doncaster was amerced 30 marks for a default, and for the same offence the following also: Hugh de Mareys 40*s.*, Eudes "*merciarius*" 20*s.*, Hugh Fin ½*m.*, Robert de Bramton 2*m.*, Sewale 1*m.*, Robert of York ½*m.*, Gerard le Tanur 40*s.*, Adam son of Aldus ½*m.*, Robert son of Aldus ½*m.*[3] Next year the burgesses were amerced 20*m.* for concealing a crown plea in their verdict, and for various defaults Robert son of Aselach, Robert Lorimer, Lefwin the smith and Reginald son of Osanna were amerced ½*m.* each, and Eudes son of William 1*m.* for wine sold contrary to assize,[4] that is, below the statutory strength, or at too high a price. At this time Ralph the clerk and Adam of York were receivers or bailiffs of Doncaster, William Prat being associated with them in 1182. From that time, until the burgesses became farmers of the town, the sheriff accounted yearly for the farm. In 1191 Reginald, reeve of Doncaster, was amerced 1*m.* for deforcing some one.[5]

In 1193 Doncaster was garrisoned against the rebels who joined John, count of Mortain, then lord of the neighbouring castle of Tickhill. The sheriff accounted that year for 26 knights, retained in the king's service at Doncaster for 40 days, £52, or 12 pence each per diem; for allowance of 15 serjeants, each with 2 horses, for the same term, £15; and for 140 foot-serjeants for the same term, £46, 13*s.* 4*d.*[6] This force was no doubt intended to overawe John's forces at Tickhill and prevent them from raiding York and the crown demesnes in Yorkshire. Next year the burgesses obtained a charter of confirmation.[7]

On 19 September, 1213, Gilbert Fitz-Reinfred was directed to take the town of Doncaster into the king's hands and keep it to the king's use if he found the complaint of the burgesses to be true, namely, that they had lost much money by having the town at farm, and that their term was ended.[8]

1007. Grant by Hugh son of Hugh son of Nigel de Doncaster to Henry de Mareys of 3 acres of land in the field of Doncaster, namely 1 at Branflat, another towards Balby and the third that which Hugh de Mareys, father of the said Henry, held,

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[1] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 32. [2] *Pipe R.*, 21 Hen. II, 186.
[3] *ib.*, 25 Hen. II, 26. [4] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 72. [5] *ib.*, 3 Ric I.
[6] *ib.*, 5 Ric. I. [7] n. 1008. [8] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 151*b*.

rendering 6*d.* yearly; for this Henry gave 10*s.* of acknowledgment. *c.*1180–1200.

From the original copied by Hunter. Pd. in *S. Yorks.*, i, 9.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Hugo filius Hugonis filii Nigelli de Donecastria concessi et dedi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Henrico de Marisco et heredibus suis tres acras terre in campo Donecastrie, scilicet j acram ad Branflat inter terram Roberti senis de Burtun et terram Lambekin quam[1] habuit de me in vadio, et alteram acram exteriorem terre mee versus Ballebi et tertiam acram quam Hugo de Marisco pater ejus tenuit de me; tenendas de me et heredibus meis in feudo et hereditate, libere [et] quiete, reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis vj denarios pro omni servitio, scilicet iij denarios ad Pascha et iij denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Pro hac vero concessione et donatione dedit mihi prefatus Henricus x solidos de recognitione. His testibus, Reginaldo de Weruelton, Willelmo filio Bugge de Ballebi, Roberto de Waitelai, Ernaldo magno, Willelmo Prat, Willelmo albo, Willelmo filio Johannis, Radulfo Cruc et Hugone fratre suo, Roberto de Birtun, David, Willelmo de Alkelai.

1008. Confirmation by Richard I to his burgesses of Doncaster of the soc of Doncaster with the town of Doncaster to hold by the ancient farm then rendered and 5 marks of new increase. For this they gave him 50 marks. Tubœuf, 22 May, 1194.

Coram Rege R., Trin., 21 Edw. I, n. 137, ro. 26.

Ricardus Dei gratia rex Anglorum, dominus Hibernie,[2] dux Normannorum, Aquitannorum, comes Andegavorum, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, senescallis, prepositis et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse burgensibus nostris de Danecastre socham suam de Danecastre cum villa de Danecastre, habendam et tenendam de nobis et heredibus nostris per antiquam firmam que tunc temporis nobis reddebatur et insuper quinque marcas argenti cum antiqua firma reddendas nobis annuatim ut inde nobis respondeant ad scaccarium nostrum. Pro hac autem concessione nostra ipsi nobis dederunt quinquaginta marcas argenti. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus quod iidem burgenses nostri de Danecastre predictam socham suam cum villa de Danecastre predicto modo habeant et teneant bene et in pace, libere et quiete, integre, plenarie et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad eam pertinentibus; ita quod nullus eos super hoc disturbet. Testibus hiis, H[uberto] Cantuariensi archiepiscopo, R[adulfo] archidiacono Hereffordensi, Willelmo de Warrenne, Osberto filio Herveii, Simone de Pateshelle,

[1] "quas"; Hunter. [2] Marked for cancellation.

Ricardo Barre, Simone de Kymbe et pluribus aliis. Data per manum magistri Eustachii decani Saresburiensis tunc agentis vices cancellarii, xxii die Maii, apud Tuebuef, anno quinto regni nostri.

1009. Grant by Adam de Neufmarche to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of ½ acre of land below the houses of the said hospital, being of his fee, at the bridge of Doncaster, extending from the Don to the road from Bentley to Doncaster; and confirmation of the gift made by his father of land at the said bridge. *c.*1185–1211.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. B 455, f. 26*d.*

Omnibus visuris vel audituris literas has Adam de Novomerchato salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et hospitali Sancti Petri Eboracensis, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, dimidiam acram terre subtus domos hospitalis prefati de feodo meo ad pontem Donecastrie, cujus dimidie acre unum caput extenditur usque super Don et aliud super viam que ducit ad Donecastriam de villa de Benetleia. Et preterea per hanc meam cartam concedo et confirmo omnia dona et elemosinas quas antecessores mei predicto hospitali contulerunt, absque ullo retenemento; et precipue totam illam terram quam hospitale prefatum habet ad pontem Donecastrie de dono patris mei. Istas predictas terras do, concedo et confirmo predicto hospitali in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et exactione seculari sicut aliqua terra liberius potest dari in elemosinam. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus dictas terras et concessionem predictam prefato hospitali imperpetuum, ut ego et predecessores mei et successores participes simus orationum et elemosinarum et omnium beneficiorum que fiunt et fient in prefata sancta domo. Hiis testibus, Henrico de Pusat, Henrico fratre meo, Hugone de Langethwait, Willelmo de Bosevilla, Gamello filio Toke, fratre Suano, fratre Anketillo, fratre Godefrido, fratre Leomaro, Radulfo Nuuel, Thoma de Bosevilla fratre suo, Nicholao de Buggetorp, Petro capellano, Thoma de Langwat, et multis aliis.

1010. Grant by Robert son of Bernolf to Rainer de Waxtunesham of the toft, late of Alwin the grantor's grandfather, in Doncaster, held by Richard the chaplain, rendering 12*d.* *c.*1180–1196.

Chartul. of Pontefract. Pd. in *Chartul. of P.*, n. 422.

Omnibus amicis suis et omnibus litteras istas audientibus tam presentibus quam futuris Robertus filius Bernolf salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Rainerio de Waxtunesham[1] totum toftum quod fuit Alwini avi

[1] Rainer was the deputy sheriff of Ranulf de Glanvill.

mei in Donecastre quod Ricardus capellanus tenuit, tenendum de me et de heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, libere et quiete, faciendo domino regi[1] servitium suum, scilicet reddendo ei xij denarios annuatim et reddendo mihi et heredibus meis annuatim ij denarios pro omni servitio, scilicet unum denarium ad Pascha et unum denarium ad festum Sancti Michaelis. Hiis testibus, Rogero clerico de Triberge, Willelmo Prat, Adam de Euervic, Hugone de la Marais, Gerardo le Tanur et aliis.

1011. Grant by William son of Nigel de Waddeworth, with the consent of William son of Eudes (de Waddeworth), his lord, and of Adam his brother, nephew of the grantor, to the monks of Roche of 2 acres in Wadworth. 1190–1210.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 310*d*.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Willelmus filius Nigelli de Waddeuurdia salutem. Notum sit vobis me, concessu Willelmi filii Eudonis de Waddeuurdia, domini mei, concilio etiam et assensu Ade fratris ejus, nepotis mei et heredis, dedisse et hac carta confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Rupe ibidem Deo servientibus duas acras terre mee de Waddeuurdia, unam scilicet acram que jacet in Smedridinges juxta rivulum qui currit inter eandem acram et Uvethecroft, terram scilicet predictorum monachorum, et aliam acram in Elreheg, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio sive dono. Hiis testibus, Nicholao sacerdote de Tich[illa], Roberto filio Pagani, Radulfo filio ejus, Radulfo Clarello et Willelmo filio ejus, Gifardo de Tich[illa], et Rogero filio Odonis.

1012. Grant by Robert Fossard, by the hand of Thurstan, archbishop of York, and before the chapter of St. Peter, to the canons of Nostell of the church of Bramham with 14 bovates belonging to it, the church of Wharram(-le-Street) with 4 bovates, and the church of Lyth with 10 bovates, with lands, chapels, tithes and liberties, of which at the grantor's prayer the archbishop has constituted a prebend in the church of St. Peter, York, for the support of the said canons. *c.*1126–1129.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 75 (old p. 169).[2]

Universis sancte ecclesie fidelibus tam presentibus quam futuris Robertus Fossard salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum, per manum venerabilis Turstini Eboracensis archiepiscopi, coram capitulo ecclesie Beati Petri Eboracensis, et hac presenti carta mea, confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis regularibus ibidem

[1] This proves the date to be before Christmas, 1196.
[2] From an inspeximus of archbishop Walter de Gray.

Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesiam de Brameham cum quatuordecim bovatis terre que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent, et ecclesiam de Warrum cum quatuor bovatis terre, et ecclesiam de Lyth cum decem bovatis terre; et cum ceteris omnibus terris et cum omnibus capellis, decimis, libertatibus et omnibus aliis rebus ad easdem ecclesias pertinentibus sine aliquo retenemento, de quibus scilicet ecclesiis cum omnibus pertinentiis suis ad voluntatem et petitionem meam predictus Turstinus archiepiscopus caritatis intuitu unam constituit prebendam in ecclesia Beati Petri Eboracensis, communi consilio et assensu totius ejusdem capituli, ad sustentationem predictorum canonicorum de Sancto Oswaldo imperpetuum. Do etiam et confirmo eisdem canonicis et hominibus suis de eadem prebenda sua tenentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam eandem communam plenarie quam ego ipse habeo in bosco, in plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, introitibus et exitibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus et asiamentis pertinentibus ad prenominatas villas et ad omnes alias villas de feodo meo in quibus aliquid de prebenda sua habetur, liberam, solutam, et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione et consuetudine. Et volo ut supradicta elemosina mea sit libera et quieta de me et heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus imperpetuum, et ut heredes mei manuteneant et defendant eam ubique et contra omnes homines. Hujus rei testes sunt, Willelmus de Sancta Barbara, Eboracensis ecclesie decanus; Willelmus filius Herberti, Eboracensis ecclesie thesaurarius, Thomas Sotewame, Paulinus, Nicholaus de Trahli, Letoldus, ejusdem ecclesie canonici; Ansketillus de Bulmer et ceteri.

The attestation of Ansketil de Bulmer, steward of Robert Fossard, and the confirmation of this gift by Henry I during the lifetime of Nigel de Aubigny, prove that this charter was issued not later than 1129. Adelwald, prior of St. Oswald's, elected bishop of Carlisle in 1133, is said to have been the first holder of the prebend of Bramham.[1] The description of William de St. Barbe as dean must be a later interpolation. He is described as *canonicus* in Sept. 1132; *Memor. of Fount.*, i, 24.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held of the count of Mortain the manor in Bramham, late Ligulf's (12 car.), with the church and the soc of 1 carucate in "Monechet," the Munkehaid of a later charter, and of 3 carucates in Toulston, 1 in Oglethorpe and 1 in Newton Kyme. The land in Oglethorpe, namely the 2 manors of Grim and Asger, had belonged to the fee of William Malet, but the soc belonged to Bramham. At an early date lands were granted out of the manor by Robert Fossard to Anschetil de Bulmer, who gave 12 bovates to the canons of Nostell, and to Agnes, daughter of Robert Fossard, probably in marriage with Alexander Paynel of Hooton Paynel. But the manor remained in the demesne of the Fossards, and so in 1167 "Bramham of William Fossard and the canons" of Nostell was amerced ½ mark for forest trespass.[2] When William Fossard II got into difficulties *circa* 1175 Bramham with its new enclosures or riddings was conveyed, ostensibly by Ranulf de Glanvill and William Paynel of

[1] Le Neve, *Fasti* (ed. 1854), iii, 177.

[2] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 94.

Hooton, but by the grant and confirmation of William Fossard, to William de Stutevill, together with the service of Adam son of Robert de Briddeshale for the tenement held by him of William Fossard in Clifford, and the service of William de Oclestorp for the tenement held by him of William Fossard in Bramham.[1] Hence we find Baldwin Wake holding in 1279 of the fee of Maulay 1½ knight's fee in Bramham and Clifford.[2]

1013. Confirmation by Henry I to the canons of Nostell of the gift made by Robert Fossard by the hands of archbishop Thurstan and in the presence of Anschetil de Bulmer, steward of Robert Fossard, and his other men, of the churches of Bramham, Wharram(-le-Street) and St. Oswald in Eskdale, as the archbishop, the said Robert and Osceria his wife gave the same. *c.*1126–1129.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 7*d* (old p. 12).

Henricus rex Anglorum archiepiscopo Eboracensi et omnibus baronibus et vicecomitibus et ministris et fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ebora[ci]scira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Sancto Oswaldo de Nostla et ejusdem loci canonicis donum quod Robertus Fossardus, manu Turstini archiepiscopi, in presentia Anschetilli de Bulemer dapiferi sui et aliorum hominum suorum, eis fecit: videlicet, ecclesias de Brameham et de Warrum et de Sancto Oswaldo in Eschedela, cum omnibus terris et rebus et rectitudinibus ad easdem pertinentibus sicut unquam eis melius adjacere solebant, et sicut archiepiscopus supradictus et Robertus Fossardus et uxor ejus Osceria eis dederunt et concesserunt ita eas concedo, et precipio ut bene et in pace et honorifice et quiete de omnibus consuetudinibus teneant. Teste Nigello de Albini, apud [*blank*].

1014. Notification by Robert Fossard to Thurstan, archbishop of York, and the chapter of St. Peter, of his gift to the canons of Nostell of the land of Huphusum (Hope Hall ?) belonging to 4 carucates of his demesne in Bramham, for the augmentation of the prebend constituted from the churches which he had given, with a further gift to the canons and their tenants of the said prebend of common rights within any part of his fee belonging to that prebend. 1129–1135.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 80*d* (old p. 182).

Venerabili patri suo Turstino Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis capitulo et omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus Robertus Fossard salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, caritatis intuitu, dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis regularibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servientibus totam terram de Huphusum que pertinet ad quatuor carucatas terre dominii mei in Brameham, in liberam et puram et

[1] *R. Chart.*, 54*b*. [2] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 200.

perpetuam elemosinam, ad augmentum prebende sue que facta est de ecclesiis quas ego eis dedi. Do etiam eisdem canonicis et hominibus suis tenentibus de prebenda sua et hac carta confirmo, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, plenariam communam in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis, in introitibus et exitibus, et in omnibus aliis asiamentis pertinentibus ad villas de feodo meo in quibus aliquid continetur de prebenda sua. Hiis testibus, etc.

1015. Confirmation by William Fossard I to the canons of Nostell of the gift of his father in churches, lands and common rights, belonging to the prebend which archbishop Thurstan, at the prayer of the donor's father, constituted therefrom in the church of St. Peter, York. *c.*1135–1140.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 79*d* (old p. 180).

Willelmus Fossardus omnibus hominibus et heredibus suis et omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit universitati vestre me, pro salute anime patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum, concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, omnes donationes quas pater meus[1] eis fecit et carta sua confirmavit, scilicet ecclesiam de Brameham cum xiiii. bovatis terre ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, et ecclesiam de Warrum cum iiii. bovatis terre, et ecclesiam de Lith cum decem bovatis terre, et cum omnibus aliis terris et cum universis capellis, decimis, libertatibus, et ceteris omnibus rebus ad easdem ecclesias spectantibus, sine aliquo retenemento. De quibus scilicet ecclesiis cum pertinentiis suis, per voluntatem et petitionem patris mei, venerabilis Turstinus Eboracensis archiepiscopus divine pietatis intuitu unam constituit prebendam in ecclesia Beati Petri Eboracensis, communi consilio et assensu totius ejusdem ecclesie capituli, ad sustentationem predictorum canonicorum de Sancto Oswaldo imperpetuum. Concedo etiam et confirmo eisdem canonicis et hominibus suis de eadem prebenda sua tenentibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam eandem communam plenarie quam ego ipse habeo et quam pater meus ante me eis dedit et carta sua confirmavit in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis et molendinis, in viis et semitis, in introitibus et exitibus, et in omnibus aliis rebus et asiamentis pertinentibus ad prefatas villas et ad omnes alias villas de feodo meo in quibus aliquid de prebenda sua continetur, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione et consuetudine de me et heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus. Et ego Willelmus Fossardus et

[1] "Robertus Fossardus" deleted.

heredes mei warantizabimus sepedictis canonicis Sancti Oswaldi totam prenominatam elemosinam cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis et defendemus ubique et erga omnes homines in perpetuum. Hujus rei testes sunt, etc.

1016. Mandate from Henry I to Walter Espec and Eustace Fitz-John to cause the canons of St. Oswald (of Nostell) to have as full seisin of the 12 bovates in Bramham, given by Aschetil de Bulmer and confirmed by the king, as they had at the time of Aschetil's death and to ensure the return of anything wrongfully taken therefrom by Robert Fossard or Bertram de Bulmer after Aschetil's death. 1129–1133.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 7*d* (old p. 12).

Henricus rex Anglorum W[altero] Espec et Eustachio filio Johannis salutem. Precipio quod faciatis habere et tenere priori et canonicis de Sancto Oswaldo suas xii. bovatas terre in Brameham quas Aschetillus de Bulemer eis dedit cum hominibus et omnibus rebus terre pertinentibus; ita bene et in pace et honorifice sicut Anschetillus eas eis dedit et sicut eis concessi per cartam meam et sicut tenuerunt die qua Anschetillus fuit vivus et mortuus; et quicquid Robertus Fossard vel Bertramus de Bulemer inde injuste ceperunt post mortem Anschetilli totum facite reddi. Teste G[aufrido] de Glint[on], apud Trenham.

1017. Notification by Bertram de Bulmer to Henry, archbishop of York, of his confirmation of the gift made by Aschetil, his father, to the canons of Nostell, by the hands of archbishop Thurstan, of 12 bovates in Bramham. 1147–1153.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 84 (old p. 189).

Henrico Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo cunctisque sancte matris nostre ecclesie filiis propriisque heredibus et successoribus Bertramus de Bulemer salutem. Notum sit caritati vestre me concessisse et presentis cartule scripto imperpetuum confirmasse elemosinam quam pater meus Anschetillus fecit et concessit ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostlad et canonicis regularibus in eadem ecclesia Deo servientibus, per manum Turstini archiepiscopi, scilicet, xii. bovatas terre de Brameham. Et volo et precipio firmiter pro salute anime mee et omnium heredum meorum ut illa elemosina sit libera et quieta ab omni servitio seculari. Valete.

1018. Notification by Agnes Fossard, daughter of Robert Fossard, to Henry, archbishop of York, and the chapter of St. Peter, of her gift, made with the consent of William Fossard I, her brother, to the canons of Nostell, in augmentation of their prebend in the church of St. Peter, of 2 carucates in

Bramham with a mill, namely 1 carucate of her demesne, ½ carucate of Peter the clerk, and ½ carucate of Osbert Bustard. 1147–1153.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 80 (old p. 181).

Venerabili domino et patri suo H[enrico] Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo omnibusque successoribus suis totique capitulo Sancti Petri ac omnibus heredibus suis Agnes Fossard, filia Roberti Fossard, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me caritatis intuitu dedisse et concessisse et presentis carte attestatione confirmasse, voluntate et concessione Willelmi Fossardi fratris mei, Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, in augmentum prebende quam predicti canonici habent in ecclesia Beati Petri, duas carucatas terre et molendinum in Brameham cum tota secta ejusdem molendini, pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum, liberas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et exactione, unam videlicet carucatam terre de meo proprio dominio, alteram dimidiam carucatam Petri clerici, et alteram dimidiam carucatam Osberti Bustard. Concedo etiam predictis canonicis eandem communitatem et libertatem in eadem villa in bosco et in plano, in aquis et in pascuis, in semitis et in viis, et in omnibus aliis libertatibus quam ego ipsa vel aliquis antecessorum meorum melius et liberius habuit. Volo etiam ut ista mea elemosina sit tam libera et quieta ut aliqua elemosina est liberior et quietior. Hujus rei testes sunt, etc.

Hij[1] sunt testes donationis terre de Brameham quam Agnes Fossard dedit Deo et Sancto Oswaldo: Henricus de Laci, Robertus de Champeus, Anschetillus de Malnuer', Henricus de Ferariis, Robertus Barbou, Ricardus Bacot, Ricardus Carduhel, Jordanus Gramaticus, Radulfus le Dai et Hugo et Henricus fratres ejus, Willelmus de Montgai, et ceteri plures.

1019. Notification by Agnes Fossard to Henry, archbishop of York, the chapter of St. Peter and William Paynel (of Hooton), her son, of her gift to the canons of Nostell in augmentation of their prebend in the church of St. Peter, York, of 2 carucates in Bramham with a mill, namely 1 carucate of her demesne, ½ carucate of Peter the clerk and ½ carucate of Osbert Bustard. 1147–1153.

Chartul. of Nostell, f. 80 (old p. 181).

Henrico Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et Willelmo Painel filio suo omnibusque heredibus suis et successoribus Agnes Fossard salutem. Dilectioni vestre pateat me in elemosinam dedisse et concessisse ac presenti scripto confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo de Nostla et canonicis ibidem

[1] This paragraph follows immediately in the chartulary, but with a separate initial.

Deo servientibus,[1] in augmentum prebende Sancti Petri Eboracensis, duas carucatas terre et molendinum in Brameham, pro salute anime mee et omnium parentum meorum, liberas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio, unam videlicet de meo proprio dominio, dimidiam alteram Petri clerici, et alteram dimidiam Osberti Bustard'. Concedo etiam canonicis eandem communitatem et libertatem in eadem villa in bosco et in plano, in aquis et in pascuis, quam ego ipsa vel homines mei habent. Volo enim ut ista mea elemosina sit tam libera et quieta uti aliqua elemosina est liberior vel quietior. Hujus donationis[2] testes sunt, etc.

1020. Notification by William Fossard I to Henry, archbishop of York, and the chapter of St. Peter, of his confirmation of the gift made by Agnes, his sister, to the canons of Nostell of 2 carucates in Bramham with a mill. 1147–1153.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 80 (old p. 181).

Henrico Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus successoribus suis totique capitulo Sancti Petri Eboracensis omnibusque sancte ecclesie filiis et heredibus suis Willelmus Fossard salutem. Notum sit dilectioni vestre me concessisse et presentis carte scripto confirmasse donum quod soror mea Agnes fecit et concessit secum ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet duas carucatas terre in Brameham, solutas et quietas ab omni seculari servitio et consuetudine, et molendinum ejusdem ville, in perpetuam elemosinam. Hujus rei testes sunt, etc.

1021. Grant by Osbert Bustard to the canons of Nostell of the land which he held of them in Bramham, with a toft. *c.*1160–1180.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 80*d* (old p. 182).

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Osbertus Bustart, pietatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et parentum et antecessorum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, totam terram meam quam tenui de eisdem canonicis in Brameham, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum tofto quod Alwi tenuit. Et volo ut hec mea elemosina sit predictis canonicis libera, soluta, et quieta de me et heredibus meis et de omnibus hominibus in perpetuum, sicut aliqua elemosina liberior unquam et quietior esse solet. Hujus donationis testes sunt, etc.

The tenement given by Osbert was doubtless the ½ carucate, the service of which had been given to the canons by Agnes Fossard. At a subsequent date Robert Bustard, before H[ubert], dean, and the chapter of St. Peter,

[1] Another copy adds "mecum"; f. 80.

[2] "rei"; *ib.*

released to the canons of Nostell the ½ carucate in Bramham with a toft, which Osbert his father had held before him of St. Oswald.[1] Osbert Bustard was also known as Osbert de Thorp (Bustard). In 1175 he was amerced 15 marks for having incarcerated a man whom he desired to prove a rustic when he was not one.[2]

1022. Notification by William Paynel (of Hooton) to Roger, archbishop of York, and the chapter of St. Peter, of his confirmation to the canons of Nostell of whatever they had in Bramham of his fee, namely the church, belonging to their prebend, a mill and 2 carucates given by his mother in augmentation of that prebend, and all the gifts of his predecessors, particularly those 20 acres which his father and mother gave for a debt due to the canons for corn taken at Wharram(-le-Street). 1154–1181.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 84 (old p. 189).

Rogero Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus heredibus suis et successoribus et fidelibus et amicis Willelmus Painel salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et presenti scripto confirmasse, in puram elemosinam et liberam, Deo et Sancto Oswaldo de N[ostla] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus quicquid habent in Brameham de feodo meo, scilicet ecclesiam in eadem villa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, que est de prebenda quam habent in ecclesia Sancti Petri de Eboraco, et molendinum in eadem villa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et duas carucatas terre quas dedit eis mater mea in augmentum prebende sicut carta matris mee testatur, videlicet unam de proprio dominio, dimidiam alteram Petri clerici, et alteram dimidiam Osberti Bustard. Concedo etiam et confirmo eis omnes donationes quas fecerunt eis predecessores mei, de quibus cartas habent, cum omni communitate et libertate in eadem villa in bosco, in plano, in aquis, in pascuis, sicut mei predecessores habuerunt et eis dederunt. Concedo etiam et confirmo predictis canonicis, pro salute anime mee, nominatim illas viginti acras terre quas pater meus et mater mea dederunt eis pro debito quod debebant eis de blado quod sumpserunt apud Warram. Volo igitur ut ista mea elemosina et patris mei et matris mee et predecessorum meorum sit tam libera et quieta de omni seculari servitio de me et de omnibus hominibus uti aliqua elemosina est liberior et quietior. Hujus concessionis testes sunt, etc.

1023. Grant by Agnes Paynel to Peter son of Lawrence, her kinsman, of ½ carucate in Bramham, 40 acres of her woodland near Coleman-gate to be improved, and meadow-land between his toft and the brook extending to Kirk-brigg, to hold by doing

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[1] Chartul., f. 80*d*, n. 11.

[2] *Pipe R.*, 21 Hen. II, 178.

the service belonging to ½ carcucate in the fee of Henry de Ferlington in which there are 10 carucates. *c.*1160–1175.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 80 (old p. 181).

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes has literas quia ego Agnes Painel dedi et concessi Petro filio Laurentii, meo cognato, dimidiam carucatam terre in Brameham, et xl. acras de silva mea juxta Colemangate ad exsartandum, et quoddam pratum inter toftum suum et torrentem usque ad Kircabrigga, in feodo et hereditate, libere a me et meis successoribus tenendam, scilicet ad tantum servitium quantum pertinet ad dimidiam carucatam terre in feodo Henrici de Ferlingtona in quo x. carucate sunt. Hujus donationis hii sunt testes, etc.

By another charter, describing herself as Agnes Fossard, the donor gave to Peter de Bramham 24 acres in Bramham at fee farm for 2*s.* yearly and a gift of 3*s.* for recognition.[1] From the above charter it is evident that the fee of Bertram de Bulmer in Bramham with the soc and in Clifford, amounting to 10 carucates, was now held by Henry de Ferlington of Farlington. This cannot be the Henry, supposed to be the son of Ellis de Ferlington, living at the end of the twelfth century, but must be the elder Henry who attests a Huntington charter before 1160.

1024. Confirmation by William Fossard II to Peter the clerk of Bramham of the gift of land made to him by William Paynel, to hold for life, with remainder to Ellis de Langewait in fee. *c.*1175–1190.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 164 (old p. 399).

Sciant [omnes videntes et audientes has literas] quod ego Willelmus Fossard concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Petro clerico de Brameham donationem omnium partium terre quam Willelmus Painel dedit ei, tenendam de se et heredibus suis in vita sua sicut carta sua testatur, et tali conditione quod omnes perticule illius terre post decessum predicti Petri remaneant Helye de Langewait et heredibus suis, tenendas de predicto Willelmo Paynel et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate sicut carta sua testatur. Hiis testibus, etc.

1025. Confirmation by William Fossard II to Crispin de Bramham of the land given to him by William Paynel, to hold for life, with remainder to Ellis de Langewait in fee. 1175–1190.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 164 (old p. 399).

Sciant [omnes videntes et audientes has literas] quod ego Willelmus Fossard concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Crispino de Brameham totam terram quam Willelmus Painel dedit illi, sicut carta sua testatur; et tali conditione quod illa terra post decessum predicti Crispini remaneat Helie de Langewait

[1] Chartul., f. 80.

et heredibus suis, tenendam de predicto Willelmo Painel et heredibus suis sicut carta sua testatur. Hiis testibus, etc.

1026. Grant by Nigel Fossard to Peter the clerk of Bramham, his kinsman, of 27 acres of land in Bramham, partly of his demesne and partly of the "fordales" which he held of the grantor's father for 24*d.*; grant also of 10 acres of the "fordales" which Robert son of Ralph held of the grantor's father for 12*d.*, a tillage of 5 acres towards Oglethorpe called Fioder, a meadow below Clifford towards Stanford, however much that is, a land between Aldid-croft and the dales of Ling, a bramble-bed towards Monkhaye-spen, and an acre between Uctred's ridding and the tillage of Woodhouses; to hold in fee for 3*s.* yearly. *c.*1175–1190.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 163*d* (old p. 398).

Sciant [omnes videntes et audientes has literas] quod ego Nigellus Fossard dedi et concessi Petro clerico de Brameham, cognato meo, et suis heredibus in feudo et hereditate, tenendas de me et meis heredibus in liberum servitium et liberum tenementum, xxvii. acras terre in Brameham, partim de meo dominio, partim de fordales quas tenuit de patre meo pro xxiiii. nummis,[1] et ex alia parte dedi ei[2] x. acras terre in eadem villa de fordales quas tenuit Robertus filius Radulfi de patre meo pro xii. nummis, et unam culturam v. acrarum versus Occlistorp que dicitur Fioder, et unum pratum subtus Clifford versus Stanford quantumcumque illud est, et unam terram que est inter Aldid croft et dalas de Ling, et unum rubum versus Munckehayespen, et unam acram inter sartam Huctred et culturam de Wodehuses; et hoc totum in liberum tenementum, quietum ab omni servitio quod ad terram pertinet, nisi hoc solum, quod singulis annis reddet mihi tres solidos, hoc modo redimendo a me suum liberum servitium, ad Pentecosten xviii. denarios et ad festum Sancti Martini xviii. denarios. Hiis testibus, etc.

1027. Surrender by Peter the clerk of Bramham to William de Langewait, as his next heir, of his lay fee in Bramham. *c.*1175–1195.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 163*d* (old p. 398).

Sciant [omnes videntes et audientes has literas] quod ego Petrus clericus de Brameham reddidi Willelmo de Langewait, ut proximo heredi meo, totum laicum feodum meum de Brameham, salvo servitio domini illius feodi et salva tenura canonicorum Sancti Oswaldi quam tenent de terris elemosine. Hiis testibus.

1028. Grant by Crispin de Bramham, son of Lawrence the priest, to Ellis de Langewait, his kinsman, of the land in Bramham of

[1] "acris"; MS. [2] "ex"; MS.

his purchase, which he held of William Paynel, for which Ellis gave him 5 marks and a robe of a mark's worth. *c.*1155–1185.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 164 (old p. 399).

Sciant [omnes videntes et audientes has literas] quod ego Crispinus de Brameham, filius Laurentii presbiteri, dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Helie de Langewait cognato meo et heredibus suis totam terram meam de Brameham, ut meum adquisitum, quam tenui de Willelmo Painel sicut carta ejus testatur; et pro hac donatione et concessione predictus Helias dedit mihi quinque marcas argenti et unam robam de una marca argenti. Donationem illam vero sigilli mei impressione roboravi. Hiis testibus, etc.

1029. Grant by Crispin de Bramham, with the consent of Cecily his wife and his heirs, to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 3 acres of land in the fields of Bramham, a toft of ½ acre and common of pasture. *c.*1155–1180.

Bodleian Ch., Yorks., 105.[1]

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus litteras has quod ego Crisping de Bramham, consensu et assensu Cecilie sponse mee et heredum meorum, concessi et dedi Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis tres acras terre in campis de Bramham et unum toftum in Bramham de dimidia acra terre, cum communi pastura et cum omnibus aisiamentis ad eandem villam pertinentibus, in liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Hoc feci pro salute anime mee et pro salute anime uxoris mee et omnium heredum meorum et omnium amicorum et parentum meorum, ut simus participes omnium orationum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei. His testibus, Paulino capellano, Roberto filio Hugonis de Suinlintun,[2] Willelmo filio Radulfi de Bramham, Henrico clerico de Braidwella, Toma filio Willelmi, Roberto filio Tor, Petro rufo, Reginaldo molendinario, Turstino parmentario, Henrico de Bennigburg, Willelmo Pictaviensi, Alano Bursel, Hugone filio Henrici de Benn[igburg], Hugone Marmiun, Roberto et Jurdano cementariis.

1030. Confirmation by William de Stutevill to Ellis de Langewait of the gift made to him by William, brother of the said Ellis (?), of ½ carucate and 8 acres of land in the town of Bramham, late of Crispin de Bramham, and of the gift made by William de Langewait of the land late of Peter the clerk of Bramham. *c.*1180–1203.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 163*d* (old p. 398).

Sciant etc. quod ego Willelmus de Stutevill' concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Helie de Langewait et heredibus

[1] Verbatim in Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 15. [2] "Suinltun"; Chartul.

suis donationem quam Willelmus frater suus[1] ei fecit de dimidia carucata terre et viii. acris in villa de Brameham, scilicet que fuerunt Crispini de Brameham, tenendam de predicto Willelmo et heredibus suis prout carta ejusdem Willelmi quam Helias habet testatur et purportat. Confirmo etiam predicto Helie et heredibus suis donationem quam Willelmus de Langewait ei fecit de terra Petri clerici de Brameham, unde cartam ejusdem Willelmi habet idem Helias, etc.

1031. Grant by William de Stutevill to the canons of Nostell for the amendment of their prebend of a toft in Bramham, 3½ acres of land abutting upon his orchard and 1½ acre of land at Osolfrode, in exchange for the toft held by Hugh Gernon of the said prebend on the western side of the monastery, next the grantor's house in Bramham, which the canons and Hugh gave him for the enlargement of his court. *c.*1175–1203.

Orig. in the poss. of Col. Gascoigne; Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 80*d* (old p. 182). Abstr. in *Yorks. Deeds*, i, n. 83.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Willelmus de Stutevill salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et priori et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus ad meliorationem prebende quam idem prior et conventus[2] habent in ecclesia Eboracensi, unum toftum in Brameham, scilicet quod Radulfus filius Forman et Siward filius Ukke tenuerunt, et tres acras et dimidiam que cadunt super pomerium meum de Brameham, et unam acram et dimidiam apud Osolfrodam, in prebenda scilicet, in escambium propter toftum quod Hugo Gernun tenuit de prebenda ex occidentali parte monasterii prope domum meam de Brameham, quod quidem toftum predicti canonici et Hugo Gernun michi et heredibus meis concesserunt ad curiam meam amplificandam. Hanc autem terram ego Willelmus et heredes mei contra omnes homines predictis canonicis warantizabimus, ita liberam et quietam sicut aliqua terra prebendarum Eboracensis ecclesie liberior est. Hiis testibus,[3] Hugone de Tirnescoh, Hugone de Thorp, Stephano, capellanis; Willelmo de Gramar[ia], Ricardo de Lutrinton', Ricardo de Hudlestorp,[4] Willelmo filio Hugonis, Radulfo filio Siward, Moyse filio ejus, Willelmo pistore de Bramham, Alexandro filio ejus.

Endorsed: "Carta Willelmi de Stutevilla. Prebenda xiii."

Hugh Gernon of Bramham gave to the canons ½ acre in the south field at Ling between the tillage of the prior of St. Oswald and that of the prior of Marton, and extending from the Spen of Gunecroft to the highway.[5]

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[1] "meus"; MS. But William de Langewait appears to be the brother here meant.

[2] "canonici"; Chartul., f. 80*d*.

[3] Charter ends here in the Chartul.

[4] *Sic* for "Hudleston."

[5] Chartul., f. 82, n. 24.

Robert Gernon, son of Hugh, gave Ketilcroft in Bramham.[1] He occurs in 1206.[2]

The family of Arderne had lands here, about the year 1200, through Ranulf de Glanvill, whose daughter Amabel married Ralph de Arderne. Thomas their son (*c.* 1229–1237) gave to the canons the whole tenement here, which he had inherited from his mother, at fee farm for 6 marks yearly.[3]

1032. Grant by William Frankelayn of Bramham to the canons of Nostell of a parcel of land in Bramham. *c.*1160–1175.

Orig. in the poss. of Col. Gascoigne. Abstr. in *Yorks. Deeds*, i, n. 84.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Willelmus Frankelayn de Bramham salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie et Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unam acram terre in territorio de Bramham, videlicet dimidiam acram que jacet in Gunnecroft versus austrum et est propinquior culture ipsorum canonicorum, et unam dimidiam rodam ad Lyng, et unam rodam et dimidiam ad Blakefen, propinquiores culturis eorundem canonicorum in utroque loco versus austrum, tenendas et habendas predictis canonicis imperpetuum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et aysiamentis libere, quiete et honorifice. Ego vero predictus Willelmus et heredes mei predictam terram predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus. Ad majorem autem hujus rei securitatem presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, Herberto de Morevill, Simone de Sigillo, Henrico de Occlestorp, Roberto de Langethwayd, Willelmo filio Alexandri, Hugone Gernun, Radulfo Belleword et aliis.

Endorsed: "C[arta] Willelmi Frankeleyn. Bramham prebenda xxviii. Will. Frankelayn."

1033. Grant by Ralph son of Siward de Bramham to Annota his wife in dower of 1½ bovate in Bramham with a croft, and a messuage between his own and the churchyard of that town and by the road of the churchyard running southward to the cherry-tree by the ox-house, also 2 acres at Wragate and 2 at the Rodes. 1160–1180.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 85 (old p. 191).

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes has literas quod ego Radulfus filius Siwardi de Brameham dedi Annote uxori mee in duarium unam bovatam terre et dimidiam, cum crofto Ewidi, que sunt juxta terram Willelmi prepositi. Preterea dedi ei unum mesuagium inter meum mesuagium juxta cimiterium de villa, seu

[1] Chartul., f. 82, n. 25. [2] Pipe R., 8 John. [3] Chartul., f. 81, n. 15.

juxta viam cimiterii versus australem ad cerasium juxta boveriam, et quatuor acras terre, duas ad Wragate versus occidentem, duas apud Rodas versus occidentem. Hiis testibus, etc.

1034. Grant by Simon de Sigillo to the prior and convent of Nostell that they may keep the pool of their mill called Wulgalre set and raised on his land in its existing state, and with the height of water now fixed by certain stones, and to take of his land to maintain that height. For this they granted that he and his heirs shall yearly grind 16 quarters of hard grain, and as much of barley and oats, quit of multure. 1160–1180.

Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 151 (old p. 371).

Omnibus has literas [visuris vel audituris] Symon de Sigillo eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse priori et conventui Sancti Oswaldi de Nostel ut habeant stagnum suum ad molendinum suum, quod dicitur Wlgalr' molendinum canonicorum, ad terram meam firmatum et elevatum in eodem statu in quo nunc est, sicut patet per lapides infixos super idem stagnum ad declarandum certam mensuram elevationis dicti stagni; et capere de terra mea proximo adjacente eidem stagno versus aquilonem, sine impedimento mei vel meorum, quotiens habuerint necesse ad reparationem elevationis dicti stagni et conservationem ejusdem: ita tamen quod nec ego nec heredes mei tempore fenationis, ratione elevationis dicti stagni vel aque habundantia, fenum prati mei quod jacet idem stagnum amittamus. Pro hac autem concessione et confirmatione concesserunt mihi et heredibus meis dicti prior et conventus molere ad molendinum suum ejusdem stagni sexdecim quarteria duri bladi annuatim et totidem brasii et avene sine multura. Et ad majorem hujus rei securitatem ego quam predicti prior et conventus huic scripto, in modum cyrograffi confecto, sigilla nostra hinc inde apposuimus. Hiis testibus, etc.

1035. Grant by Robert son of William de Brideshale to Robert son of Simon de Scel, in respect of his father's and his service and in consideration of 15 marks, of the land in Uphusum (in Bramham) lying on the left side of the road leading from Clifford to Bramham to the mid-stream of the water running between the alder-groves of Bramham and of Uphusum, and on the right side of that road Mazelina with her dwelling, arable land in Uphusum and 16 acres of land with common of pasture and a road, of a width sufficient for 2 loaded wains, leading from Uphusum to the highway of Clifford; to hold in fee with remainder in default of issue to the son or daughter of Alice, sister of the said Robert son of Simon, for 3*s*. yearly;

also 4 bovates in Huntington to hold as above by the service of 4 bovates, where 14 carucates make a knight's fee. 1160–1180.

From the orig. formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 326.

Sciant presentes et posteri quod ego Rodbertus filius Willelmi de Brideshale, consilio et assensu hominum meorum et amicorum meorum, concessi et dedi Rodberto filio Simonis de Sigillo, pro amore et servitio patris sui et suo et pro xv marcis argenti quas mihi dedit, totam illam terram que est in Uphusum a sinistra parte vie illius per quam solent homines ire de Clifford ad Bramham usque ad filum aque illius que currit inter alnetum de Bramham et alnetum de Uphusum, tam in alneto et boschello quam in terra arabili, usque ad terram quam tenet Robertus Faber, et juxta eandem viam a parte dextra Mazelinam cum mansura sua et terra arabili quam tenet in Uphusum, et sexdecim acras terre arabilis usque ad filum predicte aque cum communi pastura de Clifford et cum via, habente tantam latitudinem que sufficiat ad obviandum duobus plaustris honeratis, protendente de Uphusum per fundum qui fuit Simonis Nigri usque ad communem viam de Clifford; ad tenendum in feudum et hereditatem de me et heredibus meis ipsi et heredibus suis, filio vel filie sororis sue Aeliz, si ipse de sponsa heredem non habuerit, libere, honorifice et quiete ab omni re erga me vel alium; reddendo solummodo tres solidos per annum, xviii. denarios ad Pentecosten et xviii. denarios ad festum Sancti Martini. Preterea dedi et concessi eidem Roberto et heredibus suis, filio vel filie sororis sue Aeliz, si ipse de sponsa heredem non habuerit, quatuor bovatas terre in Huntintuna, duas que fuerunt Radulfi prepositi et duas alias quas Paganus tenuerat; tenendas de me et heredibus meis ipsi et heredibus suis in feudum et hereditatem plenarie in villa et extra villam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et cum omnibus et eisdem libertatibus et consuetudinibus quas de ipsis habebam, donec eas in manu mea tenebam; faciendo pro eis solummodo tantum servitii unius militis quantum pertinet ad quatuor bovatas inter quatuordecim carucatas terre. Hec omnia guarantizabimus ego et heredes mei prefato Rodberto et heredibus suis ad tenendum sicut predixi. Hujus rei sunt testes, Ivo, Gillebertus, Willelmus, Gaufridus fratres mei; Gyrardus patruus meus, Mauritius cognatus meus, Willelmus Aguillon, Torstinus Aguillon, Gaufridus Aguillon, Johannes Basset, Alexander canonicus, Walterus filius Fagnulfi, Symon clericus de Clifford, Hamelin frater Hamelini, Ricardus filius Saxi Erht, Gerardus nepos Simonis de Sigillo, Willelmus filius Rogeri de Dalton, Hugo filius Willelmi filii Tosti; Osbertus, Alueredus, filii Hamelini de Gerburc; Galterus de Olestorp, Willelmus de Neutun, Robertus de Driffelt, Hugo de Lincolnia, Gaufridus de Beverlaco.

1036. Agreement between Ansketil, prior, and the convent of St. Oswald of Nostell, and Alexander de Bramham, namely that the convent will take charge of Matilda, daughter of Alexander, as a free woman and will promote Simon, his son, to some office of their house for 12 years, commencing from the year in which Hubert Walter became dean of York, and will provide for him as for a free man; for which Alexander has surrendered by rod his claim to 4 bovates which Osbert Bustard, and afterwards Robert his son, held of the canons. 1186–1187.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 80*d* (old p. 182).

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod hec est conventio inter Ansketillum priorem et conventum Sancti Oswaldi et Alexandrum de Brameham, videlicet quod prior et conventus susceperunt filiam ejusdem Alexandri, Matildam nomine, ad consulendam eam sicut liberam feminam. Concesserunt etiam predictus prior et conventus Symoni filio prefati Alexandri quod retinebunt eum in aliquo ministerio domus Sancti Oswaldi in quo putaverint ipsum scire melius ministrare xii. annis, ita quod xii. anni exordium accipient a primo anno quo Hubertus Walter suscepit decanatum ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis. Infra hos xii. annos vero providebunt prior et conventus eidem Simoni in aliquo ubi possit habere suam garizum sicut liber homo. Sepedictus vero Alexander coram capitulo Sancti Petri Eboracensis abjuravit et quietam clamavit et per baculum sursum tribuit priori et conventui Sancti Oswaldi omnem calumpniam quam habuit adversus eos de quatuor bovatis terre quas Osbertus Bustard prius et Robertus filius ejus post eum de predictis canonicis tenuerunt. Hanc abjurationem et quietam clamationem fecit Alexander super altare in ecclesia Beati Petri Eboracensis, quod videlicet nunquam ipse vel aliquis per eum questionem vel calumpniam moveret adversus canonicos Sancti Oswaldi de predictis bovatis. Hiis testibus, etc.

1037. Grant by Agnes Fossard to the nuns of St. Clement, York, of the land of Monkhaid[1] (in Bramham) extending from Witewell to Potterwell at Dernegate and in breadth from Blanckenwood eastward as far as Thomas Malesoures' land extended, to hold for ½ mark yearly. *c.*1148–1154.

From the orig. formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 108*d*.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Agnes Fossard dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et Sancto Clementi Eboracensi et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam

[1] See Dom. Bk.; *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 228, where the name has been incorrectly extended to "Monecheton." In the Summary (*ib.*, 297) the name is "Monuchetone" in full. This place was named "Monkehay" in 1536; Mins. Accts. See n. 1026.

liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio totam terram de Munkehaid, que scilicet extenditur in longitudine a Witewelle usque ad Potterewelle ad Dernegate, et in latitudine a Blanckenewde versus occidentem quantum Thomas Malesoveres habuit, cum communi pastura et cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus, in bosco, in plano, in pratis et aquis, in toftis et croftis et sartis et pasturis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis, reddendo annuatim mihi et heredibus meis dimidiam marcam pro omni servitio, quadraginta denarios ad Pentecosten et quadraginta denarios ad festum Sancti Martini. Hoc autem sciendum est quod nihil poterimus exigere a prefatis monialibus pro predicta terra nisi dimidiam marcam annuatim pro omni servitio, exceptis orationibus domus sue. Hanc donationem et hanc concessionem et confirmationem feci predictis monialibus consilio et assensu heredum meorum et amicorum meorum ut predictam terram liberam et quietam imperpetuum sine omni calumpnia possideant. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Gaunt decano Sancti Petri Eboracensis, Geroldo canonico, Thoma de Rainevile, Gileberto filio Fulconis, Roberto de Brideshale, Willelmo de Aguillun, Turstino Aguillun, Gaufrido Aguillun, Crispino de Bramham, Willelmo filio Hugonis, Radulfo filio Siwardi,[1] et multis aliis.

1038. Grant by Thomas Malesoures to the nuns of St. Clement, York, of his land of Monkhaid (in Bramham) extending from Witewell to Potterwell, with common of pasture, for 7 marks to the grantor and 5*s.* to his daughter. *c.*1150–1165.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 102*d.*

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Thomas Malesoveres, consilio et assensu heredum meorum et amicorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et Sancto Clementi Eboraci et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam liberam et quietam ab omni servitio, totam terram meam de Munkeaid que extenditur in longitudine a Witewelle usque Potterewelle cum communi pastura et cum omnibus aliis aisiamentis ad predictam terram pertinentibus in bosco et plano, in pratis et aquis, in toftis et croftis, in sartis et pasturis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis. Hoc autem sciendum quod quando dedi hanc terram predicte domui moniales dederunt mihi de pecunia domus sue septem marcas argenti et quinque solidos filie mee. Ego autem et heredes mei nihil poterimus exigere pro predicta terra a prefatis monialibus nisi orationes tantummodo. Hiis testibus, Gerardo canonico, Paulino filio episcopi, Thoma filio Ulviet, Alexandro presbitero,

[1] "Siwardbi"; MS.

Pagano de Popeltun, Ada de Popeltun, Willelmo Tillemire, Roberto filio Godrici, Thoma filio ejus, et aliis multis.

Thomas Malesoures was one of the ministers of the crown in the city of York. In 1165 he held lands of the crown, for which the sheriff eased his farm of the county by the sum of 45*s.* 7½*d.* for half the year.[1] See the charters of the crown demesne.

In 1245 the prioress of St. Clement's, York, called Peter de Maulay to warrant to her the manor of Munkheyth which she held of him and for which she had the charter of Agnes Fossard, grandmother of the said Peter, whose heir he was, because William Maleshouers was impleading her touching that manor in the county court. Peter being under age, the plea was adjourned.[2]

1039. Agreement between William de Stutevill and the nuns of St. Clement, York, by which they demised to him the land called Monkhaid in the territory of Bramham, which they hold of his fee, and the mill, to hold at farm from the second Martinmas after the consecration of Geoffrey, archbishop of York, for a term of 5 years for 4 marks rent; the said William has released to them ½ mark of the rent (of that tenement) during his tenure of it, provided that if an escheat in a church or lay fee falls to him he will give them an equivalent or better exchange. 1192.

From the orig. formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. viii, f. 109.

Hec est conventio facta inter Willelmum de Stutevill et sanctimoniales Sancti Clementis Eboraci, scilicet, quod prefate sanctimoniales dimiserunt ad firmam eidem Willelmo totam terram que dicitur Munkehaidhe in territorio de Brameham cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam tenent de feodo ejusdem Willelmi, et molendinum quod ibidem habent, a festo Sancti Martini secundo postquam G[aufridus] archiepiscopus Eboracensis fuit consecratus in quinque annos pro quatuor marcis eis annuatim reddendis, scilicet, ii marcis ad Pentecosten et ii marcis ad festum Sancti Martini. Et sciendum est quod prefatus Willelmus relaxavit prefatis sanctimonialibus dimidiam marcam quam illi debebant de redditu quamdiu predictam terram de illis tenuerit per sic quod si aliqua escaeta in ecclesia vel in aliquo feodo laico ei interim acciderit, dabit eis escambium ad valentiam vel ad melius, ita quod predicta terra et molendinum ei remanebunt quieta de prefatis sanctimonialibus. Hiis testibus, G[aufrido] Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Hugone Bardulf, Henrico de Wichinton, Hugone de Bobi, Rogero de Badvent, Willelmo de Cottingham, Henrico de Knaresburc, Waltero de Bovinton, Radulfo filio Radulfi, Willelmo filio Roberti de Aiketon, Radulfo filio Paulini, Willelmo de Atton, Thoma filio Thome, Roberto de Melsa, Benedicto de Sculecotes, Willelmo de Bonevill, Benedicto filio Aldr[edi].

[1] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 46.

[2] Assize R. 1045, m. 9*d.*

1040. Grant by Peter de Toulston to the monks of Pontefract, with Robert his brother, whom they have received as a monk, of 3*s*. of rent from 1 bovate in Toulston. 1175–1190.

Chartul. of Pontefract, at Woolley Hall. Pd. in *Chartul. of Pontefract*, n. 454B.

Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Petrus de Toulistona do et concedo et hac mea carta et sigillo meo confirmo Deo et Sancto Johanni et monachis de Pontefracto, cum fratre meo Roberto quem susceperunt in monachum, tres solidos de redditu de bovata illa quam Rogerus filius Syxtan tenet in Toulestona, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de me et de heredibus meis, quicumque illam bovatam tenebit; de quo redditu reddentur eisdem monachis medietas, scilicet xviij denarii, in festo Sancti Martini et alia medietas que tantundem est in Pentecosten. Quicumque vero terram illam tenebit predictum terminum utrumque observabit, reddendo celerario eundem redditum sicut perfunctum est in domo Sancti Johannis de Pontefracto eisdem terminis. Testibus, Herberto de Archis, Jordano de Ledestuna et fratribus suis Hugone et Roberto, Hugone herede Petri et aliis.

1041. Confirmation by William Fossard of the gift made by William, earl of Albemarle, to brother Ivo, of the hermitage of St. Leonard of Egton, formerly of Sedeman, the hermit. *c.*1170–1195.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 80*d* (old p. 182).

Omnibus fidelibus visuris vel audituris literas has Willelmus Fossard salutem in Domino. Sciatis me concessisse et carta mea confirmasse donationem Willelmi comitis de Aubemarle, scilicet heremitorium Sancti Leonardi juxta Eggetun quod fuit quondam heremite Sedeman, scilicet Yvoni fratri, libere et quiete sicut unquam predictus frater Sedeman liberius tenebat, scilicet in pratis et pascuis, in aqua, in bosco. His testibus, etc.

The hermitage of Eskdale is of unknown foundation, but was clearly under the patronage of the Fossards of Mulgrave. Ord, in his *History of Cleveland*, notices the legend attached to this place. Briefly, it was to the effect that on 16 October, 5 Henry II (1159), William de Brus of Sneaton, Ralph de Percy, and a free-tenant named Allatson, while hunting in Eskdale, ran a wild boar into this chapel or hermitage whilst Sedman, the hermit here named, was engaged in his devotions. The hermit then shut out the hounds, and whilst he was completing his devotions the wild boar died. The huntsmen presently arriving at the chapel and finding the boar dead and the chase marred, as they concluded by the hermit's act, fell upon him and mortally wounded him. Then taking sanctuary at Scarborough they were presently induced by the abbot of Whitby to visit the dying hermit and seek his forgiveness. This they did, and the hermit then laid upon them and their heirs an obligation, in return for his forgiveness of their crime, to make a fish-garth of wattles and stakes yearly at Whitby for the benefit of the monastery, so that by that service they should henceforth hold their lands of the abbot of Whitby, under pain of forfeiture for neglect. Then in their

presence Sedman, the wounded hermit, died, on 8 December (1159).[1] As there was no Ralph de Percy living in 1159, the legend is probably a later fabrication.

The inclusion of this confirmation among the deeds relating to the estates in Bramham of the canons of Nostell suggests that the advowson of this chapel was at one time in their gift, possibly as a member of the church of Lyth, given to them by Robert Fossard in the time of archbishop Thurstan. The gift in any case did not long remain effective, for on 22 September, 1213, the king sent his writ to Gilbert Fitz-Reinfrid to acquit John, the chaplain of Egton, of 8*s*. which Gilbert had assessed yearly upon 2 bovates which Robert de Turneham, then deceased, had assigned to the said chaplain to celebrate in that chapel for the souls of the deceased.[2]

1042. Notification by Alan son of Ralph de Ferlington that he has restored the tithe of Wilton, which his father had wrongfully withheld, to the monks of Whitby, to whom William de Percy and Alan his son had given (two-thirds of the tithe of corn of the demesne of Wilton). 1166–*c.*1180.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 58*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 224.

Omnibus fidelibus Dei Alanus filius Radulfi de Ferlingtuna salutem. Sciatis quod ego reddidi decimam de Wiltuna, quam pater meus aliquanto tempore detinuit injuste, ecclesie Sancti Petri de Wyteby et fratribus ejusdem ecclesie, sicut Willelmus de Perci eam dedit eidem ecclesie et Alanus filius ejus; et illam decimam optuli super altare Sancti Petri de Wyteby multis testibus intuentibus. Eorum nomina hec sunt, Edmundus presbiter, Walterus de Perci, Robertus filius [T]hurstani, Radulfus de Everlay, Rogerus de Killum et alii.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held under the count of Mortain Norman's manors in Wilton (4 car.) and Lackenby (2 car.), Siward's and Swen's manors in Ellerby (6 car.) and Uctred's manor in Kilton Thorpe (1½ car.). In addition to this land a small part of Levenot's manor in Lazenby, which was in the king's hands at the Survey, was added to the fee of Nigel Fossard. Probably in the time of Robert Fossard a knight's fee of 10 carucates in these places was given to Aschetil de Bulmer, as part of the fee of 4 knights, of which he was enfeoffed by Robert Fossard. By an early sub-infeudation Wilton was held of the Bulmers by the family of Ferlington, known later as Wilton, who eventually took the name of Bulmer. In 1251 John de Bulmer held the Percys' manor of Wilton at fee farm for £10 yearly,[3] and in 1284–5 John de Bulmer held of Ranulf de Nevill 10 carucates in the moiety of Wilton and in Lackenby, Lazenby, West Coatham, Ellerby and Kilton Thorpe for 1 fee of the fee of Maulay.[4]

1043. Notification by Stephen de Meinil I of the gift which Robert de Meinil, his father, and Gertrude, wife of the said Robert, made to abbot William and the monks of Whitby of the church of Ayton (in Cleveland); and confirmation of that gift. *c.*1130–1150.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 23. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 415.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Stephanus de Maynill salutem. Notum sit vobis patrem meum Robertum de Mainill

[1] Ord, *Cleveland*, 323.
[2] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 151*b*.
[3] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 68.
[4] *Kirkby's Quest*, 129.

et conjugem ejus G[ertrudem], matrem meam, dedisse ecclesie Whitebiensi et abbati Willelmo fratribusque ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Atona, pro salute sua et antecessorum atque successorum suorum. Cui donationi ego Stephanus de Mainill testimonium perhibeo, eamque tanquam [heres] et successor eorum prefate ecclesie Whitebiensi pro salute mea, conjugis mee ac filiorum meorum, in perpetuam elemosinam concedo, testimoniumque meum et donationem meam hac carta confirmo. Hiis testibus:[1]

1044. Confirmation by Stephen de Bulmer of the gift made by Robert de Meinil and Gertrude his wife to the church of Whitby of the church of Great Ayton with 4 bovates; and gift of 24 acres of newly broken land there. *c.*1150–1160.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 58*d*; Add. MS. 4715, m. 16. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 226.

Notum sit omnibus audituris litteras istas quod ego Stephanus de Bolemer concedo et monumento carte mee confirmo donationem illam ecclesie de Atuna cum iiij^or^ bovatis terre et mansis earum quam pie memorie Robertus de Mainillo et uxor ejus Gertru[dis] dederunt ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby in liberam, quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Insuper et ex parte mea supradicte ecclesie dono et concedo xxiiij acras terre noviter rupte, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et liberorum et parentum meorum, in liberam, quietam et perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, Cutberto priore de Giseburnia, Herniseo priore de Mart[una], Johanne filio Letaldi canonico Sancti Petri, Bertramo de Bulmer, Arnaldo de Perci et aliis.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held Norman's manor in Great Ayton (6 car.) with the church, Norman's and Ulchil's manors in Great Broughton (5 car.), and a manor in "Camisedale," afterwards known as Greenhow (3 car.). In these places and in Tunstall, where Lesing's manor of 3 carucates was in the king's hands at the Survey, Robert de Meinil I was enfeoffed of 12 carucates by Nigel or Robert Fossard to hold by the service of 1 knight. This fee descended to Nicholas de Meinil, who in 1279 held of the fee of Maulay 12 car. in Greenhow, Tunstall, Great Ayton (and Great Broughton) for 1 fee.[2]

The alms given to Whitby within this fee and within that of the archbishop of Canterbury are described as the church of Ayton in Cleveland with its members, namely the chapels of Newton under Otnesberch, Nunthorpe and Little Ayton, of the gift of Robert de Meinil I and Stephen de Meinil.[3] The confirmation by Stephen de Bulmer of the church of Ayton cannot have had much value, seeing that his relationship to Stephen de Meinil was that of brother, or rather half-brother, to Sibyl, the wife of Stephen.[4] As uncle to Robert de Meinil II, Stephen's son, he may have had the wardship of Robert and his land for a few years before 1166, when Robert de Meinil was returned as holding of William Fossard the knight's fee here described.[5]

[1] None recorded. [2] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 194. Cf. *Kirkby's Quest*, 129, 237.
[3] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 6. [4] *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, 80.
[5] *Red Bk.*, 407.

1045. Grant by Thurstan de Montfort, for the soul of Henry his brother, to the church of Guisborough of a mark of rent from his mills of (Great) Ayton. 1155–1170.

Chartul. of Guisborough, f. 255. Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 702.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus litteras istas quod ego Turstinus de Mundeford, cum assensu conjugis mee et heredis mei, dono ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna in perpetuam et quietam elemosinam, pro anima carissimi fratris mei Henrici et antecessorum meorum et pro me ipso et sponsa mea et heredibus meis, unam marcam argenti annuatim persolvendam de redditibus molendinorum meorum de Aton, dimidiam ad Annunciationem dominicam et dimidiam ad festum Sancti Johannis. Hiis testibus, Ricardo priore de Novoburgo et Roberto filio et herede ipsius Turstini et Malgero et Odardo et Radulfo et Willelmo de Tameton et pluribus aliis.

This charter affords an instance of the tenure of land in Yorkshire by a family of great estate in the Midlands, owing to an early sub-infeudation by a Yorkshire tenant in chief to Geoffrey Murdac. At the Survey Robert Malet had three manors in Great Ayton, late of Aldred, Edmund and Turorne (4 car.), and a manor in Little Ayton, late of Aschil (2 car.), both of which passed after his forfeiture to the fee of Robert de Meinil I. Subsequent events show that Meinil enfeoffed Geoffrey Murdac of the land, and possibly the earl of Chester enfeoffed him of the manor of Hemlington,[1] which lies about three miles away to the north-west. Geoffrey Murdac had a daughter Juliana, who married Thurstan de Montfort, to whom she brought Great Ayton and other lands in Yorkshire in dower, so that in 1166 Thurstan held $3\frac{3}{4}$ knights' fees of Roger de Mowbray,[2] besides what he held of Robert de Meinil II. Thurstan had issue Robert and Henry, the last named being father of another Thurstan. In Michaelmas term, 1209 (?), this Thurstan demanded a moiety of the town of Langton (E.R.) against Eustace de Vescy as his right and inheritance, which ought to descend from Geoffrey Murdac, who was seised thereof, taking vestures thereof to the value of 100*s.* and more, to Juliana, his daughter, who held that land as her reasonable share which belonged to her, and from Juliana to Robert (de Montfort) her son, and from Robert to Henry, brother of the said Robert and father of the said Thurstan, and from him to the said Thurstan. He prayed for a view.[3] This shows that Juliana was alleged to be a co-heiress. But the claim was a frivolous one, for the manor of Langton had long before been given by Robert de Stutevill to William de Vescy in marriage with Burga, his daughter. In respect of Great Ayton and Hemlington there was also a claimant in 1206 in the person of Robert de Muscamps, who then proffered 5 marks for a writ of *præcipe* against Robert de Stutevill touching 6 carucates in Ayton (*Ethon*) and 4 carucates in Hemlington, which he claimed as his right.[4]

It is, however, probable that Juliana, daughter of Geoffrey Murdac, had issue by a prior marriage and was not the mother of Robert and Henry de Montfort as alleged. There is no evidence that any of the lands in Yorkshire held by the elder Thurstan in 1166 descended in his line; but there is a strong probability in any case that Erneburga, wife of Robert de Stutevill II, was Juliana's sister and co-heir, and the means whereby considerable estates in cos. York and Leicester came to the Stutevills, and so to the Wakes.

[1] Cf. *Abbrev. Placit.*, 64*b*. [2] *Red Bk.*, 420. [3] Cur. Regis R., 62, m. 1*d*.
[4] *R. de Fin.*, 356. See the pedigree of Bulmer.

At his death in 1282 Baldwin Wake held the manor of Ayton in Cleveland of Sir Nicholas de Meinil for ½ knight's fee. There were in Ayton mills known respectively as Westmulne and Estmulne, and 6 bovates in Thornaby were members of the manor. The prior of Guisborough had 1 carucate in Ayton, and the master of the hospital of St. Leonard, York, ½ carucate. . . ., relict of Robert de Stutevill, held in dower the manor of Hemlington and rent in Ayton, together worth £21 a year.[1]

1046. Notification by Gerard, son of Uctred Ruffus of Mickleby, of his grant to the canons of Nostell of a toft and a croft in Mickleby, lying near the house of Robert son of Tiue on the east. *c.*1185–1190.

Chartul. of Nostell, Vesp. E. xix, f. 85*d*.

Eboracensi archiepiscopo totique capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus Christi fidelibus Gerardus filius Uctredi Ruffi de Miclebi salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi de Nostla et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unum toftum et croftum in Miclebi, juxta domum Roberti filii Tive del est, liberum et quietum ab omnibus servitiis et ab omnibus exactionibus, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima patris et matris et antecessorum meorum et pro anima mea. Ego vero et heredes mei hanc donationem manutenebimus et warantizabimus contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Testes, etc.

Swen's manor of Mickleby (4 car.) was held at the Survey by Nigel Fossard of the count of Mortain. It was retained in demesne by the Fossards.

1047. Confirmation by William Fossard I to the monks of Whitby of 1 carucate of land in Rousby of the gift of his father, and of one carucate in Butterwick of the gift of Durand, father of Geoffrey de Buterwic. 1136–1150.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 17; Add. MS. 4715, f. 25*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 69.

Sciant omnes videntes et audientes literas has quod ego Willelmus Fossard concessi Deo et Sancto Petro et monachis de Wyteby unam carucatam terre in Rouesbi,[2] quam antea pater meus dederat eidem ecclesie in perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima mea et pro uxore mea et pro animabus patris et matris mee, liberam et quietam de omnibus rebus; et unam aliam carucatam terre concessi illis fratribus et predicte ecclesie que est de feodo meo in Buterwic, quam Gosfridus filius Durandi tenet de me, similiter liberam et quietam de omnibus rebus sicut pater ipsius Gosfridi, Durandus, eam dedit qui in eadem ecclesia monachus fuit. Hujus doni testes sunt, Jordanus presbiter et Hugo, clerici; Wimundus dapifer, Rogerus Hai, Willelmus de Monte et alii.

Nigel Fossard had a berewick in Rousby, assessed at 1 carucate of land, which belonged to his manor of Borrowby, near Lythe. This was given by

[1] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 237–39.

[2] "Rouceby"; Add. MS.

Robert Fossard,[1] his son, to Whitby, and confirmed as above by William Fossard, son of Robert. It is not possible to fix with certainty the date of the death of Robert Fossard. He confirmed to Whitby the gift of Durand de Butterwick, which William Fossard here confirms; and as that gift was clearly made before 1136, it is evident that he died between 1130 and 1136, and that this confirmation quickly followed.

Wimund de Lockington, who was William Fossard's steward, was nearly related to abbot William de Percy, being apparently his brother-in-law.[2] He must therefore have been a contemporary of abbot William, who presided over Whitby from sometime before 1109 to sometime before 1129. Hugh the clerk attests another charter of William Fossard as "Hugh the clerk of Bainton" (*Bantthona*).[3]

1048. Grant by Richard, abbot of Whitby, in fee to Thurstan, the steward of Acklam, of 1 carucate in Rousby to hold for 5*s*. yearly, and, when William Fossard takes an aid from the tenement, by paying that aid when required by the abbot. 1160–1182.

Chartul. of Whitby, Add. MS. 4715, f. 32*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 423.

Sciant omnes audientes has litteras quod ego Ricardus, abbas de Whiteby, communi assensu totius capituli nostri concessi in hereditatem et feudum domino Turstino, dapifero de Acclum, et heredibus suis unam carucatam terre in Rouceby et ea que ei pertinent, omni anno reddendo nostre ecclesie pro servitio quinque solidos ad Pentecosten. Et si forte dedero auxilium de illa tenura[4] Willelmo Fossard, et illum requisivero, dabit quod pertinet ad illam tenuram.[5] Testibus hiis:[6]

Thurstan, steward of Acklam, may have been Thurstan de Montfort, a feudal tenant of the Mowbray fee in 1166, and a landowner in Acklam of the fee of Canterbury. See n. 1045.

1049. Grant by Bertram de Bulmer to the monks of Rievaulx, with the consent of Aschetil his son, of the carucate in Welburn which Aschetil, son of Gospatric (de Brawby), held of him, for which he gave him an exchange. 1154–1157.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 65 (old f. 61). Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 104.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis Bertramus de Bulemer salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris me concessisse et dedisse Deo et Sancte Marie et ecclesie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et filiorum nostrorum et omnium antecessorum, concessu filii mei Aschetilli, illam carrucatam terre quam Aschetillus filius Gospatrici de me tenuit in Wellebrunna cum omnibus que ad illam carrucatam pertinent, in bosco et plano et pratis et pasturis et aquis et wastinis, in

[1] Thus described in the Memorial: "Ex dono Roberti Fossard unam carucatam terre in Roucebi"; *Chartul. of Whitby*, 7.

[2] *ib.* 4.

[3] *ib.*, n. 92.

[4] "illo tenore"; MS.

[5] "illum tenorem"; *ib.*

[6] None given.

perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et auxiliis et assisis et omni terreno servitio; concessu etiam ipsius Aschetilli, cui dedi escambium ad valens ad voluntatem suam. His testibus, Willelmo de Stainegrif, Drogone de Harum, Aschetillo filio Gospatrici, Roberto de Sproxtun, Hugone clerico cognato meo, Briennio clerico, Petro filio Wimundi, David Lotharingo.

The exchange given by Bertram de Bulmer was in Flaxton (*q.v.*). At the Survey Nigel Fossard had 3½ carucates in Welburn (par. Bulmer), soc of his manors of Bulmer and Stittenham.

In 1167 Welburn of Emma Fossard rendered account of ½ mark for forest trespass.[1] It is probable that this lady was the relict of Bertram de Bulmer and that her maiden name was Fossard. Aschetil son of Gospatric, a tenant of the Bulmer fee in 1166, was the ancestor of the Riddell family.

In the 13th century Welburn was assessed at 4 car. by accretion of ½ car. from Ganthorpe. The date of this gift is put down in the chartulary as 1154.[2]

1050. Feoffment by abbot Savary to Geoffrey son of Ralph de Thornton of 5 carucates in Thornton(-le-Clay) for 2 marks yearly rent, with the homage and service of Aschetil from half a carucate of that land, in return for Geoffrey's release of his rights in Foston. *c.*1145–1161.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 166*d* (old f. 76, n. 42); Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 15.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has quod ego S[avaricus abbas] Sancte Marie Eboracensis, cum communi consilio et assensu totius capituli nostri, concessisse [Gosfrido] filio Radulfi tenere de nobis in feodo et hereditate quinque carucatas [terre in] Thornton[3] pro duabus marcis argenti per singulos annos pro omni servitio [nobis] pertinente, dimidium videlicet ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini, hoc videlicet tenore quod Aschetillus, qui habet dimidiam carucatam terre infra has v carucatas, pro unaquaque bovata reddet vij denarios unoquoque anno Gosfrido et heredibus ejus, et totum aliud servitium quod idem Aschetillus faceret abbati faciet Gosfrido et heredibus ejus. Preterea sciendum est et memorie posterorum commendandum quod Gosfridus solutum et quietum clamavit nobis quicquid habuerat in Foston, et abjuravit de se et de omnibus suis et de omnibus heredibus et posteris suis et in bosco et in plano et in terra et in hominibus et in omnibus rebus ad Foston pertinentibus, et totam calumpniam quam videbatur habere in Foston abjuravit et quietam nobis clamavit de se et de heredibus suis coram hiis testibus, Thoma Sotavagina, Hernulfo fratre ejus, David larderario, Eschillo Brun, Daniele dapifer[o] et Daniele

[1] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 97. [2] p. 260.
[3] "In Bulmerschire."

filio Walteri, Stephano de Shupton, Radulfo filio Huctredi, Hernulfo de Popilton, Willelmo Cenomannensi, Alano filio Petri de Knapton, Willelmo Hubald, Willelmo de Pontefracto, Roberto de Thornton.

During the period 1161–1184 abbot Clement granted to Geoffrey, son of Geoffrey de Thornton, 5 carucates in Thornton and one bovate with its toft in Buttercramb for 27*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent. Reference is made in the grant to the quit-claim by Geoffrey, the father, of land in Foston: "His testibus, Jocelino capellano, Adam de Roem,[1] Waltero filio Turgisii, Willelmo filio [Hailmeri, Roberto] fratre ejus, Radulfo vinitario, Ernisio forestario, Willelmo de Pontef[racto, . . .] de Foston, Radulfo filio Varedi, Gervasio conestabulario, Turgisio d[ispensatore], Galfrido de Ketelby, Ricardo de Camera et multis aliis."[2]

Nigel Fossard gave to St. Mary's 3 carucates in Thornton-le-Clay and count Stephen of Brittany gave 2 carucates there. The former land had been soc of the manor of Bulmer, and the latter had been soc of Foston in Bulmershire. In 1167 Thornton, of the abbot of York, was amerced half a mark for forest trespass.[3]

Geoffrey son of Geoffrey de Thornton demised to Walter son of Simon de Lilling half a carucate in Thornton (named in the next charter), which lay next to the land of the same Walter towards the east, to hold for twelve years from 1209 for 32 pence rent,[4] in consideration of the payment of the whole rent of those twelve years at the commencement of the term. The witnesses were, Walter de Boynton, William de Cornburgh, William Pointel, Thomas de Wylton, Peter de Musters, Alan de Thornton, Richard the clerk of Bouthum, Robert de Clyveland. Afterwards Geoffrey son of Geoffrey released his whole tenement in Thornton to the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, except his toft between the chapel of Thornton and the garden of Richard de Playce.[5] In 1220 Paulin de Lilling demised in the court of Robert de Longchamp, abbot of St. Mary's, to William his brother for his life land in Thornton-le-Clay which Walter de Lilling, their brother, gave in alms with his body to the church of St. Mary, York.[6] In 1245 Geoffrey son of Alan passed land in Thornton by fine.[7]

1051. Grant by Geoffrey de Thornton to Clement, son of William de Pontefract, of half a carucate in Thornton(-le-Clay) which the grantee's father had held, to hold in fee for 32 pence yearly. *c.*1170–1184.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 160*d* (old f. 67*d*, n. 2).

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Galfridus de Thornton concessi et dedi Clementi filio Willelmi de Pontefracto dimidiam carucatam terre in Thornton, quam pater ejus tenuit, ipsi et heredibus suis tenere de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, in tofto et in crofto cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libere et quiete, [pro] omni servitio ad nos pertinente reddente annuatim xxx^{a} ij^{os} nummos, dimidium [ad] Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Hiis testibus, Clemente abbate [Sancte Marie], Godfrido sacrista, Radulfo celerario, Roberto de Thornton et Wal[tero filio Turgisii], Matheo filio Ricardi,

[1] *i.e.* Rouen.
[2] f. 166, n. 41; Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 14.
[3] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 97.
[4] Chartul., f. 160*d*, n. 1; Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 13*d*.
[5] *Cal. of Bodleian Ch.*, 696.
[6] Chartul., f. 14.
[7] *ib.*, 14*d*.

Goscelino capellano, Adam de Rothomago, [ ], Rogero diacono, Willelmo filio Hailmeri, Roberto fratre ejus, Turgisio [dispensatore], Radulfo Palmero, Horm de Pontefracto, Alano de Witirella, [ ] portario, Gerardo filio Radulfi, Hugone de Tilai et multis aliis.

1052. Restitution by Bertram de Bulmer to the monks of St. Mary's of the tithes belonging to the church of Sheriff Hutton which, except for one mark, he had taken from them; and conditional surrender of the grants which they had made to him of the advowson of the church. 1154–1160.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 154*d* (old f. 61, n. 2); Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 13.

[Omnibus][1] sancte matris ecclesie filiis Bertramus de Bulmer salutem. Noverit uni[versitas] vestra quod ex quo cognovi tam per dominum Rogerum Eboracensem archiepiscopum quam [per] amicos nostros me contra jus sancte ecclesie et juris ordinem nupe[r abstulisse de]cimationem ecclesie de Hoton a monachis Sancte Marie Eboracensis, salva eis [unius] marce annua pensione, ne anima mea vel anime successorum meorum pro [hoc transgressu] facto eternam incurrerent dampnationem, solo caritatis intui[tu motus, ad] instantem petitionem abbatis et monachorum Sancte Marie Eboracensis, assen[su et] voluntate heredum meorum, remisi et concessi Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam [ecclesi]am de Hoton et totum rectum meum et quicquid juris habui in eadem [eccle]sia vel per cartas eorum vel per alteri modo munimenta, cum omnibus suis apendiciis, omnimodo adnichilata antiqua compositione inter nos facta qua confirmabant mihi et heredibus meis donationem predicte ecclesie. Hoc vero factum feci coram domino Rogero Eboracensi archiepiscopo et coram subscriptis testibus, ita tamen ut cum ecclesia de Hoton vacaverit de Hugone de Baynton eam primo dabunt Stephano filio meo, vel alicui alteri meorum si Stephanus ante Hugonem in fata cesserit, retenta eis trium marcarum annua pensione in vita Stephani vel in vita illius qui primo ecclesiam habuerit post Hugonem de Baynton. Post vitam vero Stephani vel alterius memoratam ecclesiam habentis primo post Hugonem licebit eis dare eam cuicunque voluerint et quocumque modo voluerint. Cartam vero quam impetraveram ab eis in veritate que Deus est dico eis me nec habere nec scire ubi deventa fuerit; quod si habuissem eam pre manibus eis reddidissem. Testibus hiis, domino Rogero archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Johanne filio Leotaldi, Willelmo Tillemir, Bertramo camerario, Stephano de Mainil, Thoma de Holteby, Gervasio de Rokesburgh, Radulfo le Stiuer et multis aliis.

[1] Left side of the page mutilated.

Aschetil, father of Bertram de Bulmer, had been enfeoffed of the manor of Sheriff Hutton, either by Nigel Fossard or by Robert his son, subsequent to Nigel's gift of the church to St. Mary's. Perhaps in Bertram's acknowledgment of wrong that he had done to the monks we have an echo of the anarchy of Stephen's reign. Previous to his surrender of the advowson of the church, then held by Hugh de Bainton, Bertram seems to have conferred an interest in the church upon Stephen his (illegitimate?) son. This dual interest was the cause of a dispute, afterwards settled by archbishop Roger, as appears by the next charter.

Annexed to a charter relating to Kepwick, which Dodsworth transcribed from the original, then preserved in St. Mary's Tower, York, is the following corrupt account of the descent of Bulmer, which is here given for what it is worth :

> Ante martyrium Sancti Thome archiepiscopi Cantuariensis erat quidam miles frugalis animi, dominus de Raskelfe, Beretramus de Bulemer nomine. Qui quidem Beretramus genuit unum filium Stephanum nomine et unam filiam nomine Emmam. Qui Stephanus uxorem ductus, militaribus armis insignitus, genuit alium Stephanum qui cito [*blank*]. Stephanus vero pater ejus propter dolorem obitus filii sui [*blank*] viam [carnis], et sic devenit tota hereditas Beretrami ad predictam Emmam filiam ejus. Que autem Emma tradita fuit in matrimonium cuidam militi Galfrido de Nevill nomine. De qua ipse Galfridus genuit unum filium Henricum nomine [here follows the descent of the Nevills down to 16 Richard II].

1053. Notification by Roger, archbishop of York, to Robert, dean of York, that he has terminated the dispute between Hugh de Bainton and Stephen, son of Bertram de Bulmer, touching the tenure of the church of Sheriff Hutton. 1154–1163.

Chartulary of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 154*d* (old f. 61*d*, n. 1). *Heading:* "De Hoton Vicecomitis."

R[ogerus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus R[oberto] decano, archidiaconis [et] clericis per diocesim Eboracensem constitutis salutem. Sciatis nos controversiam que movebatur [a] Hugone[2] de Baynton super ecclesia de Hoton ita terminasse. Concessit siquidem predictus Hugo Stephano filio Bertranni vicecomitis totam decimam dominii Bertranni [patris] ejus, videlicet quod fuit in dominio Ansketilli patris sui tempore regis Henrici; et preter hoc concessit idem Hugo eidem Stephano decimam unius carrucate terre; Hugo autem omnia reliqua que ad predictam ecclesiam spectant libere et [qu]iete[3] quoad vixerit retinebit, marca vero argenti que annua[tim] debetur [ab]batie Sancte Marie Eboracensis ab utroque communiter persolvetur ad duos terminos, ita [quod] dictus Hugo persolvet ad terminum Pentecostes xl denarios et jam dictus [Stephan]us alios xl denarios, et similiter ad terminum Sancti Martini Hugo persolvet [xl denarios] et Stephanus alios xl denarios. Nos autem pacis intuitu et supradicta [hac carte nostre] pagina roboramus et ecclesiam ipsam de Hoton sepedicto Stephano ita

[1] Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 88.
[2] "Hugom"; MS.
[3] Mutilated at left side.

[confirmamus] ut si Hugo premortuus fuerit, Stephanus sicut persona succedat [ecclesiea; si autem St]ephanus prius a rebus humanis exemptus fuerit, Hugo non possit in [ ] onerari nisi in hiis que multotiens dicto Stephano ipse concessit [Que] omnia in manu nostra interpositione fidei tam a Hugone quam Stephano [filio Bertranni] de Bulmer firmata sunt. Testibus hiis, R[oberto] decano, A[elredo] abbate de Ri[evalle, Jo]hanne thesaurario, magistro Roberto, Thoma de Ramesvill, Thoma filio [ ], David lardinario, Mauricio filio W[ ].

1054. Composition of a dispute between the monks of St. Mary's and Emma de Humez, Henry de Nevill her son and heir, and Walter de Nevill, parson of Sheriff Hutton, by which the said Emma granted to the monks an annuity of 20 marks (for a release of their right in the advowson of the church of Sheriff Hutton). 1199–1203.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 155 (old f. 62, n. 4).

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Emma de Humace salutem in Domino. [Quia] controversia orta esset inter abbatem et monachos Sancte Marie Eboracensis [ex una] parte et me et Henricum de Nevill, filium meum et heredem, et Walterum de [Nevill] clericum ex alia parte, tam super advocationem ecclesie de Shirefhoton [quam su]per ipsam ecclesiam; tandem lite inter nos amicabiliter sopita, et[1] consi[lio et as]sensu Henrici filii et heredis mei concessi et confirmavi predictis abbati et [mona]chis viginti marcas argenti de eadem ecclesia in perpetuum percipien[das an]nuatim per manum ejus qui processu temporis persona fuerit ejusdem [ecclesie], medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini et medietatem ad Pentecosten. Eg[o vero] et heredes mei warantizabimus abbatie Sancti Marie Eboracensis prenominatas vig[inti] marcas, ita quod si ille qui processu temporis persona fuerit fideliter non sol[verit] eas, ego vel heredes sine omni difficultate et occasione eidem abbatie eas [ad] predictos terminos persolvemus. Et ad hanc concessionem viginti marcarum eis[dem] abbati et monachis warantizandam hanc cartam meam feci et eam sigilli mei appositione confirmavi. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Seleby, Willelmo de Revalle, Hugone de Belleland, abbatibus; Simone decano, Hamone thesaurario Eboracensi, magistro Willelmo archidiacono de Notingham, magistro Lisiardo, magistro Gregorio, canonicis Eboracensibus; magistro Nicholao de Well', magistro Radulfo de Hareby, magistro Michaele de Davill, Ricardo de Berkinge et Sampsone, clericis; Waltero de Bovigton, Simone de Cancy,[2] Turgisio clerico, Ricardo de Camera, Roberto Bacheler, Osberto

[1] "est," MS.

[2] Another version of the same charter here adds, "Alano de Arches, Willelmo de Co[rnburgh, Henrico] de Ferlington, Willelmo de Turs, Gilberto filio Berengarii, Gil[berto de Riges]by, militibus," and four more as above; f. 155, n. 3; Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 13.

janitore, Gerardo clerico, Ricardo de Spineto, Johanne coco, Waltero coco, Willelmo pincerna, Roberto curazur et multis aliis.

Simultaneously with the issue of this deed Walter de Nevill, parson of the church of "Shirefhoton," acknowledged himself bound to pay for life to the abbot and convent the within-mentioned annuity of 20 marks. Among the witnesses were many of those named above, with Alan de Arches, Henry de Ferlington, William de Turs, Gilbert Hareng (?) and Gilbert de Rigesby, knights.[1] In certain other articles of agreement made between the parties there is a provision that if Emma and Henry de Nevill should give two chapels of the value of 20 marks by consent of the dean of York to the priory of Marton, the convent of Marton would pay yearly 20 marks to the abbey of St. Mary for the chapels, and the prior of Marton would do fealty in the chapter of St. Mary's for the same.[2] In return for this annuity the abbot and convent of St. Mary released their right in the advowson of the church of Sheriff Hutton to Emma de Humace and her heirs.[3] She died in 1208.[4]

1055. Grant by Alan de Ferlington, his mother Anfrida, and his wife, to the church of Guisborough of a house before the gate of the church for the reception of alms-givers and the disposal of the canons' alms; also a carucate in Farlington, to be held by the donor and his heirs for 8*s.* yearly, but during his mother's lifetime for 4*s.* only, unless she be provided for by the church; if she enter a house of nuns the canons shall give her 1 mark; provisions also in case of non-payment of the rent or in default of warranty and for the reception of a parent or kinsman of the donor or other fit person in the said house to minister to the poor. 1170–*c.*1185.

Chartul. of Guisbro'; Cleop. D. ii, f. 140*d.* Pd. in *Chartul. of G.*, n. 160.

Notum sit fidelibus sancte ecclesie quod ego Alanus de Ferlingtona et mater mea Anfrida et uxor mea donavimus ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna quandam domum ante portam ecclesie factam ad suscipiendos prebendarios ecclesie et ad dividendam elemosinam canonicorum; et donavimus quandam carucatam terre in Ferlintona in elemosinam liberam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et servitiis, ea conditione ut ego et heredes mei illam de ecclesia teneamus viij solidos reddendo per annum; horum autem viij solidorum quatuor tantum habebit ecclesia quamdiu mater mea vel mecum erit vel seipsam alibi procurabit, sed si ad procurationem ecclesie venire voluerit et tantum fecerit ut non sit oneri neque gravitati, tunc totum censum, scilicet viij solidos, habebit ecclesia. Similiter autem si ad conventum sanct[ar]um moniallium mater mea ire voluerit, unam marcam argenti ei [dabit] ecclesia et totum deinde censum habebit, et post

[1] n. 7, f. 156.
[2] n. 8. There are a number of other deeds relative to this annuity. See *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 560.
[3] Chartul., f. 156, n. 8.
[4] *R. de Fin.*, 423.

mortem matris mee finaliter et hereditabiliter hunc scilicet censum, octo solidos, habebit ecclesia. Et si forte contingat ut propter paupertatem ego et heredes mei hunc censum reddere non possimus, habeat ecclesia terram in manu sua donec eam tenere et redditum parare valeamus. Iterum, si hujus donationis concessionem ab advocato nostro non potero perquirere vel terram ab omnibus calumpniis liberare, alibi redditum viij solidorum de meo libero feudo dabo ecclesie et constituam. Item, in domo illa quam donavimus ecclesie si aliquis parentum meorum pauperibus ministrare et se ipsum procurare voluerit, si ydoneus fuerit, a capitulo suscipiatur. Si autem aliquis meorum vel noluerit vel aptus non fuerit, alius aliquis secundum commune consilium capituli et mei resuscipiatur. Hujus donationis testis est in primis Deus omnem in omnibus vindicans injuriam; deinde testes isti, Robertus de Brus et uxor ejus, Adam de Brus, Robertus de Brus juvenis, Petrus Werengha, Willelmus de Ruddestayn, Ricardus de Couvile Pinel,[1] Raynerus filius Alfredi, Willelmus Purcel, Nigellus dispensator, Serlo pincerna, Willelmus filius Adam de Brus, Ricardus [de] Colleby, Roaldus, Rogerus Cath, Robertus filius Roberti de Burtona, Ricardus Pichnot, Bernardus canonicus de Bredlingtona.

Farlington (5. car.) and "Fornetorp," now Towthorpe (2 car.), were two manors belonging T.R.E. to Ligulf. At the Survey Nigel Fossard held them of the count of Mortain. Afterwards the Bulmers held them by infeudation, and the Ferlingtons held Farlington by sub-infeudation.[2] Ralph de Ferlington, husband of Anfrida and father of Alan, is supposed to have been a younger brother of Bertram de Bulmer, but proof is lacking. See Wilton-in-Cleveland. In 1167 Thornton-Riseborough (*Torlinton*) of Ralph de Ferlington, and Farlington of Ellis (de Ferlinton) and Matthew (de Punchardun), were severally amerced ½ mark for forest trespass.[3] Ellis was probably the father of Henry de Ferlington, who, towards the end of the 12th century, held the fee in Bramham which Bertram de Bulmer had sometime held.

1056. Grant by Herbert son of Wimund de Etton, with the consent of Ralph his brother, to abbot Geoffrey and the monks of St. Mary's of 2 carucates in Flaxton, which he holds of Bertram son of Aschetil de Bulmer, to hold at fee farm for 20 shillings yearly. 1129–1135.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (Dean and Chapter), f. 170 (old f. 80, n. 1). Dodsw. MS. clvi, f. 17.

Sciant omnes videntes et legentes literas has quod ego Herbertus filius Wimundi de Etton concessi et dedi abbatie Sancte Marie Ebor[acensis][4] et Galfrido abbati et omnibus successoribus ejus, tam abbatibus quam monachis ejusdem abbatie, duas carrucatas terre quas tene[o] de Bertramo filio Aschetilli de Bulmer in Flaxton, scilicet ut predicta abbatia teneat eandem terram

[1] "Ricardus Pinel" occurs in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 560; qy. one person or two.
[2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 107. [3] *Pipe R.*, 13 Hen. II, 97. [4] "ecclesie"; MS.

imperpetuum de me et heredibus meis in feodo firma et hereditate, ita ut eadem abbatia reddat michi vel heredibus meis unoquoque anno pro eadem terra xx^ti^ solidos, dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini. Et pro hoc servitio[1] erit predicta abbatia quieta et soluta de omnibus aliis servitiis et rebus et consuetudinibus que ad illam terram pertinent, preter commune geldum regis quod curret per tenmanetales in Ebor[aci]-shira [et] preter commune auxilium vicecomitis Ebor[aci] quod forte solummodo dabitur ei per [tenma]netales. Hoc donum et hanc conventionem concessit Rad[ulfus] frater me[us. Hujus] conventionis sunt testes, Radulfus sacerdos, Radulfus filius Wym[undi, Her]bertus[2] filius Ger[ardi], Ricardus de Crambum, Hugo de Mulethorp, Suay[n homo?] Herberti, Daniel dapifer, Gualter de Kirkeby et Alanus filius [ejus, Robertus] de Brideshala et Rad[ulf]us frater ejus, Odo de Clifton, Seman, [Walterus? de] Percehaie, Guill[elmu]s, Hugo gener Radulfi capellani.

There were in Flaxton T.R.E. 3 manors which 3 thegns held, assessed at 2½ carucates. At the Survey these were in the king's hands. There were also small tenements belonging to the fees of the archbishop and Hugh son of Baldric; and 1½ carucate belonging to the soc of Foston in Bulmershire, of which Stephen, count of Brittany, gave to St. Mary's 11 bovates.

Including the above gift, the abbey possessed 3 carucates and 3 bovates in Flaxton, out of 5 carucates in the town. Bertram de Bulmer held the the bulk of this land, for, in addition to the 2 carucates held of him by the grantor, he gave 11 bovates, doubtless those given by the count of Brittany to Aschetil, son of Gospatric de Brageby, in exchange for land in Welburn.[3]

In 1130 Herbert son of Wimund rendered account of a hunter which he owed to the king for the grant of 2 carucates and 2 bovates of land and one house in York. He delivered the hunter to the king and was quit.[4] Between 1161 and 1184 abbot Clement granted to Gilbert son of Rumfar 2 [bovates?][5] in Flaxton which Ralph son of Clebert [gave to, or held of], his church, rendering 12 pence. His testibus, Galfrido [ ] illo constabulario, Turgis dispensatore, Thoma de Holteby, Ricardo [ ]ak, Radulfo de Redenesse, Barth[olome]o filio Walteri, Rogero de Dunsford, [ ] de Holteby.[6]

Between 1220 and 1245 Emma and Eleanor, sisters and coheirs of William Rabel their brother, gave one carucate in Flaxton to St. Mary's.[7]

Some observations on the nature of the "tenmantale" will be found in *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 141–2.

1057. Grant by Patrick de Ridale to St. Peter's, York, of 3 bovates in Flaxton with tofts. 1186–1189.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 38.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Patricius de Ridale et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus et presentis

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[1] "servicium"; MS.
[2] Restored from Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 66.
[3] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 155.
[4] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 32.
[5] "ij carucatas"; Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 66*d*, clvi, f. 17.
[6] Chartul. of St. Mary's, York, f. 170, n. 3.
[7] Chartul. 170*d*., n. 5.

carte testimonio confirmamus Deo et Sancto Petro Eboracensi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, tres bovatas terre mee in Flaxtuna, scilicet illas duas quas Stephanus filius Aldif tenuit et tertiam quam Radulfus filius Willelmi tenuit, cum toftis et aisiamentis et libertatibus et omnibus pertinentiis in bosco et in plano, in pratis et pasturis, in viis et in semitis ad predictam terram pertinentibus. Et ego Patricius de Ridale et heredes mei warantizabimus Deo et Sancto Petro terram prenominatam et defendemus contra omnes homines et de omni seculari servitio; et si warantizare eam non poterimus dabimus pro ea excambium ad equivalentiam. Hiis testibus, H[uberto] decano, H[amone] precentore, L[aurentio] archidiacono Bedefordensi, R[ogero] Arundell, Adam Thornouer, Stephano, canonicis; Willelmo de Buthum, Alexandro, Arundello, Willelmo coco [filio] Holdeberti, Thoma fratre ejus, vicariis; Gaufrido de Raudeclive, Gilberto de Thornhill, Oseberto clerico suo, Ricardo de Bozahale, Ricardo de Dunstable, Walding, Helia de Tiverington, Roberto Malpas, Simone de Lilling, et aliis.

1058. Confirmation by William Fossard I of the gift of the church of Huntington made by (Robert) his father to the church of St. Egwin of Evesham. *c.*1140–1159.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 19. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 79.

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Willelmus Fossar[d] salutem. Sciatis me literis meis confirmasse ecclesiam de Huntentun quam pater meus in elemosinam dedit ecclesie Sancti Ehigewini de Evessam libere et quiete. Concedimus itaque Dei benedictionem partemque nostrarum orationum omnibus qui pacifice eam nobiscum servaverint; qui autem eam inquietaverint anetema sint. Testes autem hujus beneficii sunt Reginaldus presbiter et Gald' et Henricus monachus et Hugo clericus et alii.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held of the count of Mortain the two manors late of Torchil and Tormord in Huntington (5 car.) with the church. There were also in this town 2 carucates and 6 bovates of the king's land and 1 carucate and 2 bovates, soc of count Alan's manor of Foston in Bulmershire. William I gave to St. Mary's, York, 1 car. in Huntington and 1 car. at "Muncabrige," and Stephen count of Brittany gave his soc-land.[1] It appears from William's confirmation above that his father, Robert Fossard, son of Nigel, gave the church to the monks of Evesham,[2] though in the Chronicle of Evesham William himself is described as the benefactor.[3]

William Fossard was probably the donor to the Hospitallers of Jerusalem of 4 carucates which they held in this town in 1284–5.[4] They were pardoned by writ in 1185 an amercement of 45*s.* imposed on the township for forest

[1] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 113.
[2] In Harl. MS. 3763, f. 58, the donor is called Richard Fossard.
[3] *Chron. of Evesham*, 75.
[4] *Kirkby's Quest*, 379.

trespass.[1] Two years later they owed 24*s.* for 24 acres of winter rye (*yvernagii*) and 38*s.* for 76 acres of oats, grown in the town of Huntington within the metes of the forest.[2] Two years later these debts were pardoned by virtue of the liberty granted to them by the king's charter.

1059. Grant by Roger, abbot of Evesham, to Richard, abbot, and the monks of Whitby, of the church of Huntington (near York), rendering only a yearly pension of 10*s.* 1159.[3]

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 54*d*; Add. MS. 4715, f. 148*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 205.

Rogerus Dei gratia abbas de Evessham et conventus ejusdem loci omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis nos, consilio et assensu totius capituli nostri, concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta nostra confirmasse, in elemosinam perpetuam, ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et karissimis fratribus nostris et amicis, domino Ricardo abbati de Wyteby et conventui ejusdem loci, ecclesiam nostram de Huntingdon cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, ita libere, plene et quiete ac solute, quod in ea nullam omnino reclamationem deinceps habebimus, preter tantum decem solidos quos predicti mona[c]hi nobis annuatim persolvent infra octavas Sancti Michaelis. Hiis testibus, Rogero archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Johanne archidiacono, Radulfo capellano, magistro Ricardo de Evessham, Ricardo decano.

1060. Grant by William Fossard I to the poor men of the hospital of St. Peter of York of 2 bovates of land in Huntington, which he and his father had given, with pasture for the flocks of the brethren at their grange of Heworth. *c.*1148–1159.

Charter Roll, 22 Edw. I, m. 6. See *Cal. Chart. R.*, ii, 449.

Willelmus Fossart archiepiscopo Eboracensi et capitulo Sancti Petri et omnibus fidelibus Christi et omnibus hominibus suis salutem. Sciatis me et patrem meum concessisse duas bovatas terre in Huntintuna in firmam elemosinam Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri, pro animabus nostris et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, et pasturam plenariam pecoribus suis per totum campum ejusdem ville, maxime autem pecoribus que habent ad grangiam suam de Hewrd, absque contradictione et vexatione aliqua, cum omnibus aisiamentis que ad terram illam pertinent, liberas, solutas, et quietas et immunes ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus et exactionibus et auxiliis et ab omni humano et seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum. Et hoc dedimus et presenti carta confirmavimus imperpetuum ad opus pauperum Christi. Hiis testibus, Galtero Aguill[un], Ricardo

[1] *Pipe R.*, 31 Hen. II, 74. [2] *ib.*, 33 Hen. II. [3] *Chron. of Evesham*, 100.

de Langatuait, Henrico de Ferlintun, Willelmo Huh', Gileberto de Luminibus, Godefrido parmentario, Gaufrido Cusin, Willelmo filio Tosti, Willelmo filio Holdeb[erti], Johanne filio Letoldi, Roberto nepote Lamberti et pluribus aliis.

The grant was confirmed by Eugenius III, 7 May, 1148. The above confirmation may be a few years later, but John, son of Letold, is not yet a canon.

1061. Grant by William de Argentum to the church of Guisbro' of 2 bovates in Ugthorpe, to hold for 2*s*. yearly. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 322. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 948.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus litteras istas quod ego Willelmus de Argentum dedi et concessi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna duas bovatas terre in Uggethorpe cum toftis adjacentibus, liberas et quietas ab omnibus servitiis, excepto Danegeld, de me et heredibus meis jure perpetuo possidendas atque tenendas per servitium duorum solidorum annuatim reddendorum, dimidium ad Sanctum Martinum et dimidium ad Pentecosten. Hiis testibus, Gaufrido de Scheltuna, Baldewino de Helperthorp, Roberto de Martona, Rogero de Hestuna, Willelmo de Hambi, Roberto Bainard et Roberto filio ejus, Eustachio nepote dompni Cudberti prioris, et aliis multis.

1062. Confirmation by Ingram de Munceaux to the canons of Guisbro' of 1 carucate in Ugthorpe which they have held since the time of Alan his father, and Gilbert his brother, for 8*s*. yearly. 1182–1205.

Chartul. of Guisbro', Cleop. D. ii, old f. 323. Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, n. 953.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Engelramus de Munceus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Gyseburna et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, illam carucatam terre in Uggethorpe quam tenuerunt a tempore Alani patris mei et in tempore Gilberti fratris mei, tenendam de me et heredibus meis, tam libere et quiete sicut ego eam liberius et quietius teneo in terra culta et inculta, in bosco et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in aquis, in viis et semitis, solvendo annuatim octo solidos pro omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus que ad nos pertinent, scilicet quatuor ad Pentecosten et quatuor ad festum Sancti Martini in hyeme, salvo forinseco servitio unde nos adquietare debent. Testibus hiis, Roberto capellano de Lyth et Willelmo fratre ejus, magistro Reginaldo de Aton, Stephano de Rosel, Eadwino de Biford, Alberto filio Bernardi, Waltero Burdun, Willelmo filio Roberti, Willelmo de Gillingmore et aliis.

In 1191, after the death of Aaron, the Jew of York, Ingram de Munceaux owed £55, 13*s.* 4*d.* to the crown for his debt to Aaron.[1] In 1199 he and William de Werbinton proffered 500 marks for the inheritance in Southampton, late of Juliana, the wife of William Fitz-Aldelin.[2] Probably Ingram was dead in 1205,[3] for in 1208 Beleisur, prioress of Grendale (later Handale), held 15 bovates in Ugthorpe of Robert de Munceaux.[4] Soon after 1182 Ingram gave to the monks of Meaux 2 bovates in Ugthorpe (*Wiggethorpia*) in Whitbystrand and demised 13 other bovates there to the monks for a term of forty years, in consideration of much money.[5] Some years later William Wyrfaut won a suit about that land against Ingram, who gave the monks in default of warranty 3 more bovates of these 15. Afterwards Ingram gave them, doubtless for money received, 2 more bovates and pasture for 400 sheep, 40 horses, and 40 beasts.[6] These gifts were made during the period 1182–1197.

1063. Notitia of a grant by Geoffrey, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Siward de Carethorp of 4 carucates of land in Caythorpe at fee farm for 20 ores of yearly rent. 1122–*c.*1137.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 322*d*, n. 1.

Inprimis habetur carta in predicto lvj^to^ folio per quam G[aufridus] abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis cum assensu capituli sui concessit Siwardo de Carethorp et heredibus suis tenere de eis in eadem villa quatuor carrucatas terre in firmo feudo, reddendo unoquoque anno viginti oras[7] ad duos terminos, dimidium scilicet ad Rogationes et dimidium ad Advincula Sancti Petri etc. ut in eadem carta plenius patet.

At the Survey the 2 manors in Caythorpe (5 car.), late of Chilbert and Egfrid, were in the king's hands; 4 carucates belonged to St. Peter's, York, and 3 carucates, recorded only in the summary of the Survey, belonged to the fee of the count of Mortain. Egfrid's land (4 car.) was given to count Odo, or his son Stephen of Albemarle,[8] doubtless because "Echefrid" had possessed land in Langthorpe which Drew de la Beuvrière held at the Survey. Chilbert's land (1 car.) was given to Nigel Fossard, who must have held the 3 carucates which the summary assigned to the count of Mortain, for he gave 4 car. in Caythorpe (*Karetorp*) to St. Mary's, York.[9]

These were granted, as shown, to Siward and regranted by abbot Savary (*c.*1137–1161) to William, son of Siward de Carethorp, to hold in fee farm for 2 marks yearly, with ½ carucate in Rudston for ½ mark yearly.[10]

1064. Quit-claim by Godfrey de Harpham to the monks of Meaux of the ditch and wall on the western side of their grange (of Octon), which he claimed against them, and of the sheepfolds outside the gate on the southern side. 1150–1166.

Chartul. of Meaux; Lansd. MS. 424, f. 144.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Godefridus de Harpham salutem. Sciatis quod ego Godefridus

[1] Pipe R., 3 Ric. I.
[2] *R. de Oblat.*, 19.
[3] *ib.*, 255.
[4] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 407.
[5] *Chron. de Melsa*, i, 231.
[6] *ib.*
[7] 20 ores, each of 16*d.*, equal 2 marks.
[8] *Kirkby's Quest*, 56, 377.
[9] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 115.
[10] Chartul., f. 322*d*, n. 2.

de Harpham remisi et quietum clamavi de me et de heredibus meis abbati et monachis de Melsa fossatam et murum grangie sue versus occidentem de quibus conquestus sum adversus eos. Et concessi et quietum clamavi predictis abbati et monachis de Melsa totum jus et clameum quod habui in ovilibus que fuerunt extra portam suam versus australem partem. Has ambas predictas querelas quietas clamavi ego et heredes mei predictis abbati et monachis et hac mea carta presenti confirmavi. Hiis testibus, Johanne de Melsa, Alano de Scrutevilla, Roberto persona fratre ejus, et ceteris.

The following account of the origin of the grange of Octon is recorded in the Chronicles of Meaux. Between 1150 and 1160 the monks acquired 2½ carucates and the site of the grange of Octon from Henry, son of Robert de Octon. This Robert had been sheriff of York, and afterwards became a monk at Meaux. Henry, his younger son, when about to set forth for Jerusalem, sold his right in these 2½ carucates to the monks for 60 marks, subject to the performance of the forinsec service of 2 carucates to Godfrey de Harpham and of 4 bovates to William, brother of the said Henry. Thereupon the grange was put in hand, and later the said Godfrey confirmed to the monks these 2 carucates, and in addition gave another carucate there, subject to the forinsec service being done for 10 years, when it was to remain as free alms, subject only to a yearly rent of 8*s.* and forinsec service. Afterwards, when Godfrey became a novice at Meaux, he made the quit-claim recorded in the above charter. The monks also acquired 2 bovates there from Mabel, sister of the said William and Henry. This William confirmed all these lands, and gave pasture sufficient for 500 sheep in the common pasture of Octon and made an exchange with the monks, acre for acre, for the land which Robert, his father, had given to the hospital of Jerusalem in divers places in the town-field.[1]

1065. Grant by William de Octon to the monastery of the handmaids of Christ at Wykeham, with his two nephews William and Robert, who have been received as brethren into that monastery, of ½ carucate in Octon of that carucate which Robert, the donor's father, gave to Jordan the Bretun in marriage with Mabel, the donor's sister, with provision for an exchange of land of equivalent value in Octon in default of warranty. This gift he affirmed by the hand of Richard de Seamer, dean, in the chapter of Dickering at Fleming-Burton. 1170–*c.* 1185.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 296*d.*

W[illelmus] de Octuna omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit me dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse in perpetuam elemosinam monasterio ancillarum Christi de Wicham dimidiam carucatam terre in Ocatuna cum duobus nepotibus meis, Willelmo scilicet et Rodberto, qui in prefato monasterio in fratres suscepti s[unt], de illa carucata quam Rodbertus

[1] *Chron. de Melsa*, 102–3.

pater meus dederat Jordano Britoni in matrimonium cum Mabilia sorore mea, et hec feci cum concessu et assensu uxoris mee et heredum meorum, ita quod predictum monasterium teneat ipsam dimidiam carucatam terre cum tofto et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis liberam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus imperpetuum. Et si ego et heredes mei non potuerimus warantizare predicto monasterio istam elemosinam dabimus ei in campo Ocatune terram tantumdem valentem juxta estimationem legalium virorum. Hanc elemosinam sicut in hoc scripto confirmata est ego affidavi tenere in manu Ricardi de Samara decani in capitulo de Dicaringa apud Flemingaburtuna. Hiis testibus, Gregorio monacho de Witebi, Gilberto canonico de Berlinton', Willelmo presbitero de Burtun', Baldrico de Fleineburg', Waltero capellano de Gartun', Adam de Tueng', Clemente de Fortona, Alano clerico de Scardeburg, Ingelramo de Munceals et Alexandro fratre ejus, Stephano de Killum, Godefrido de Harpham, Adam de Gartun, Eudone de Gartun, Willelmo filio Durandi, et toto capitulo.

At the Survey a manor in Fornetorp (in Octon), late Torulf's (1 car.) and a berewick in Octon, belonging to Thwing, (3 car.) were in the king's hands. According to the summary the count of Mortain had 14 carucates in Octon, but the particulars were omitted from the Survey. Of the king's land 2 carucates were held by the Mowthorpe family by serjeanty.[1] That which belonged to the fee of Mortain was held by the Fossards, and under them in 1166 by Durand, son of William de Butterwick,[2] whose tenants in demesne were the Harphams and Octons. In 1222 John de Octon seems to have been the tenant of the manor, together with, or under, John de Harpham.[3] In 1279 John de Octon held 1 fee of 12 carucates in Octon,[4] and Kirkby's Quest shows that he held it of Marmaduke de Thweng.[5] In 1260 John de Octon had a grant of free warren here, and so too had Marmaduke de Thweng in 1292.[6]

1066. Confirmation by William son of Robert de Octon of his father's gift to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a bovate in Octon with a toft, and gift of 2 acres of land in Octon in augmentation of his father's gift. *c.*1175–1185.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 219.

Universis filiis sancte matris ecclesie Willelmus filius Rodberti de Ochetuna salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis unam bovatam terre in Ocheton cum tofto, quam scilicet bovatam pater meus prius eis dederat, cum plenaria communione ad omnia aisiamenta que ad eandem villam pertinent. Et preterea dedi eis in au[g]mentum elemosine patris mei duas acras terre in eadem villa, unam juxta Stodfalde con-

[1] *Testa*, 368*b*.
[2] *Red Bk.*, 407.
[3] Yorks. Feet of F., 16, n. 30, n. 36.
[4] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 197.
[5] *Kirkby's Quest*, 57.
[6] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 29, 428.

terminam terre fratrum de Meusle[1] ad occidentalem partem vie, alteram in Padocdailes juxta terram hospitalis Jerosolime. Hec predicta concessi et dedi eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tenenda de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum. Ego autem et heredes mei hanc elemosinam eis contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, Radulfo presbitero, Turstino clerico, Willelmo filio Thome, Martino Malherba, Nicholao de Buggetorpe, Hugone fratre ejus, Alexandro rudibac, Godefrido de Ochet[on].

1067. Confirmation by William son of Robert (de Octon) to the brethren of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a bovate in Octon with a toft which his father gave, and of his own gift in increase 5 acres of land in Padocdales, upon the butts and near Stotfold, adjoining the land of the monks of Meaux. *c.*1175–1185.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 219.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus filius Rodberti salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis unam bovatam terre in Ocheton cum tofto, quam scilicet bovatam pater meus prius eis dederat, cum plenaria communione ad omnia aisiamenta que ad eandem villam pertinent. Et preterea dedi eis in augmentum elemosine patris mei quinque acras terre in eadem villa: duas acras et dimidiam in Padocdailes juxta terram hospitalis Jerosolime, et unam acram et dimidiam super buttas, et unam juxta Stodfalde conterminam terre fratrum de Meus ad occidentalem partem vie. Hec predicta concessi et dedi eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tenenda de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum. Ego autem et heredes mei hanc elemosinam eis contra omnes homines warentizabimus. Hiis testibus, Rogerio presbitero, Simone presbitero, Willelmo presbitero, Adam clerico de Cliveland, Rogerio Pictaviensi, Gaufrido clerico, Martino Malaherba, Everardo clerico, Willelmo clerico, Uctredo Malherba, Ricardo clerico de Neuton et Waltero filio ejus, Henrico de Burton, Randulfo de Ocheton, et multis aliis.

1068. Surrender by William de Oketon to John de Oketon his nephew of 1 bovate in Octon with its toft and croft, which bovate he had purchased of Robert son of Walter de Killum; to hold of the Hospitallers of Jerusalem for 1*d.* rent. 1175–1185.

Orig. in poss. of Col. Gascoigne. Abstr. in *Yorks. Deeds*, n. 348.

Omnibus hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Willelmus de Oketona salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et

[1] *i.e.* "Melsa."

reddidisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Johanni de Oketona nepoti meo et heredibus suis, vel cui assignare voluerit, unam bovatam terre in Oketona cum tofto et crofto et pertinentiis, illam scilicet bovatam terre quam emi ab Roberto filio Walteri de Killum; et illam bovatam cum tofto et crofto et pertinentiis ego et heredes mei warantizabimus in perpetuum predicto Johanni et heredibus vel assignatis ejus contra omnes homines, reddendo inde annuatim fraternitati hospitalis Jerosolomitani unum denarium, pro salute anime mee et animarum omnium antecessorum meorum. Et in hujus rei testimonium huic carte sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Rad[ulfo] de Fribi, Gileberto de Atona, Johanne Malleverer, Waltero de Wartria, Rogero de Wartria, Malgero de Langhetoft, Stephano clerico de Langhetoft, Roberto de Begum, Willelmo filio Henrici, Roberto filio Fulconis, et multis aliis.

Endorsed: "Feofamentum Willelmi de Oketon de uno tofto cum crofto et una bovata terre cum pertinentiis in Oketon."

Seal: a lion passant to the sinister.

1069. Licence by Adam parson of Thwing to John son of William de Oketon for the celebration of divine service by the chaplain of Thwing in the chapel of St. Michael of Octon on Sunday, Monday, Wednesday and Friday weekly and on feast days, in consideration of 2 bovates in Octon which John's ancestors gave to the church of Thwing for the said service. 1180–1210.

Orig. in the poss. of Col. Gascoigne. Abstr. in *Yorks. Deeds*, n. 347.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Adam persona de Tueng salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Johanni filio Willelmi de Oketon et heredibus illius celebrationem divini officii per capellanum de Tueng fieri in capella Sancti Michaelis de Oketon singulis ebdomadis quatuor diebus, videlicet die dominica, feria secunda, feria quarta, et feria sexta, et preter has dies omnibus festivitatibus anni que festivales sunt per provinciam, pro duabus bovatis terre in Oketon cum omnibus pertinentiis suis et tofto quod fuit Ardnolfi, quas antecessores predicti Johannis dederunt ecclesie de Tueng pro predicto servitio et quas ipse Johannes pro eodem servitio eidem ecclesie concessit. Si vero prefatus Johannes vel aliquis heredum ejus in capella de Oketon capellanum assidue habere voluerit de suo, hoc faciet, salvo in omnibus jure matricis ecclesie. Hiis testibus, magistro Rogero Arundel, Johanne Arundel, Galfrido Agoillun, Rogero [de] Oxeneford.

Endorsed: "Carta de cantaria capelle de Oketon."

Master Roger Arundel accounted for the issues of the abbey of Whitby in 1181 and 1182.[1] He was a justice in 1186, and so acted until shortly

[1] Pipe R., 32 Hen. II.

before his death in 1210. At Michaelmas in the ensuing year the sheriff accounted for £31, 17*s.* 4*d.* of assized rents and farm of the mills of the land of Roger Arundel for one year; in 1212 he accounted for £17, 12*s.* 4*d.* for the same; in 1214 for £46, 10*s.* 3*d.* before the heirs made fine.[1] This was done in 1213 by Thomas de Holme, who proffered 500 marks and a palfrey for the land of Master Roger de Arundel, his late uncle.[2] His estates lay in cos. York and Leicester, and included 3 carucates in Driffield, for which he paid tallage of £4 in 1204.[3] He also held land of the archbishop in Beverley for 14*s.* rent.[4]

1070. Confirmation by John son of William de Octon of the gifts made by William his father to the monastery and nuns of Wykeham, namely of ½ carucate in Octon with a toft, pasture for 300 sheep, the tillage where the grange of the nuns stands, a tillage at Westcotes, 23 acres of land in East Hoveland and 18 in West Hoveland and 5 acres near the 6 acres given by Godfrey de Harpham. Done in the chapter of Dickering at Boynton, before Richard dean of Seamer, then presiding over it. 1180–1190.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 297.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Johannes filius Willelmi de Ochetona salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse omnes donationes quas Willelmus pater meus fecit monasterio de Wicham et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet dimidiam carucatam terre in Ochetona cum uno tofto ad eandem terram pertinente et cum ceteris omnibus pertinentiis illius et pasturam tr[ec]entarum ovium in campo ejusdem ville, et preter illam pasturam communem pasturam cum hominibus meis de Ochetona, et totam culturam in qua grangia predictarum sanctimonialium edificata est et totam culturam apud Westcotes et viginti tres acras terre in Est Hoveland et decem et octo acras terre in West Hoveland et quinque acras terre que jacent juxta sex acras quas Godefridus de Harpham dedit monasterio predicto. Hec omnia concessi et confirmavi monasterio de Wicham et sanctimonialibus ejusdem monasterii in elemosinam perpetuam et liberam ab omni servitio et consuetudine et geldo. Ego vero et heredes mei omnia prenominata monasterio prefato warantizabimus. Hec concessio et confirmatio facta est in capitulo de Dicheringa apud Boventona, coram Ricardo decano de Semara qui capitulo presidebat. His testibus, Willelmo sacerdote de Willardebi, Willelmo filio Gilberti de Atun, Willelmo filio Ansgoti, Willelmo de Buchetona, Waltero de Killum, Clemente de Fortona, Radulfo de Galmetona, Rodberto de Ochetona, Godefrido de Harpham, Willelmo filio Raineri, Willelmo de Biningtona.

[1] Pipe R., 13–16 John.
[2] *R. de Fin.*, 491.
[3] Pipe R., 6 John.
[4] *ib.*, 14 John.

1071. Grant by Durand de Butterwick to St. Peter and St. Hilda of Whitby of 1 carucate in Butterwick and a mill and 2 bovates in Scampston. *c.*1120–1135.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 56*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 214.

Omnibus fidelibus Dei Durandus de Butrewic salutem. Sciatis me meumque heredem nomine Geffridum, concedente mea uxore cunctisque meis filiis, dedisse nostrorum corporum nostrarumque animarum cunctorumque nostrorum amicorum salvatione unam carucatam terre in Butreuic liberam et immunem ab omni servitio, excepto Danegeldo, in perpetuum Sancto Petro et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby omnibusque ibidem Deo servientibus; et hujus doni sunt testes filii mei, scilicet Walterus, Randulfus, Radulfus, Joce, Hervius, Geroldus et Willelmus Hei, Rogerus Baarth filius uxoris mee, Robertus filius Randulfi, Willelmus filius Radulfi de Scamestun, Gilbertus Arce' filius Radulfi de Buteruic, Gilbertus Pinceaste et Filvardus de Buteruic. Et illam terram ex mea parte duo filii mei, Randulfus et Radulfus, sei[si]erunt fratribus de Wyteby, teste Willelmo de Boitorp et aliis hominibus plurimis. Et adhuc sciatis me dedisse, tam libere cum predicto dono, in Scamestun unum molendinum et duas buvetas terre per concessionem meorum heredum; et hec dona cum heredibus meis Geffrido, Waltero, optuli super altare Sancti Petri et Sancte Hilde de Wytebi. Teste, Roberto clerico de Kirkebi in Crandale, Anschetino de Ousegarth et fratribus ejus et aliis.

Durand de Butterwick took the habit of a monk at Whitby.[1] He held land in Scampston of the fee of Eustace Fitz-John. He seems to have had a numerous family of sons in addition to one step-son. As these gifts were confirmed by king Stephen in 1136, Durand's charter was clearly issued before that year.

At the Survey the count of Mortain had 12 carucates in Butterwick (*Butruid*). This we learn from the summary, the particulars being omitted from the Survey itself. The whole town was afterwards included in the fee of Robert Fossard, who enfeoffed Durand de Butterwick. Geoffrey, son of Durand, was contemporary with William Fossard I, who confirmed Durand's gift.[2] Durand, son of Geoffrey, also confirmed his grandfather's gift, but it seems that he died issueless before 1166, for at that time Durand, son of William, possibly younger, or youngest, son of Durand I, held 2 fees in Butterwick and Octon of William Fossard.[3] He may be the donor in another Butterwick charter in favour of the hospital of St. Peter, and possibly the Durand de Hotham (*Hodum*), amerced in 1166 in connexion with a wrongful proceeding in the wapentake court of Harthill.[4] A charter of his son Robert will be found below. The subsequent descent of the fee is obscure. In 1217 Durand and Roger de Butterwick returned to allegiance to the crown.[5] Next we hear of a Richard de Buterwic, nephew and heir of Robert de Barevill, giving relief for land in Barton, co. Linc., and succeeding to land in Southwark, co. Surrey,[6] and of a Robert de Butterwick, knt., who sold land in Nessingwick, which he had purchased from Richard de

[1] See no. 1047.
[2] See Rousby.
[3] *Red Bk.*, 407.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 48.
[5] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 335*b*.
[6] *Close R.*, 1227–31, p. 426.

Barevill of Butterwick. This was during the period 1235–1249.[1] Richard de Butterwick occurs in 1268 and 1270,[2] and then in 1279 we find Ralph, son of William (de Grimthorpe), in possession of 1 fee in Butterwick of the Fossard or Maulay fee.[3]

The church of Butterwick was originally a chapel of Burton-Agnes and, probably as such, was given by Geoffrey Bainard to St. Mary's, York.[4]

1072. Confirmation by Robert Fossard to the monks of Whitby of the gift of Durand de Butterwick of one carucate in Butterwick. *c.*1120–1135.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 64. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 251.

Robertus Fossarth omnibus fidelibus Dei salutem. Sciatis me concessisse Sancto Petro de Wytebi cunctisque fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus illam carucatam terre de Butteruic quam Durandus homo meus de Butteruic dedit Sancto Petro de Wyteby liberam et immunem ab omni servitio quod ad me pertinet; heres autem Durandi omne servitium pertinens regi pro illa faciet absque Danegeld. Et illud donum optuli per unum baculum unacum Geffrido herede Durandi super altare Sancti Petri in Wyteby. Et hujus doni sunt testes, Ricardus de Perci et Alexander filius ejus, Ascheutinus de Houkesgard et alii.

1073. Grant by Durand de Butterwick, by the advice of archbishop Thurstan, to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of ½ carucate of land in Butterwick, when abbot Geoffrey and the monks consented that a priest should for ever celebrate in the chapel of Butterwick, which belongs to the church of Foxholes. 1122–*c.*1137.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 356.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris vel audituris Durandus de Butterwyk salutem in vero Salutari. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego Durandus, de consilio Thome[5] archiepiscopi Eboracensis et aliorum amicorum meorum, quando Gaufridus abbas et monachi Sancte Marie Eboracensis concesserunt quod in capella de Buterwic, que spectat ad ecclesiam de Foxholes tanquam membrum ejusdem ecclesie, perpetuus sacerdos foret qui divina officia celebrare posset, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dimidiam carrucatam terre in Butterwic cum tofto et crofto et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra Deo et Beate Marie Eboracensi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus et ecclesie de Foxholes, habendam et possidendam imperpetuum libere et quiete ab omni terreno servitio, salvo jure et libertate matricis ecclesie de Foxholes in omnibus, ita scilicet quod omnis constitutio ejusdem capelle et sacerdotis qui in ea ministrabit per

[1] *Chron. de Melsa*, ii, 54.
[2] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 272, 307.
[3] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 197; *Kirkby's Quest*, 54.
[4] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 114.
[5] *Lege* "Turstini."

providentiam abbatis Eboracensis et persone ecclesie de Foxholes omnino disponatur. Ad hoc factum meum firmiter tenendum tactis sacrosanctis coram multis probis viris juravi et ad majorem securitatem presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui in testimonium. Hiis testibus, Thoma[1] archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Willelmo archidiacono, Angoto vice-archidiacono, magistro Athelwardo, Gamello sacerdote de Burton, Ed[mund]o[2] de Foxholes, Ang[oto] persona de Setteringtona, Willelmo de Ruddestain.

1074. Confirmation by Durand son of Geoffrey de Butterwick of the gift made by Durand his grandfather and the grant of Geoffrey the grantor's father, to the monks of Whitby of a carucate in Butterwick, a mill and 2 bovates in Scampston. *c.*1157–1166.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 55*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 210.

Notum sit universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Durandus filius Geffridi de Butherwic concedo et presenti carta mea confirmo donationem Durandi avi mei et concessionem patris mei G[effridi], scilicet unius carucate terre in Butherwic et unius molendini et duarum bovatarum in Scamestune, ita libere et quiete ab omni servitio seculari, et precipue ab omni servitio regali, sicut ipsi concesserunt et dederunt ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby fratribusque ibidem Deo servientibus et pro animabus suis et heredum suorum in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam, excepto dumtaxat Dangelht. Coram hiis testibus, Johanne capellano, Aschetino de Torn[i], Hugone Brun, Willelmo de Watervilla, Petro de Braid[lai] et aliis.

1075. Grant by Durand de Butterwick to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft in Butterwick which his father gave, and of another toft between that toft and his tillage, and of pasture for 60 sheep, 3 beasts, a horse and 6 swine. 1160–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 157.

Sciant et intelligant universi filii sancte matris ecclesie quod ego Durandus de Butterwyc concedo et dono Deo et pauperibus Beati Petri hospitalis Eboracensis unum toftum in Butterwyc quod pater meus eis prius in elemosinam dederat et aliud toftum quod fuit Ailewordi, inter prenominatum toftum et culturam meam; et cum hiis toftis communem pasturam predicte ville lx. ovibus et iii. animalibus et uno equo et sex porcis. Hanc elemosinam dedi Deo et predictis pauperibus liberam et quietam et immunem ab omni seculari et humano servitio preter orationes in Christo imperpetuum. Hoc feci pro animabus patris et matris mee et propria salute mea in vita et in morte et uxore mea et heredum meorum et omnium parentum meorum et amicorum, ut

[1] *Lege* "Turstino." [2] Perhaps "persona."

simus participes omnium orationum predictorum pauperum. Hii sunt testes, Nicholaus et Henricus sacerdotes, Thomas Ageilun, Willelmus filius Thome, Warinus, Robertus de Butterwyc, Willelmus frater ejus, Ailericus de Wivertorp et plures alii.

1076. Confirmation by Robert, son of Durand de Butterwick, to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of the advowson of the church of Butterwick, which his father gave in alms. 1184–1189.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 355*d*.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis has literas visuris vel audituris Robertus filius Durandi de Buterwyke salutem in Domino. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus advocationem ecclesie de Buterwyke cum pertinentiis imperpetuum obtinendam, sicut carta Durandi patris mei quam ipsi inde habent testatur. Hiis testibus, Thoma de Wilton, Willelmo Poyntel, Hugone de Longo Campo, Simone clerico, Roberto Supe, Ricardo pistore, Radulfo parvo, Waltero de pistrina, Herlewino et aliis.

By another charter,[1] addressed to Robert, abbot of St. Mary's (1184–1189), Robert, son of Durand de Buterwich, quit-claimed to the convent a yearly rent of 1 mark, which they by promise were bound to purchase or assign to the use of Robert and his heirs, for 13 marks, which they gave to him. The witnesses were the same as above, with the addition, before Herlewin, of "Thorald and Roger the cooks."

At an earlier period abbot Clement granted licence to William the clerk, son of Richard, to hold for life in alms of the abbey of St. Mary the church of Foxholes with the church of Butterwick and the tithes, rendering 7*m.* yearly. The witnesses were Joscelin the chaplain, Rainbald priest of Leirthorp, Walter nephew of the abbot, Gerard[2] son of Leofwin son of Colling, Alexander son of Ingolf, William son of Thomas.[3]

Of the family of Durand de Butterwick and Robert his son little is known. In 1195 William son of Ralph de Buterewich owed 10*s.* for a default.[4] In 1272 and 1281 Robert de Butterwick held 1 fee in Butterwick and elsewhere of the heirs of Peter de Brus,[5] who must have held land in Butterwick of the fee of Maulay.

1077. Confirmation by William Fossard II to the canons of Newburgh of 3 bovates in Kirkby Grindalythe with pasture which Juliana, daughter of Gerald de Kirkby,[6] gave with the consent of (Gerard,) her heir, with provision that Juliana and her heirs shall do the forinsec service of that land. *c.*1180–1195.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 132.

Omnibus visuris et audituris literas istas Willelmus Fossard salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo

[1] Chartul., f. 356, n. 3.
[2] Afterwards parson of Stokesley.
[3] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 17.
[4] Pipe R., 7 Ric. I.
[5] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, i, 265; *Cal. Close R.*, 1279–88, p. 106.
[6] Probably wife of Ingram Aguillon, and his relict in 1204; *Yorks. Fines*, pt. 1, n. 223.

et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Novoburgo et canonicis ejusdem loci, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, tres bovatas terre in territorio de Kirkebi in Krandale, cum omnibus pertinentiis in pastura et ceteris commoditatibus ad eas pertinentibus, secundum quod continetur in carta Juliane filie Jeroldi de Kirkebi, que supramemoratas bovatas terre in puram et perpetuam elemosinam predictis canonicis, herede suo consentiente, contulit; forinsecum autem servitium, cum a me vel heredibus meis fuerit exactum, Juliana prefata vel heredes sui mihi et heredibus meis in perpetuum persolvent [*blank*], ita quod predicti canonici, propter hoc, aliquam vexationem a me vel heredibus meis nullatenus sentient, etiam si heredes predicte Juliane predictum servitium non persolverint. Hiis testibus, Rogero decano de Lokintona, Nigello Fossard, Willelmo Mansel, Godfrido Talun, Alano de Collum, Radulpho de Croum et Olivero fratre ejus, Hugone Baril.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard had the manor in Kirkby Grindalythe, late of Chilbert (4½ car.), the count of Mortain held in demesne that of Torfin (12 car.), whilst that of Uglebert (1½ car.) was in the king's hands. Of these 18 car., at least 2½ were given to Walter Espec. He gave the church and 1 car. here when he founded the priory of Kirkham, and Walter de Wildeker gave in the earlier part of the reign of Henry III to the canons of that house 1½ car. and all his lordship in this place of the fee of Ros.[1] Chilbert's manor no doubt descended to Nigel Fossard's descendants, and with it more than three-fourths of Torfin's manor. This is proved by the tenure in 1243 of 1 knight's fee in this place by Geoffrey Aguillon and Roger de Thurkelby,[2] representing 12 carucates.[3] Besides this, the family of Plaiz held lands here of the Fossard fee.[4]

In 1166 William Aguillon held ½ fee, and Gervase son of Godfrey ½ fee, both of old feoffment, under William Fossard. The former tenement was certainly in this place, and the latter was probably that which Gerard de Thurkelby and Roger de Thurkelby held *temp.* Henry III. This Gerard seems to have been the son of Juliana, daughter of Gerald, by her husband Gerard de Kirkby, also known as Gerard de Collum. In the Chartulary of Kirkham there are many *notitiæ* of gifts made to the canons by Juliana, daughter of Gerald the knight (of Kirkby), Gerard de Kirkby (or de Collum), her husband, and Gerard her son. In one of these Juliana, with the consent of William Fossard, her "advocate," or lord, granted to the canons of Newburgh 3 bovates in Kirkby, near Thirkleby, and "Haldithehou," with the wandayles belonging thereto and 2 tofts. In another Gerard her son gave to Newburgh pasturage in Kirkby for 300 sheep.[5] These tenements were granted by Newburgh to Kirkham for 10*s.* yearly rent, and Juliana added a gift to Kirkham of 3 bovates adjoining the 3 bovates previously given to Newburgh.[6]

William Aguillun I, apparently son of Picot, had brothers Thurstan and Geoffrey. Roger Aguillun, son of Thurstan son of Picot, gave various small tenements in Kirkby Grindalythe to Kirkham. William Aguillun died before Michaelmas, 1171, when William II, his son and heir, gave £5 for

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[1] Chartul. of Kirkham, f. 45*d.*
[2] *Testa*, 363*b.*
[3] Feet of F., 14, n. 55.
[4] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, vi, 2.
[5] Chartul. of Kirkham, f. 39 end.
[6] *ib.*, f. 39*d.*

relief of 1 fee in this place.[1] In 1191 he owed £20 to the crown in respect of an old debt due to Aaron the Jew.[2] On 27 January, 1201, the sheriff was directed not to summon William son of Peter and William Aguillun, knights of Robert de Turneham, the king's seneschal, to make assizes or recognitions in London or elsewhere, whilst the said Robert was in the king's service.[3] William died early in the reign of John, his heir being Ingram, who had married Juliana, relict of Gerard de Collum, named above. By reason apparently of this match, William Aguillun II confirmed to Kirkham and the church of St. Andrew of Kirkby Grindalythe the gifts of his uncle (*sic*), Sir Gerald, the knight, and those of Gerard de Collum and Juliana his wife.[4] Ingram died before 23 February, 1204, when Juliana his relict quit-claimed to Walter de Saureby a croft in Kirkby Grindalythe, which she had claimed as her dower.[5] In 1206, Cecily, relict of Emery Aguillun, and her then husband, were claiming land in Wharram-le-Street against William Aguillun III (son of Ingram), as Cecily's dower.[6] This William Aguillun III married Juliana Trussebut, who gave to Kirkham, after 1226, as relict of William Aguillun, a tillage called Calange-flat, subject to a rent of 12*d.* to William de Ros.[7] Previously, Thomas Bonifaz had released this tillage to Sir Robert de Ros, of whom William Aguillun was to hold it for 12*d.* rent.[8] Geoffrey and Walter Aguillun, living in the first half of Henry III's reign, were probably sons of William III. Richard Aguillun, Eva his relict and Adam their son were also benefactors to Kirkham.[9]

By the admeasurement of the pasture in Kirkby Grindalythe it was ordained that each bovate might have in the common pasture either 1 ox, 1 cow and 1 pig, or 1 sow with her litter until the time of separating, 3 geese with goslings of one year until Michaelmas, and 16 sheep of any sort with lambs until weaning time.[10]

1078. Grant by Gerald de Kirkeby, for the health of the soul of Walter Aguillun, his brother, to St. Andrew and the church of Kirkham of 5 tofts (in Kirkby Grindalythe), for the maintenance of a lamp in the church of St. Andrew, and confirmation of 2 tofts which Gerard de Collum and Geoffrey Aguillun, nephew of the donor, gave. 1180–1190.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 197. Abstract in Chartul. of Kirkham, f, 40, n. 9.

Omnibus fidelibus et filiis sancte ecclesie qui hanc cartam viderint vel audierint Geroldus de Kirkebi salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et Sancto Andree et ecclesie de Kirkham toftam Rogeri de Luttun cum viij acris terre, et communem pasturam, et toftam Turstini et toftam Johannis et toftam Ingelberti et toftam Ricardi, quas dedi pro lampade sustinenda in ecclesia Sancti Andree; tenendas de me et heredibus meis in perpetuum liberas, solas et quietas ab omni terreno servitio; et illas duas toftas, scilicet Aldredi et filii ejus, quas Gerardus de Collum et Gaufridus Aguillun nepos meus dederunt Sancto Andree et ecclesie de Kirkham, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Ego illas concedo et confirmo

[1] *Pipe R.*, 17 Hen. II, 73.
[2] *ib.*, 3 Ric. I.
[3] *R. Chart.*, 101.
[4] Chartul. of Kirkham, f. 41*d.*
[5] *Yorks. Fines*, i, n. 223.
[6] *ib.*, 105.
[7] Chartul., f. 42.
[8] *ib.*, f. 44.
[9] *ib.*, f. 41.
[10] *ib.*, f. 46.

sicut dominus et advocatus feudi, et hoc pro salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et Walteri Aguillun fratris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum. Hujus donationis et confirmationis sunt testes Gerardus de Collum, Ricardus Aguillun, Willelmus de Eversle, Rogerus Rascin, Rogerus de Ginnai, Robertus de Westibi, Giffardus filius Fulconis, Isant de Kirkebi et Aldredus et Rogerus, Droco capellanus, Neio de Aton', Robertus clericus et alii multi.

1079. Confirmation by William Aguillun to the canons of Newburgh of the gift made by Juliana, daughter of Gerald (de Kirkby), of 3 bovates of her demesne in Kirkby (Grindalythe), one lying next her tillage on the western side of the town of Thirkleby, another near her tillage of Aldithe-hou, and the third near her tillage in the southern part of the town of Kirkby, with the wandales belonging thereto, pasture for 300 sheep, and 2 tofts. *c.*1193–1205.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 29.

Omnibus visuris vel audituris literas has Willelmus Aguillun salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me ratam habere et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Novi Burgi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donationem quam Juliana filia Jaroldi [de] viri potestate liberata fecit eis in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, videlicet tres bovatas terre de dominio ejus in territorio de Kirkby cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in omnibus aisiamentis ejusdem ville infra villam et extra, quarum bovatarum una propinquior culture ejusdem Juliane ab occidentali parte ville de Turgisleby et altera propinquior culture ejus de Aldithehou, et tertia propinquior culture ejus que est ab australi parte ville de Kirkby, et tot wandailes quot pertinent ad tres bovatas ejusdem feudi, et preterea pasturam sufficientem trescentis ovibus in eadem villa pertinentem ad dominium ejus, et totum toftum illum qui est ab occidentali parte inter toftum canonicorum de Kirkhaham et unum qui[1] jacet ante januam Ingel[ranni] fratris mei, sicut toftus ille extenditur plene usque ad torrentem, et alterum toftum in Turgislebi qui est propinquior terre ejusdem Juliane ab occidentali parte. Quod si forinsecum servitium exactum fuerit de prefato tenemento ego et heredes mei omne servitium quod debetur pro ipso tenemento exigemus a predicta Juliana et heredibus ejus imperpetuum, ita quod memorati canonici de ullo servitio ad ipsam terram pertinente [non deberent] aliquatenus respondere. Hanc tenuram totam absque omni retinemento concessi sepedictis canonicis et hac mea carta confirmavi in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et immunem ab omni terreno servitio, pro salute anime mee et

[1] "unam que"; MS.

omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus, Drogone priore de Kirkaham, Rogero suppriore, Roberto, Thoma, Andrea, Turstino, Nicholao, canonicis de Kirkeham, Waltero priore de Marton', Ricardo de Widevilla, Toma Aguillun, Serlone de Kirkaham, Roberto de Slinge[s]by, Gaufrido filio David, Rogero nepote prioris de [*sic*], Johanne filio Walding de Bartona, Hugone Baril', Stefano Hay, Ricardo Chose, Johanne filio Thome de Chartorp, Rogero nepote Thome de Ettona.

1080. Grant by Ingram Aguillun to the canons of Kirkham of 2 bovates in Kirkby Grindalythe, being the outermost towards the west of 10 bovates which the grantor held there, with a toft 4 perches in width and 10 in length. *c.*1180–1201.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 203*d*. Abstract in Chartul. of Kirkham, Fairfax MS. vii, f. 41*d*, n. 38.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis visuris vel audituris litteras has Ingelramus Aguilun salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego concessi et dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Kirkaham et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Kirkeby Crandala, que scilicet jacent exteriores versus occidentem de decem bovatis quas habui in eadem villa, cum uno tofto latitudinis quatuor perticarum et longitudinis decem perticarum, quod scilicet jacet proximum a parte orientali tofto quod Rogerus Colpauche tenuit in eadem villa et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis infra villam et extra; tenendas integre et pacifice, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et exactione. Ego autem et heredes mei warentizabimus eis hanc elemosinam et adquietabimus ab omnibus servitiis et demandis adversus omnes homines in perpetuum. Et quicquid oportuerit solvi pro predictis duabus bovatis terre et tofto cum pertinentiis exigetur et adquietabitur de octo bovatis quas retinui in eadem villa, ita quod ad predictas duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis tam in tofto quam in aliis rebus omnibus nullus manum debeat extendere vel in aliquo gravare. Hiis testibus, Radulpho filio Radulphi, Waltero de Bovingtun, Ricardo de Averenches, Philippo fratre ejus, Ricardo de Dunstapel, Waldingo de Barton, Willelmo et Johanne filiis ejus, Roberto Lingebi, Thoma filio Willelmi de Pocchele, Roberto de Berningham.

1081. Surrender by rod and staff and quit-claim by Ingram Aguillon to William Aguillon of a toft in Kirkby Grindalythe, which Gerald held of the grantor, and he of the said William, extending (in length) from the outer part of Osmund's kiln on the church side unto the stream. *c.*1180–1201.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii., f. 298*d*.

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Iggelram Agullun concessi et quietum clamavi et hac mea presenti carta

confirmavi et per fustum et baculum tradidi Willelmo Agullun et heredibus suis, vel cui predictus Willelmus voluerit assignare, unum toftum in Kirkebi Grendale quod tenui de predicto Willelmo et Geroud' tenuit desic[ut] exterior pars versus ecclesiam toralie Hosmundi extenditur usque ad aquam. His testibus, Johanne de Dreuton tunc tempore balivo domini regis de Buccros, Ricardo de Haia, Ricardo Dagun, Rogero Aguillun, Waltero de Grimestun, Roberto ejus filio, Radulfo Wacelin, Gilberto de Brideshale, Simone ejus filio, Galfrido de Etton', Willelmo clerico de Malton, Roberto de Saurebi, Willelmo Basset, Willelmo filio Radulfi de Torp.

1082. Grant by Thomas Boniface to the canons of Kirkham of pasture in the field of Kirkby Grindalythe for 300 sheep, this pasture being in addition to what they have in right of the carucate belonging to their church of Kirkby Grindalythe and in right of 10 bovates held in alms of the donor's fee. 1194–1198.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 198*d*; Chartul. of Kirkham, Fairfax MS. vii, f. 44, n. 75.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Thomas Bonifaz salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ego concessi et dedi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Kirkeham et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus pasturam sufficientem in campo de Kirkebi in Crandala trecentis ovibus quales ibi habere voluerunt hieme et estate, in liberam, puram et quietam et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et animarum omnium parentum et heredum meorum. Et sciendum quod hanc pasturam plenarie habebunt de me et heredibus meis, salva illis omnimoda pastura que pertinet ad carucatam terre ecclesie sue de Kirkebi, et salva illis illa pastura que pertinet ad decem bovatas terre quas habent de feodo nostro in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus et acquietabimus eis hanc elemosinam versus omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Rogero de Bavent tunc vicecomite, et domino Alexandro de Baius, Jordano de Buchetorp tunc serviente regis, Paulino de Boezal, Roberto de Bernigham, Roberto de Slengisbi, Gaufrido de Camera, magistro Serlone, Simone Buche, Thoma de Maltone, Simone Morel, Thoma coco, Thoma Philiphaut.

1083. Grant by Roger, son of Thurstan de Kirkeby, to the canons of Kirkham of a toft in Kirkby (Grindalythe) lying next the brook on the south side, having a length of 9 perches and 5 feet and a breadth of 3 perches. 1190–1200.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 196; Kirkham Chartul., Fairfax MS. vii, f. 40*d*, n. 20.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis literas istas visuris vel audituris Rogerus filius Turstani[1] de Kyrkeby salutem. Noverit

[1] As Roger son of Thurstan Picot he made many gifts to Kirkham.

universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Trinitatis de Kyrkeham et canonicis ibidem manentibus, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum et heredum meorum, unam toftam in Kyrkebi, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, que scilicet tofta jacet juxta rivulum in australi parte, habens ix perticas et v pedes in longitudine a tofta quam Johannes Hund tenet de canonicis de Kyrkeham versus orientem, et tres perticatas in latitudine; habendam et tenendam libere, quiete et honorifice ab omni seculari servitio quod exigi possit. Ego quidem Rogerus et heredes mei warantizabimus eis predictam toftam cum pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Warino de Vesci, Roberto de Everingham, Roberto filio ejus, Willelmo filio Radulphi, Thoma Boniface, Rogero Agullun, Gerardo de Turgylesby, Thoma de Turgilisbi.

1084. Grant by William Aguillun I to the canons of Malton of a croft of 4 acres on the western side of the town of Mowthorpe, between the bounds of Thoralby and Aylnoth's croft; 38 acres of land between his tillages and the bounds of Thoralby, and extending southward from the said croft given to them and from the rustics' crofts southward to Sutdale, through Sutdale and over the road; all Hornhouwald, namely from the land of Matthew and the bounds of Thoralby to the bounds of Sledmere and Towthorpe; also whatever the donor had near their land of Houstwald, between the ditch and Dreusgate; with common of pasture in Mowthorpe for 300 sheep and 16 oxen. For this they have received him as a brother of the order, and when he wishes they will make him a canon. *c.*1157–1170.

Chartul. of Malton, Claud. D, xi, f. 190*d*.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus Agill[un] salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie et canonicis Malt[onie] unum croftum quatuor acrarum in occidentali parte ville de Multorp inter metas de Thoraldeby et croftum Aylnoth. Dedi etiam eis terram arabilem inter culturam meam et easdem divisas et Thoraldebi, scilicet triginta et viii. acras a prenominato crofto quod dedi eis et croftis rusticorum, que videlicet terra tendit versus meridiem usque Sutdale et per medium Sutdale et ultra iter versus meridiem; totum Hornhouwald per divisas inter nos factas, videlicet inter terram Mathei et divisas de Thoraldeby usque ad divisas de Sledemere et de Touthorp, sive ad colendum sive ad pasturam vel ad quodcumque eis placuerit. Dedi adhuc predictis canonicis quicquid habui juxta terram suam in Houstwald inter fossatum et Dreusgate, et in territorio de Multorp dedi eis communem pasturam ad trescentas oves et sexdecim

boves ut libere pascant cum ovibus meis et bobus meis et hominum meorum. Oves vero mee proprie et boves et rusticorum meorum de Multhorp cum ovibus et bobus jamdictorum canonicorum in eadem terra quam dedi eis communem pasturam habebunt. Hec omnia predicta intra villam et extra cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, consensu heredis mei, dedi Deo et Sancte Marie et antedictis canonicis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libera et quieta ab omni terrena exactione et seculari servitio sicut unquam aliqua elemosina melius et liberius viris religiosis dari potest, pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et pro me ipso et uxore mea et liberis nostris. Et sciant omnes quod ego et heredes mei warantizabimus et adquietabimus hanc elemosinam predictam de omnibus rebus que ad servitium terre pertinent erga omnes homines in perpetuum. Ipsi vero canonici receperunt me in specialem fratrem omnium domorum ordinis de Semplingham et facient me canonicum quandocumque canonicus esse rationabiliter voluero. Si vero in seculari habitu obiero recipient corpus meum et facient pro me sicut pro canonico suo. Hujus donationis, etc.

This gift enabled the canons to establish a grange at Mowthorpe, confirmed to them by Alexander III in 1178. The donor was a tenant of the Fossard fee in Kirkby Grindalythe (*q.v.*), and died in or before 1171, when William his son succeeded and confirmed this gift.

At the Survey St. Peter's, York, had the berewick in Mowthorpe (5 car.), belonging to the manor late of Ulf in Weaverthorpe. Nigel Fossard had the manor late of Chilbert (1 car.), and this was afterwards held by the Aguilluns of Fossard. By fine levied in 1252 Ralph de Bethum (of Beetham in Westmorland) and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William Corbet, released to Roger, prior of Kirkham, their right in 12½ bovates in Mowthorpe, "in Cranedale," subject to a fee farm rent of 6 marks.[1] The land was held of Reginald Fitz-Peter, the tenant of the archbishop, and the same Reginald released the service and suit of court due for "the land of Sir William son of Amery" in Mowthorpe.[2] Later, Thomas Corbeth of Ulverston in Lancashire released to Kirkham the rent of 6 marks in Mowthorpe, which Agnes, daughter of Ralph de Bethum, whose heir he was, used to receive.[3] A similar release was made by John, son and heir of Richard Roilli and Matilda Corbet, and also by Alan de Midhope.[4] In 1284–5 William de Multhorpe held the bulk of the town of the archhishop's fee.[5]

The above gift of William Aguillun was augmented by that of 1 bovate, apparently given by William his son, and the whole of these tenements was confirmed by Ingram Aguillun, son of William the elder, and by William son of the said Ingram.[6] The last-named William also gave 3 bovates in Mowthorpe, lying near the bovate which the canons had by the gift of William Aguillun his uncle. These 3 bovates were held by Roger Surrays, Martin son of Roger, and dame Juliana, relict of William Aguillun, the donor's uncle, in dower.[7] To this gift he added 2 bovates and 2 tofts held by Thomas, son of Alveth (or Alneth), and by Albreda his wife after him, and confirmed to the canons pasture for 600 sheep given to them by old

[1] Feet of F., 46, n. 156.
[2] Chartul. of Kirkham, f. 13.
[3] *ib.*
[4] *ib.*, f. 20*d.*
[5] *Kirkby's Quest*, 73.
[6] Chartul. of Malton, f. 190*d.*
[7] *ib*, f. 191.

William Aguillun, by William Aguillun, the grantor's uncle, and by the grantor, William son of Ingram.[1] Peter Fitz-Herbert, the archbishop's tenant, confirmed to the canons 7 bovates, 3 tofts and 3 crofts, given by William Aguillun, son of Ingram.[2] Lastly, Richard de Clawic and Alice Aguillun his wife confirmed the gifts and confirmations made to Malton by William Aguillun, the elder, William his son and William son of Ingram Aguillun.[3]

1085. Notitia of a grant by William Aguillun III, son of Ingram Aguillun, to Walter de Saureby of ½ carucate in Mowthorpe of the carucate which he holds of the Fossards' fee lying next the bounds of Kirkby (Grindalythe) towards the west. *c.*1190–1220.

Chartul. of Kirkham, Fairfax MS. vii, f. 13, n. 1.

Carta Willelmi Aguillun filii Ingram Aguillun facta Waltero de Saureby de dimidia carucata terre in Molthorpe de illa carucata terre quam tenet de feodo Fossardorum, que jacet propinquius juxta divisas de Kyrkby versus occidentem, tenendam et habendam dicto Waltero, heredibus vel cui assignare voluerit, libere et quiete, faciendo tantummodo forinsecum servitium.

1086. Notitia of a grant by Walter de Saureby to the convent of Kirkham of ½ carucate in Mowthorpe, mentioned in the foregoing charter. *c.*1190–1220.

Chartul. of Kirkham, Fairfax MS. vii, f. 13, n. 2.

Carta Walteri de Saureby facta priori et conventui de Kirkham de dimidia carucata terre [in Multhorp que jacet propinquius][4] versus orientem (*sic*) juxta divisas de Kyrkby, quam Willelmus Aguillun dedit dicto Waltero, et illud messuagium quod fuit Gerardi in Kyrkby, tenendam et habendam dictis canonicis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam.

This gift was confirmed by William, son of Ingram Aguillun (n. 5), and the tenements were quit-claimed to Kirkham by Isabella de Heskton (Heslerton?), relict of Walter de Saureby, and by Robert de Saureby (n. 4). Peter, son of Peter de Maulay, son and heir of Isabel de Turnham, also confirmed the gift.

1087. Confirmation by Nigel Fossard to the monks of Meaux of the gift made by William Fossard II, his lord and brother, of 4½ carucates in Wharram(-le-Street) with the appurtenances on the western side of the water-course. 1178–1182.

Chartul. of Meaux, Lans. MS. 424, f. 147.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris visuris et audituris literas has Nigellus Fossardus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis de Melsa in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam donationem illam quam dominus meus et

[1] Chartul. of Malton, f. 191*d*. [2] *ib.*, f. 192. [3] *ib.* [4] n. 3.

frater meus Willelmus Fossardus fecit eis, videlicet de quatuor carrucatis terre et dimidia in territorio de Warram, cum omnibus pertinentiis intra villam et extra et cum omnibus libertatibus ad occidentalem partem ductus aque et ad orientalem partem et per omnia alia, sicut carta donationis ejus testatur; pro salute anime mee et patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum. Hiis testibus: priore et capitulo ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis, Adam de Brus, et ceteris.[1]

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held under the count of Mortain Chilbert's manor in Wharram-le-Street (12 car.). Robert Fossard enfeoffed Robert de Brideshale *inter alia* of half the town of Wharram by the service of ½ knight's fee, and gave the church with ½ carucate to the canons of St. Oswald of Nostell. The remaining 5½ carucates were held in demesne by the Fossards until William Fossard II, probably with the consent of Nigel his brother, the tenant, gave 4½ carucates to the monks of Meaux. The history of this gift is thus recorded in the Chronicle of Meaux.

Between 1150 and 1160 William Fossard I gave to the monks of Meaux the grange of Belagh by Lockington, which he had previously given to the canons of Merton, and when the canons impleaded the monks for it he gave to Meaux for that grange 2 carucates in Wharram, a spring called Halykeld and the water-course of Wharram for a mill. These he gave for sepulture of himself and wife at Meaux.[2] Robert de Barkethorpe also gave 2 bovates there, which William Fossard confirmed. At a later date William Fossard II sold to abbot Philip (1160–1182) and the monks the remainder of the fee which they afterwards held in Wharram (*i.e.* 2½ car.), in order to reduce his obligations to the Jews, then amounting to over 1800 marks, and also gave them ½ carucate in Neswick. Thereupon the monks arranged with Aaron, the Jew of Lincoln, that they would become liable for Fossard's debts, on condition that Aaron released 500 marks of the sum due. For this they obtained Fossard's grant in alms of 4½ carucates in Wharram, being the whole of his land on the western side of the town beyond the water-course, between the bounds of South Wharram, Birdsall and Grimston, but excepting the meadow belonging to the 38 bovates there held by the free-tenants of the town; and the confirmation of Nigel Fossard his brother. They also obtained William Fossard's demise for fifteen years of the towns of Neswick and Bainton, then in pledge to the Jews, to hold until the balance of his debt of 1260 marks was paid, and in the meantime they agreed to pay Aaron 60 marks yearly, and he obtained the king's confirmation of the assignment.[3]

At the end of the period 1182–1195, whilst Thomas was abbot, William Fossard II died, and the monks compounded with Beatrice his widow for £10 yearly in lieu of her right of dower in Wharram. But Robert de Turnham and his wife, the heiress of Fossard, sued them for their land in this town, which was thereupon seized into the hands of king Richard.[4] After John's accession an agreement was made in June, 1199, between abbot Alexander and the Turnhams, by which the latter released their right in these 4½ carucates, on condition that if Robert had an heir by Joan Fossard, his wife, and desired to make an exchange with the monks for that land, he would give them £20 worth of land elsewhere and an allowance for all improvements in buildings and arable land, chattels and implements belonging

[1] A similar, but shorter, confirmation was attested by Peter de Carcassun, master Guy and Thomas parson of W[harram]; f. 147*d.*

[2] *Chron. de Melsa*, 103.

[3] *ib.* 173–75.

[4] *ib.*, 231–2.

to the monks in that place.[1] The primate Hubert and Baldwin, earl of Albemarle, were active in assisting the monks to obtain restitution of their land and this covenant from Turnham.

It is possible that the remaining carucate, to complete the dozen, was held by the Aguillons. During the period 1197–1206 William Aguillon gave to the monks of Meaux 2 bovates in Wharram, which they had long held of him at farm.[2] But these 2 bovates may have been held of the Barkethorpes. In 1206 Nicholas, son of Hugh, and Cecily his wife, relict of Emery Aguillon, sued William Aguillon and Alexander, abbot of Meaux, for Cecily's dower in Emery's late tenement in Wharram,[3] probably in these very bovates. A deed enrolled in 1238 enumerates many tenements in Wharram given by Peter de Maulay, with the body of Isabel de Turneham, late his wife, to the monks of Meaux, for the support of two secular priests to celebrate daily in the chapel of St. Mary by the bridge in the wood of Meaux, and to keep the anniversary of the said Isabel on 25 May.[4] The document contains many interesting details.

1088. Quit-claim by Aaron, Jew of Lincoln, to William Fossard II of the whole debt due from him and his father to the grantor and to Josce of York, Kersun, Ellis, Samson, Isaac the Jew, (son of?) Pulcella, Pulcella herself, or Deulecresse de Danemarche, or other Jews, down to Michaelmas, 1176, in consideration of 1260 marks, of which the monks of Meaux now acquit the said William against the grantor.

Pipe R., 9 Ric. I, n. 43.

Sciant omnes legentes et audientes litteras has quod ego Aaron judeus de Lincollnia attestatione hujus mee carte quietum clamavi Willelmum Fossard de toto debito quod ipse vel pater ejus mihi debuerunt et testificor quod ipse est quietus de debito quod debuit vel mihi vel Josceo de Eboraco vel ceteris judeis subscriptis, scilicet Kersun, Elye, Samsoni, Ysaac judeo Pulcelle vel ipsi Pulcelle vel Deulecresse de Danemarche, usque ad festum Sancti Michaelis Arch[angeli anno] incarnationis Domini Millesimi centesimi LXXVI. Hanc quietam clamantiam feci ei pro mille et cc et lx marcis unde monachi de Mealse adquietaverunt eum erga me. Et sciendum quod quasdam cartas hujus debiti jam reddituri,[5] s[cilicet] quas adhuc penes me habeo, quiettius[5] potero reddam.

This charter was delivered to William Fossard in the presence of the barons of the Exchequer, who adjudged that nothing ought to be demanded from Alexander, abbot, and the convent of Meaux, touching the debt of Aaron, which had been demanded from William Fossard, namely £510, 14*s*. This debt had been taken over by the crown after Aaron's death, and was set forth in the Pipe Roll of 1191, in a schedule of debts due to Aaron in Yorkshire, namely, William Fossard owes 10 marks by the surety of William de Setplances, also £40, 22½ marks, £59, 16*s*. 8*d*., £29, 4*s*. and also £360 upon Bainton, Neswick and Wharram by the surety of Nigel Fossard. This debt had been carried down yearly until 1197, when the above enrolment and judgment were recorded.

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[1] *Chron. de Melsa*, 289-91; *Yorks. Fines*, pt. 1, n. 1.
[2] *Chron. de Melsa*, 321.
[3] *Yorks. Fines*, pt. 1, 105.
[4] *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 233–4.
[5] *Sic.*

1089. Confirmation by Henry II to the monks of Meaux of 4½ carucates in Wharram(-le-Street), which William Fossard I gave, namely the land belonging to Wharram on the western side, beyond the water-course on which the mills stand, and particularly Luthewoide (now Luddith) from the York road to the bounds of Grimston, and from those of Birdsall to the water-course, except the meadow belonging to the 38 bovates held by the free men in Wharram, who shall have no other common there, except that William de Barcthorp and his heirs shall have pasture for 8 beasts only in Thornlund; also on the eastern side of the water-course the court of the hall and the land wherever the carucates or tillages of 4½ carucates lie throughout the townfields with pasture jointly with the free men. 1176.

Chartul. of Meaux; Lans. MS. 424, f. 65*d*.

H[enricus] Dei gratia rex Angl[orum] et dux Normann[orum] et Aquitan[orum] et comes Andegav[orum] archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis Anglie salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse abbati et monachis de Melsa quatuor carucatas terre et dimidiam in territorio de Warram cum omnibus pertinentiis intra villam et extra, quas Willelmus Fossardus eis rationabiliter dedit, in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam, scilicet totam terram que pertinet ad Warram ad occidentalem partem ultra ductum aque super quam molendina sita sunt, et nominatim Luthewoide, scilicet a via que ducit Eboracum usque ad divisam de Grimston et a divisa de Brideshale usque ad ductum aque, in terra arabili et prato et pastura, excepto prato quod pertinet ad xxxviii. bovatas terre quas liberi homines tenent in predicta villa, qui liberi homines nichil aliud commune habebunt in prefata terra nec in terra arabili nec in pastura, preter Willelmum de Barcthorp et heredes ejus, qui viii. animalibus tantum pasturam habebunt in Thornlund et nichil amplius; et ad orientalem partem ductus aque curtem aule et totam terram intra villam et extra sicut carucate sive culture iiii. carucatarum et dimidie per territorium cadunt, cum omni pastura et aliis pertinentiis, excepto quod prefati liberi homines communem pasturam habebunt tantum propriis bestiis, et hoc [ad] orientalem partem ductus aque, sed nullus eorum sive pecudes sive aliqua animantia in communi pastura de Warram ponet exceptis suis propriis animalibus. Hec omnia predicta warantizare debent predictis monachis Willelmus Fossard et heredes sui et prefatam terram de omnibus terrenis servitiis ad opus abbatie de Melsa acquietabunt. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti monachi habeant et teneant predictam terram cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in bosco et plano, in pratis et pasturis et agris et viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad eam pertinentibus bene et in pace,

libere et quiete, integre et honorifice, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, sicut carta Willelmi Fossard quam inde habent testatur. Testibus: G[alfrido] Eliensi episcopo, Ricardo thesaurario, Ricardo de Luci, et aliis.

1090. Grant by Robert de Barkethorpe to St. Peter's, York, of a toft and a croft in Great Wharram.[1] *c.*1160–1170.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 44.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Robertus de Barkethorp et heredes mei dedimus et concessimus totum unum toftum et croftum quod habuimus in Warram majori inter mansuras Godrici et Nigelli Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis, et ibidem hoc super altare optulimus liberum, quietum, et solutum ab omni servitio terreno, in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et uxoris mee et natorum meorum et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum; quam donationem ego et heredes mei warantizabimus semper Deo et Sancto Petro contra omnes calumpniatores quicumque illam calumpniare voluerint, sicut in manu decani affidavi ante altare Beati Petri ubi illam optuli in conspectu capituli circumstantis. Cujus rei isti sunt testes, Robertus decanus, Simon canonicus, Stephanus canonicus, Radulfus Flambard canonicus, presbiteri; Picotus, Osebertus, Radulfus, Robertus, Helias, Benedictus, clerici; Willelmus Walding', Robertus, cives, Nicholaus de Porta, Lambertus, Willelmus de Fiskergate.

1091. Grant by William de Barkethorpe to St. Peter's, York, of a toft and a croft in Great Wharram[1] with common of pasture. *c.*1160–1170.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 64.

Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Willelmus de Barkethorp et heredes mei dedimus et concessimus totum unum toftum et croftum quod habuimus in Warrum majori inter mansuras Godrici et Nigelli Deo et ecclesie Sancti Petri Eboracensis cum communi pastura in eadem villa de Warrum, et hec super altare Sancti Petri optulimus libera et quieta et absoluta ab omni servitio terreno in perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et natorum meorum et pro animabus antecessorum et successorum meorum; quam donationem ego et heredes mei warantizabimus semper Deo et Sancto Petro contra omnes calumpniatores quicumque illam calumpniare voluerint, sicut in manu dicti decani affidavi postquam predictum toftum et croftum cum memorata pastura communi super altare Beati Petri in conspectu capituli optuli. Cujus rei isti sunt testes, Robertus decanus, Alanus canonicus, Stephanus, Hamo, Maynardus,

[1] Wharram-le-Street; *Chron. de Melsa*, 321.

Stephanus de Roma, canonici; Radulfus de Shirburn, Robertus filius Petri, Radulfus de Percy, Johannes de Vestiario, Willelmus capellanus Bartholomei archidiaconi, Alexander de Omnibus Sanctis, et aliis.

1092. Grant by Emery Aguillon to the church of St. Mary of Wharram and the canons of Nostell for enlargement of their prebend in the church of St. Peter, York, of the moiety of his toft in Wharram(-le-Street) next the canons' toft. *c.*1185–1205.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 86 (old p. 193).

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Amaurus Aguillun salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Warrum et canonicis Sancti Oswaldi de Nostle, ad augmentum prebende sue quam habent in ecclesia Beati Petri Eboracensis, pro amore Dei et salute anime mee et patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, medietatem tofti mei in Warrum quod adjacet tofto eorum propinquius versus aquilonem, illam scilicet medietatem que propinquior est predicto tofto eorum; tenendam in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio et terrena exactione. Et ego et heredes mei adquietabimus et warantizabimus eis hanc elemosinam imperpetuum versus omnes homines. Hiis testibus, etc.

1093. Grant by Aschetill, prior, and the convent of Nostell to William son of Richard de Warrum, of ½ carucate in Wharram (-le-Street), which Brien de Helmeslac quit-claimed to them, to hold in fee for 16*s.* yearly. 1175–1196.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 86.

Asketillus prior et conventus ecclesie Sancti Oswaldi omnibus ecclesie sancte filiis salutem. Noverit universitas vestra quod Briennus de Helmeslac dimidiam carucatam terre quam de nobis clamavit tenere in Warrum quietam de se et de omnibus heredibus suis imperpetuum nobis clamavit. Nos autem hanc eandem terram dedimus et concessimus Willelmo filio Ricardi de Warrum et heredibus suis, de nobis imperpetuum hereditario jure tenendam libere et quiete ab omni servitio preter xvi. solidos quos reddet nobis annuatim, videlicet viii. solidos ad Pentecosten et viii. ad festum Sancti Martini. Hujus rei testes sunt etc.

These 4 bovates were probably those which Robert Fossard gave to the canons with the church of Wharram.[1]

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[1] *R. Chart.*, 215.

1094. Notitia of the gift by Robert de Brideshale to the monks of St. Mary's, York, of the church of Birdsall and whatever belonged to it, and 2 carucates in Stearsby. *c.*1110–1125.

Charter R., 1 Edw. II, m. 3. Pd. in *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 115.

Robertus de Brideshala ecclesiam ejusdem ville et quod ei pertinet et ij carucatas terre in Stiresbi.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held under the count of Mortain in Birdsall (and Sutton) Chilbert's late manor of 13 carucates (and a half).[1] In addition to this land there was soc of the archbishop's manor of Weaverthorpe 2½ car., and Ulchil, the king's thegn, had a manor in Birdsall and Sutton (3½ car.), which he had held T.R.E. The land in Stearsby which Robert de Brideshale gave to St. Mary's was not included in the Survey of the land of the count of Mortain, but 2 carucates there were assigned to the count in the summary of the Survey. It is probable that there were 18 car. in Birdsall. In 1303 there were 11½ carucates of the fee of Maulay (Fossard), 4 carucates of the archbishop's fee,[2] and the canons of Watton had 2½ carucates belonging to the fee of Ros. The 11½ carucates of the Fossard fee were held in the 12th century by the local family, and formed part of the 3 fees held in 1166 by Robert de Brideshale of William Fossard.[3] This Robert may have been the Robert son of William de Brideshale who gave 5 marks in 1166 for relief of land held of the crown in the wapentake of Harthill.[4] Two years later he owed 5 marks for an agreement by duel with Walter Percehaie touching land,[5] and paid the fine in 1169. From that time nothing more seems to be known about this, the elder, line of the family, and it is evident that their demesne in Birdsall, amounting to at least 6 carucates, escheated to William Fossard. It descended to the younger William, who had a wooden tower here known as "castrum de Mountferaunt," which was destroyed in or about 1176 under circumstances already related in the account of the Fossard family.[6]

The Brideshales had, however, sub-infeuded a considerable part of their land in Birdsall and Wharram-le-Street to a local family named Barkethorpe, of whom was Robert de Barkethorpe, the vendor to Adam, first abbot of Meaux (1150–1160), of 2 bovates in Wharram.[7] William de Barkethorpe, in the time of Philip, second abbot of Meaux (1160–1182), recovered against the monks a right of pasturage in the land around Wharram Grange,[8] known as Thornlund, and about the year 1200 gave the monks his land of Hall-garth in Wharram, near a mill called Schyrreve, and land between the York road trending towards Crandale and the bounds of Wharram Percy and between the water-course in Wharram-le-Street and the headland belonging to the Hospital of Jerusalem, in exchange for other land.[9] A few years later he renewed a former agreement with the monks, limiting the right of pasturage of his rustics, dwelling on the west side of Wharram, to 4 oxen and 4 horses in Wharram Grange and excluding them from pasturage in Thornlund.[10] The next link in the descent is wanting, but in 1243 John de Barkethorpe held of the fee of Maulay 1 fee in Birdsall and ½ fee in Wharram;[11] in 1279 William de Barkthorpe held ½ fee in Wharram.[12]

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[1] The additions in parentheses are from the summary of the Survey.
[2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 271. See Ros fee.
[3] *Red Bk.*, 407.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 48.
[5] *ib.*, 14 Hen. II, 85.
[6] *Chron. de Melsa*, 105.
[7] *ib.*, 104.
[8] *ib.*, 175.
[9] *ib.*, 321.
[10] *ib.*, 378.
[11] *Testa*, 363*b*.
[12] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 197.

1095. Grant by William Fossard I, when about to take his way to Jerusalem, to the nuns of Watton and their brethren of 3 carucates in Hawold, namely the 3 carucates held of him by Roger, son of Roger, to whom the grantor made recompense, and to his heirs, and particularly to William son of Gerald. 1154–1160.

Brit. Mus., Add. Ch. 20561.[1] Facsimile in *Chs. of the Brit. Mus.*, pl. xxx.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus Fossard in Christo salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et dedisse et presentis cartule testimonio confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et conventui sanctimonialium domus de Wattun et fratribus earum clericis et laicis tres carucatas terre in territorio de Houwald, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio et exactione et consuetudine, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius a fidelibus datur quibuslibet religiosis, preter Danegeld solummodo si rex illud quietum carta sua non clamaverit. Et hoc feci maxime pro itinere quod facturus eram Ierosolimam, et pro remissione peccatorum meorum et parentum meorum omnium vivorum et mortuorum. Illas vero tres carucatas dico quas Rogerus filius Rogeri de me tenuit, cui etiam satisfeci et heredibus suis ad grantum eorum et nominatim Willelmo filio Geroldi ut predicta elemosina mea libera et quieta et inconcussa ab omni calumpnia in perpetuum permaneat supradictis sanctimonialibus. Ego vero et heredes mei pro me warantizabimus et adquietabimus predictas tres carucatas terre predicto conventui contra omnes homines de querelis et calumpniis et omnibus rebus in perpetuum, preter Danegeld tantummodo. His testibus: Rogero archiepiscopo Eboracensi, Johanne thesaurario, Johanne filio Letoldi, Nicholao de Trali, Willelmo filio Thosti, Arnulfo[2] Sotewam, Simone de Sigillo, Geroldo filio Serlonis, magistro Roberto et toto capitulo Eboracensi et magistro R[oberto] hospitalis et fratre Suano presbitero, Petro clerico, Adam, Waltero Aguilun, Willelmo filio Geroldi, Rogero filio Rogeri, Radulfo filio Wimundi, Willelmo turpis copule, Willelmo de Sancto Pancratio, Bertranno de Bulemer, Philippo de Monte.

A round seal of red wax bearing the composite figure of an armed man (from the waist upwards), and body, wing and legs of a bird below his waist. Legend: + SIGILLVM WILLELMI FOSSARDI.

Hawold is in Huggate. It is named "Holde" in the Survey, where we read in the account of the king's land that Baret had a manor T.R.E. in Huggate of 8½ carucates; Grim and Ingrede had a manor in Hawold of 5 carucates, and (according to the Summary) the archbishop had 1 carucate in the same place; in Huggate Ernuin the priest was in possession of the manor late of Ingrede (8 car.). Excluding the archbishop's land the remaining 22½ carucates in Huggate and Hawold were given to Robert Fossard and Forne son of Sigulf, ancestor of the Greystokes; the former

[1] A somewhat similar ch. formerly *penes* William Constable of Flamborough, bart., is in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 956, n. 8.

[2] "Arnusto"; ch.

obtaining Baret's land in Huggate (8½ car.) and Grim's land in Hawold (3 car.), whilst Forne obtained Ingrede's land there (2 car.) and the land of Ernuin the priest, late Ingrede's, in Huggate (8 car.).[1] The ancestor of the family of Hay was enfeoffed by Robert Fossard of his land in Huggate and Hawold, and in 1166 it formed part of the 2 knights' fees held by Roger son of Roger under William Fossard.[2] When Fossard made this gift he recompensed Roger, son of Roger Hay, for the loss of the 3 carucates in Hawold. From the charter which follows it will be seen that William Fossard II had to recompense William, son of Peter de Goodmanham, the tenant of the Hays, in respect of his tenement in Hawold by reason that he had lost a yearly service of 3*s.*, which the Hays, as mesne lords, had claimed from him.

1096. Grant by William Fossard II to the nuns of Watton of land in York, called Ghille's land, on the south side of the church of St. Crux, which used to render 2*s.*, and land in Ousegate which Geoffrey son of John holds for 12*d.* yearly; to hold in alms, rendering yearly 3*s.* to William son of Peter de Gudmandham, who claimed the service of the land of Hawold, so that by these 3*s.* he and his heirs shall perfect the due service for the land of Hawold to their lords. For this, William, son of Peter, has quit-claimed to the nuns his right in the land of Hawold. *c.* 1180–1186.

Dodsw. MS. cxviii, f. 173. (Possibly from St. Mary's Tower, York.)

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Willelmus Fossard, cupiens providere ne elemosyna patris mei de terra de Howald quam monialibus de Watton warentizare debeo ab aliquo perturbari vel gravari in posterum valeat, dedi et (concessi et)[3] presenti carta (mea)[3] confirmavi Deo et monialibus de Watton in perpetuam et liberam elemosinam terram quandam in Eboraco, que vocatur terra Ghille, a meridie ecclesie Sancte Crucis que mihi solvere solebat annuatim ii solidos, et aliam terram in Husegate quam Galfridus filius Johannis tenet que mihi annuatim reddere solebat xii denarios. Istam vero elemosinam in perpetuum eis warantizabo; ipse[4] autem predicte moniales annuatim persolvent iii solidos Willelmo filio Petri de Gudmandeham, qui servitium predicte terre de Houuald clamavit; et idem W[illelmus] filius Petri et heredes sui per hos 3 solidos perficient plenarie debitum servitium prefate terre de Houuald dominis suis et ipsi[5] in perpetuum. Prenominatus vero Willelmus filius Petri remisit et quietum clamavit predictis monialibus omne jus suum quod in eadem terra de Houuald clamavit. His testibus, Rannulfo de Glamvil, Osberto de Glamvil, Huberto Walter, Galfrido de Hugat,[6] Rodberto de Gudmundham, Willelmo filio Petri, Rodberto de Melsa.

[1] Cf. *Kirkby's Quest*, 84, 89.
[2] *Red Bk.*, 407.
[3] Added from Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 116.
[4] "Iste"; *ib.*
[5] "ipsis"; *ib.*
[6] "Haget"; *ib.*

1097. Grant by William Fossard I to the church of Guisborough of 5 bovates in Bainton. 1150–1160.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 57.[1]

Notum sit omnibus audituris litteras istas tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Willelmus Fossard dono et concedo ecclesie Sancte Marie de Giseburna quinque bovatas terre in Baingtun in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam quietas ab omnibus consuetudinibus et servitiis preter Dangeldum. [Hiis] testibus, Ricardo abbate de Whitebi et Adam abbate de Melsa et Roberto de Brus et Hugone de Bardulf et Stephano de Ferlintun et Roberto filio Anfridi et Herveo de Gausle et Roberto de Sancto Johanne et Rainero filio Alueredi et multis aliis.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held of the count of Mortain the larger moiety of the town of Bainton, namely the 3 manors late of Norman (7 car.) and Game (6 car.). As there was a priest, it is clear that the church belonged to Nigel's land. Nigel also had the manor in Neswick, late of Norman and Uctred (9 car.), representing the whole town. Nigel Fossard gave the church of Bainton with 1 carucate and tithes to St. Mary's, York.[2] It is evident from a former reference to these places that they were held in demesne by William Fossard in 1176, and so they continued to be held by the Maulays, except that in 1243 Ralph son of William and William de Langethwaite held 4 carucates in Bainton by knight's service, where 10 carucates made a knight's fee.[3] In 1279 there were in these 2 towns 24 bovates in demesne and 95½ bovates in the occupation of 48 bondmen.[4] Kirkby's Quest shows that in 1284–5, in addition to the 5 bovates held by the prior of Guisbro', the Hospitallers held 6 bovates in Neswick in alms.[5]

1098. Writ of Henry II to his ministers of Yorkshire that Thomas de Etton, son of Geoffrey, shall have in peace the park he has made at Etton, and that none shall hunt therein contrary to the king's charter to him and to the gifts made to him of lands to be included within that park. 1179–1189.

Patent R., 15 Edw. III, pt. ii, m. 45. Pd. in *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1340–1343, p. 228.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus et omnibus ballivis suis de Eboraciscira salutem. Precipio quod Thomas de Ettona filius Gaufridi habeat et teneat parcum suum quem fecit in terra sua apud Ettonam, sicut eum clausit, bene et in pace et integre; et prohibeo ne quis absque licentia ipsius in eum intret, nec fuget ibi vel bestias capiat, aut in aliquo ei inde forisfaciat contra concessionem quam ei inde feci, vel contra cartas vel cirographa donatorum qui terras ei dederunt et concesserunt ad includendas in parco illo. Et si quis ei super hoc injuriam intulerit, sine dilatione eam ipsi faciatis emendari. Teste Willelmo filio A[l]de[lini] dapifero, apud Eboracum.

[1] Pd. in *Chartul. of Guisbro'*, ii, 282. [2] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 115.
[3] *Testa*, 363*b*. [4] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 195. [5] *op. cit.*, 85.

Henry was probably at York early in 1180. Thomas de Etton occurs in 1180, and was living until shortly before 1202, when Alan his son is named.[1] Possibly Thomas was son of Geoffrey Fossard, who held by knight's service of both William Fossard and Robert de Stutevill in 1166. Etton was of the fees of the archbishop, Fossard and Stutevill.

1099. Confirmation by Alexander de Midelton of the gift made by Aze, son of Wimund (de Lockington), to the monks of Whitby of 3*s.* of rent from a bovate held by Raghanald (Reginald) of the grantor's fee in Middleton. *c.*1155–1166.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 43. Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 173.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Alexander de Mideltona concedo et presentis carte testimonio confirmo donationem quam Aze filius Wymundi donavit Sancto Petro et Sancte Hilde de Wytebi et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet tres solidos redditus de feudo meo in Midelton de bovata illa quam Raghanaldus tenet, pro me et pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro animabus antecessorum meorum. Hujus confirmationis testis est [Willelmus] Fossardus prece mea, Willelmus Aguil[un], Warinus filius Hugonis, Willelmus filius Walteri, Ricardus de Evesham et alii.

The feudal distribution of Middleton-on-the-Wolds was somewhat complicated, and the particulars of the various tenures at the Conquest and in the Survey are incomplete and contradictory. By combining the information contained in the Survey and the claims, and comparing it with later particulars of the feudal holdings, we arrive at the fact that there were in the whole town 18 carucates of land, thus distributed at the Survey. Archbishop Eldred had T.R.E. a manor in Middleton of 5 carucates and 6 bovates with a church; St. John of Beverley had it at the Survey,[2] when the remainder of the town belonged to the fee of Mortain and, according to the Summary, represented 12 carucates and $1\frac{1}{8}$ bovate. Of this land Nigel Fossard had Gamel's late manor (3 car.), with $\frac{1}{2}$ carucate and $\frac{3}{4}$ bovate, soc of Great Driffield;[3] he had given up 1 carucate, late Mulegrim's, and Hamelin, according to the testimony of the East Riding men, still detained by force 2 carucates and 5 bovates with soc belonging to Great Driffield.[4] Richard de Surdeval had the manor late of Eddid (3 car. and 5 bov.), and held it of the count of Mortain, but the ancestor of the count had not possessed it;[5] or, as recorded in the claims, Eldid's land was not released to count Robert.[6] Surdeval also had 6 bovates of land, the soc of which belonged to Great Driffield, but the king had not the soc,[7] because Surdeval had not yet restored it.[8] These details add to 17 carucates and $2\frac{3}{4}$ bovates. Possibly the deficiency represented the land of the church. It will be seen that if the land late Mulegrim's be added to the lands of which the soc belonged to Great Driffield, we get a total of 5 carucates and $7\frac{3}{4}$ bovates. This was probably given by William Rufus to Ralph Paynel, who enfeoffed Robert de Meinil, whose grandson held it in 1166 of William Paynel as part of a fee of $3\frac{1}{2}$ knights.[9] The Meinils enfeoffed one of the

[1] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 150.
[2] *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 215*b*.
[3] *ib.*, 224*b*.
[4] *ib.*, 292*b*. These two entries are not in the Survey.
[5] *ib.*, 225.
[6] *ib.*, 292*b*.
[7] *ib.*, 225.
[8] *ib.*, 292*b*.
[9] *Red Bk.*, 430.

Trussebuts, or a Ros, and so in 1284–5 Robert de Ros is said to hold 3 carucates here.[1] In 1299 William de Ros held of Nicholas de Meinil 6 carucates in Middleton-by-Bainton for ½ knight's fee,[2] a statement which probably expresses the true fact. The archbishop is credited with 6 carucates in this place in 1284–5, St. John of Beverley holding half of that land.[3]

The remainder of the town was held by Nigel Fossard and Robert his son, who probably enfeoffed Everard de Ros I, or Robert his son, of 6 carucates to hold for ½ knight's fee. In 1279 Robert de Ros held 1 fee in Middleton, Kiplingcotes and Etton of the fee of Maulay.[4]

In the chartulary of Whitby, in a reference to the gift of ½ carucate in Hutton Bussell and 2 bovates in Middelton(-on-the-Wolds), made by Aze, son of Wimund de Lockington, the donor is described as nephew of William de Percy, abbot of Whitby (occ. 1109).[5]

1100. Confirmation by William Fossard I of the gift described in the last charter. *c.*1155–1168.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 20 (2). Pd. in *Chartul. of W.*, n. 92.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri, quicumque has litteras viderint vel audiverint, quod ego Willelmus Fossard concedo et presenti carta mea confirmo donationem quam fecit Aze filius Wimundi de Lochintona ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Wyteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, scilicet tres solidos annuatim eis reddendos in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de illa bovata terre quam Raghanaldus tenuit de predicto Aze in Mideltona. Testibus hiis, Willelmo capellano, Radulfo capellano, Willelmo de Perci, Hugone clerico de Ba[i]ntthona, Rogero clerico et aliis.

1101. Grant by William, son of Gamel de Midelton, to the altar of St. John of Beverley of a parcel of land in Middleton-upon-the-Wolds for the site of a mill, 2 perches in width and the same in length, with a common way 5 feet wide leading to it. 1190–1210.

Brit. Mus.; Lansd. ch. 404.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Willelmus filius Gamelli de Midelton salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea hac confirmasse Deo et altari Beati Johannis Beverlacensis in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam quandam particulam terre mee in territorio de Midelton' super Mardererhau ad molendinum faciendum, [hab]entem in longitudine d[u]as percatas et in latitudine duas percatas; cum via communi quinque pedum latitudinis usque ad prefatam terram. Et ego et heredes mei

[1] *Kirkby's Quest*, 91.
[2] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, iii, 118. [3] *Kirkby's Quest*, 92.
[4] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i. 196. For 5 or 6 bovates held here by Robert de Ros in 1284–5 one should, I think, read 5 or 6 carucates; *Kirkby's Quest*, 83.
[5] *op. cit.*, 4.

warantizabimus prenominatam terram prefate ecclesie contra omnes homines et ab omni servitio defendemus. Hiis testibus [etc.].

Ancient endorsements: (1) Carte de Middeltona; (2) H. de Waldis; (3) Wauz.

1102. Grant by Simon Tuschet to the altar of St. John of Beverley of a toft in Middleton (-upon-the-Wolds) between a toft held of St. John and that which dame Sara de Ragnildtorp holds of the donor. 1190–1210.

Brit. Mus.; Lansd. ch. 406.

Sciant omnes hanc cartam visuri vel audituri quod ego Symon Tusket concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et altari Beati Johannis Beverlacensis unum toftum in Middeltona, quod Herveius filius Rogeri tenuit, jacens inter toftum quod Gilebertus filius Amfridi tenet de Sancto Johanne et toftum quod domina Sarra de Ragnildtorp tenet de me, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et pro salute animarum antecessorum meorum, liberum et quietum et absolutum ab omni servitio et exactione seculari. Et ego Symon et heredes mei prescriptam elemosinam prefato altari Sancti Johannis gwarantizabimus contra omnes homines; et hoc fidei et juramenti interpositione confirmavi. Hiis testibus, magistro Milone, magistro Haymerico, Rogero, canonicis ecclesie Sancti Johannis; Alexandro, Roberto, Willelmo, Roberto, capellanis; Symone Jocel[ini], Willelmo nepote magistri Milonis, Ricardo filio Hucconis, Jordano clerico Rogeri canonici, Hugone clerico, Normanno filio Brand, Lamberto nepote domini Philippi.

1103. Grant by Alan, son of Alexander de Middelton, to the altar of St. John of Beverley and the canons of 4 acres of land in the fields of Middleton (-on-the-Wolds), namely, an acre by the way from Dalton, ½ acre on Laerhil between the road from Kiplingcotes[1] and that from York, 1½ acre at Pesedale, between the last-named roads, and an acre on the west side of the dyke from the road of Humbelochedale to the boundary of Dalton. 1190–1210.

Brit. Mus.; Lansd. ch. 407.

Sciant omnes hanc cartam visuri vel audituri quod ego Alanus filius Alexandri de Middeltona dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et altari Sancti Johannis Beverlacensis et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime meorum[2] et omnium parentum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, quattuor acras terre in campis de Middelt[ona], scilicet unam acram juxta viam Daltonie, et dimidiam acram apud Laerhil inter viam de Kiblincotes et

[1] Now Kipling House. [2] *sic.*

viam de Eboraco, et unam acram et dimidiam ad Pesedale inter viam de Kiblincotes et viam Eboraci, et unam acram ex occidentali parte fossi a via Humbelochedale usque ad divisam Daltonie. Ut autem hec donatio et concessio libera et quieta ex omni exactione et seculari servitio permaneat imperpetuum presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione corroboravi. Ego vero et heredes mei predictas acras Deo et altari Sancti Johannis et canonicis Beverlacensibus warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Philippo, magistro Milone, magistro Haimerico, canonicis Beverlacensibus; Alexandro, Roberto, Matheo, capellanis Beverlacensibus; magistro Stephano sacrista, magistro Albino, Willelmo Jordani, Ricardo Carter, Petro Derman, Lamberto, Clemente et multis aliis.

1104. Grant by Alan son of Alexander (de Middleton) to the altar of St. John of Beverley and the canons of a toft and 2 acres in the field of Middleton (-upon-the-Wolds), namely an acre at Lairehil, from the York road to the boundary of (North) Dalton, and an acre from Kiplingcotes-gate to the boundary of Lund. 1190–1210.

Brit. Mus., Lansd. ch. 408.

Sciant omnes hanc cartam visuri vel audituri quod ego Alanus filius Alexandri dedi et concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et altari Sancti Johannis Beverlacensis et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, unum toftum in Middelton', scilicet illud toftum quod jacet inter toftum Alexandri filii Reginaldi et toftum Willelmi filii Reineri; et duas acras terre in campo ejusdem ville, scilicet unam acram apud Lairehil a via Eboraci usque ad meram Daltonie, et unam acram a Kiblincotesgate usque ad meram de Lund; liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio. Ego autem et heredes mei predictum toftum et prenominatas acras terre Deo et altari Sancti Johannis Beverlacensis et canonicis warantizabimus contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Philippo, magistro Milone, magistro Haiemerico, canonicis Beverlacensibus; Alexandro, Roberto, R[oberto], Matheo, capellanis Beverlacensibus; Willelmo filio Reineri de Middelton', Gileberto filio Amfridi, Amfrido filio ejus, Johanne filio Amfridi, Waltero Barun, Willelmo filio Thome, Willelmo filio Gemelli.

1105. Notification by Peter de Ros, archdeacon of Carlisle, that being at York at the assizes in the first year of the coronation of Richard I as a justiciar, while going into a crowd to stop the unseemly conduct of certain attendants, a charter of the house of Watton from William de Vescy of 12 bovates in Hutton (Cranswick) then in his hand was torn; in order

therefore that the validity of the charter shall not hereafter be impugned on account of the stitching in it he testifies by his writing and seal and those of his fellow-justices that (before the accident) he found the charter entire in all respects. 1190.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 188*d*.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Petrus de Ros, archidiaconus de Karlel', salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, apud Eboracum ad assisas primo anno coronationis regis R[icardi], justiciario existente, infortunio quodam in manu mea cartam quandam domus de Wattun, videlicet de xii bovatis in Hotun de Willelmo de Vesci, ex parte fractam fuisse, dum ad sedandum quandam contumeliam quorundam satellitum me in turba transferre. Ne igitur in posterum carta ipsa notari ex aliqua infidelitate valeat propter resarciamentum quod in eadem habetur, testimonium perhibeo presenti scripto et sigilli mei appositione me cartam predictam domus de Wattun integram ex omni parte invenisse, et testimonium huic perhibent mecum tunc conjusticiarii mei quorum hic sigilla apponuntur, videlicet, Simon de Kymba et Hern[isius] de Nouill'; et his testibus, Osberto de Longo Campo, Willelmo de Stutevill', Gaufrido Haget, magistro R[ogero] Harundel.

"New pleas and new agreements by Peter de Ros, Osbert de Longchamp, Roger Arundel, Simon de Kime, Adam de Turnour, Geoffrey Haget and Erneis de Nevill" were entered for the first time on the roll of the sheriff of York for 3 Richard I, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1191. The incident described in this notification happened in the late summer or autumn of 1190.

The charter of William de Vescy had relation to a gift of alms made to Watton by Eustace Fitz-John, his father, of 8 carucates in Hutton Cranswick with the advowson of the church, which the donor held, at the time of his gift, of William Fossard.[1] In 1284–5 there were of the fee of Peter de Maulay, besides these 8 carucates, 7 other carucates held by John de Hothum. It is probable that these tenements were represented at the Survey by the holdings of Nigel Fossard under the count of Mortain of 9½ carucates in Hutton and Cranswick, and 2 carucates in Rotsea; by 1½ carucate in Skerne belonging to the king's socage of Great Driffield; and by the manor held by Hugh son of Baldric in Hutton and Cranswick of 2 carucates.

1106. Notification by Stephen, abbot of York, that he has purchased from Humphrey for 109 shillings 1 carucate of land in Watton, which Humphrey agreed to acquit of the king's geld. 1089–1112.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 240*d*.[2]

Sciant omnes qui has literas legunt vel audiunt quod Steph[anus] abbas Eboraci emit unam carucatam terre in Watton

[1] *Kirkby's Quest*, 83.

[2] Thus entered in the Tabula, f. 241: "In primis habetur carta in predicto ccclxxxiiij folio per quam Stephanus abbas Eboraci emit unam carrucatam terre in Watton de Humfrido, etc."

de Hunfrido, quietam et liberam ab omni terreno servitio preter geldum domini regis, quod terrenum servitium ipse Hunfredus debet persolvere domino suo. Pro qua terra idem abbas dedit Hunfredo centum et novem solidos. Hic affuerunt testes, Gerard de Bridschall, Herveus de Beverlaco, Godfridus de Rageniltorp, et alii.

Humphrey is named in the Survey as holding of Gilbert Tison ½ carucate in Houghton, and of Erneis de Burun 2 carucates in Stillingfleet. It is hardly possible that William, son of Humphrey, who held part of Watton when the priory was founded there *circa* 1150, could be son of this Humphrey. At the Survey Nigel held the four manors in Watton late of Turchil, Milegrim, Orm, and Gamel (13 carucates) and the church. Tored, the king's thegn, also held a manor (3 car.), which he had held T.R.E. The whole town thus consisted of 16 carucates. It was given by Robert Fossard to Eustace Fitz-John for 2 knights' fees, being part of the 7 fees held in 1166 by William de Vescy of William Fossard.[1]

Whilst Henry Murdac held the see of York, Eustace Fitz-John gave to the Gilbertine nuns, then established at Watton, the whole town of Watton, for the support of thirteen canons to minister to the nuns in matters spiritual and mundane. William Fossard, at the prayer of Eustace, released the service due to him for the town, namely, the fee of 2 knights. The gift and this release were confirmed by the archbishop in the chapter at Beverley sometime during the period 1150–1153.

1107. Grant by Eustace Fitz-John and Agnes his wife to the nuns of Watton of the whole town of Watton, and Orm de Feriby with his messuage and 3 bovates (in North Ferriby?). *c.*1150–1153.

Chancery Miscel. (P.R.O.), bundle 9, n. 5, m. 9.[2]

Universis Christi fidelibus Eustachius filius Johannis salutem. Sciant omnes qui legerint vel audierint hanc cartam quod ego Eustachius et uxor mea Agnes et heredes nostri dedimus in perpetuam elemosinam sanctimonialibus que Deo [serv]iunt in Wattuna nostram villam de Wattuna totam in terris, in aquis, in pratis et in pascuis et in mariscis et in ceteris rebus intra villam et extra villam, pro animabus patrum et matrum, filiorum et filiarum, fratrum et sororum nostrarum et amicorum nostrorum, ut eam habeant et teneant liberam et quietam ab omni exactione et seculari servitio. Dedimus etiam eis Hor[m] de Feriby cum tota terra sua, videlicet tres bovatas terre cum mansura sua et omnibus rebus suis, in perpetuam elemosinam in libera possessione sine omni seculari servitio. Hujus donationis testes sunt Willelmus filius Guer, Willelmus Latimer, Willelmus filius Osberti, Ricardus capellanus, Warnerus[3] clericus, Walterus capellanus, Willelmus filius Walteri, Radulfus filius Aluredi, Robertus filius Ricardi, Rogerus de Templo, Barnardus clericus, Simon presbiter, Herveius canonicus de Lincolnia, Willelmus de Mynghal.

[1] *Red Bk.*, 407.
[2] A somewhat incorrect copy is in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 955, n. 2.
[3] Or "Warinus."

1108. Notification by Henry, archbishop of York, that in his presence at Beverley, before the chapter in the church of St. John, William Fossard I has confirmed to the nuns of Watton the gift made to the same nuns by Eustace Fitz-John of the town of Watton, and of his own gift the said William has quit-claimed the service of 2 knights which Eustace owed him; which gift (the donor) has assigned for the support of 13 canons to minister to the nuns in matters divine and earthly according to the order of Sempringham; that in accordance with the prayer of William Fossard and Eustace Fitz-John he has confirmed the gift and the assignment of those 13 canons; and that William Fossard has placed in his hands the release of the service of 2 knights and the petition of Eustace. 1150–1153.

Brit. Mus.; Stowe ch. 502.[1]

[Universis sancte matris ecclesie] filiis Henricus Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus salutem et Dei benedictionem. Universitati vestre innotes[cat apparuisse in presentia nostra] Willelmum Fossard apud Beverlacum ibique coram communi capitulo in ecclesia Sancti Johannis concessisse [et confirmasse Deo et Beate Mari]e et sanctimonialibus de Wattona donum Eustachii filii Johannis super eadem villa de Wattona [eisdem sanctimonialibus facta, pre]ce ipsius Eustachii. Superaddidit etiam eis ex proprio dono suo et quietum clamavit quicquid juris ipse [in predicta villa de Wattona] habebat in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et nominatim servitium duorum militum quod prefatus [Eustachius ei inde debebat]; et hoc totum specialiter assignavit et dedit ad sustentamentum tresdecim canonicorum qui ibidem [jamdictis sanctimonialibus] perpetuo servituri et provisuri sunt tam in divinis quam in terrenis [secundum] instituta ordinis de Sempringham. [Hanc donationem et confirm]ationem attestamur et juxta petitionem supradictorum virorum venerabilium, Willelmi scilicet Fossard [et Eustachii filii Johannis, quam sanc]tam et justam judicavimus, auctoritate ecclesie Beati Petri et nostra qua fungimur ac presentis carte [nostre attestatione perpetua st]abilitate confirmamus et inconcusse communimus. Confirmamus etiam, corroboramus et indissolu[biliter consistere decernimus ut tres]-decim illi canonici presint prefatis sanctimonialibus et sancte eis ministrent secundum ordinem de Sempringham, [et omnibus predicta dona et jura ei]s servantibus commune beneficium totius diocesis nostre concedimus cum Dei benedictione et nostra. Cunc-[tis autem hanc viri don]ationem et concessionem et hanc nostram confirmationem corrumpere vel cassare nitentibus [indignationem Jesu Christi] et beate genitricis ejus et omnium sanctorum impre-

[1] The left side of the charter is torn away. The mutilation has been restored from a nearly identical charter formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York. See *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 955, n. 3.

camur et vinculo anathematis nisi ad plenam satis[factionem venerint innodamus. Hujus r]ei testes sunt: Adam abbas de Mealsa, Willelmus cantor Eboracensis, Robertus archidiaconus, et canon[ici de Beverlaco Ailwardus, R]ad[ulfus], Simon, Rogerus, Willelmus Morin, et Aluredus sacrista, Warinus clericus comitis, Willelmus [de Wartre, Everardus, Ro]gerus elemosinarius, et laici, Robertus de Stutevilla, Hugo Murdac et Ricardus frater ejus et filii ipsius [Hugonis, Stephanus,] Willelmus, Henricus, et Jordanus Malerbe, Radulfus filius Wimundi, Thomas filius Odardi, Berardus, Ernaldus [de Arenis, Godef]rai Talun, Inglebert. Cartam quitancie servitii duorum militum et petitionis dompni Eustachii ad opus predictarum sanctimonialium in manu mea tradidit.

1109. Gift and confirmation by Agnes, daughter of William, constable of Chester, to the nuns of Watton, for the soul of Richard her son, Geoffrey and other friends, of the town of Watton and of the exchange made by Eustace her husband with Richard le Bald and William son of Humphrey, who owned Watton, out of (the lands of) her marriage. 1150–1157.

Chancery Miscel. (P.R.O.), bundle 9, n. 5, m. 9.[1]

Omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus Agnes filia Willelmi constabularii Cestrie salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego concessi et dedi sanctimonialibus de Wattona in perpetuam elemosinam totam villam de Wattona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in terris et aquis, pratis et pascuis, in mare[s]ciis et piscariis, in villa et extra villam, ut eam habeant liberam et quietam ab omni exactione et seculari servitio; pro qua videlicet Wattona concessi et confirmavi excambias quas dominus Eustachius vir meus dederat pro ea de maritagio meo ut hereditario jure possideant[2] et heredes eorum qui Wattonam possiderunt et predictas excambias susceperunt, videlicet Ricardus le Bald[3] et Willelmus filius Unfridi. Hanc autem elemosinam dedi pro salute [domini et] mea et pro anima Ricardi filii mei et Galfridi[4] et ceterorum amicorum meorum, et warantizabo eam et heredes mei sicut propriam elemosinam meam. Hanc donationem meam confirmavi mea carta et testimonio bonorum virorum, videlicet Petri prioris de Nortona et Willelmi prioris de Herberia et Elye capellani et Radulfi capellani et magistri Gileberti de Semp[ingham] et Roberti canonici et Hard' et Rogeri filii const[abularii][5] et Pagani de T[raci] et Willelmi

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[1] A few defects have been restored from an original charter formerly *penes* William Constable of Flamborough, bart., transcribed in Add. MS. 26736, f. 64.

[2] "possiderant"; Add. MS. 26736, f. 64.

[3] "de Baldi"; *ib.*

[4] Geoffrey, brother of William de Vescy.

[5] "constabularii"; Add. MS. The reading in another charter is "Rogerus filius Willelmi constabularii."

de Croili et Alexandri filii Warini et Ricardi pincerne et Ricardi Cestrensis et petit consilii.

Seal: a branch with a bird (?) *sitting upon it.* Legend: +SIGILLVM AG . . .[1]

1110. Confirmation by William de Vescy, for the health of the soul of Richard and Geoffrey his brothers, and for the welfare of Agnes, his father's wife, of the gifts made by Eustace Fitz-John, his father, to the nuns of Watton of the church and town of Watton which William Fossard I confirmed. *c.*1150–1157.

Chancery Miscel. (P.R.O.), bundle 9, n. 5, m. 9.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Willelmus de Vescy salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego Willelmus de Vescy, cupiens profectum tam corporis quam anime patris mei et parentum meorum et salutem animarum matris mee simul et fratris mei Gaufridi et aliorum parentum meorum, concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi omnes donationes quas pater meus Eustachius filius Johannis dedit et carta sua confirmavit Deo et Beate Marie et sanctimonialibus de Wattona et fratribus earum clericis et laicis qui sunt de ordine de Sempingham, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesiam de Wattona cum omnibus pertinentiis, cum ipsa villa de Wattona et pertinentiis suis, quam pater meus eis dedit in perpetuam elemosinam et quam Willelmus Fossard [carta] sua confirmavit. Hec omnia predicta concessi et confirmavi eis in perpetuam possessionem et puram elemosinam, libera et quieta et soluta ab omni seculari servitio et exactione et consuetudine, cum omnibus libertatibus suis, pro salute patris mei et uxoris sue Agnetis et pro meipso et amicis et propinquis meis et pro animabus matris mee et fratrum meorum Ricardi et Gaufridi et aliorum antecessorum meorum. Ego vero et heredes mei warantizabimus omnia hec prenominatis sanctimonialibus et fratribus de Wattona contra omnes homines de querelis et calumpniis et omnibus omnino rebus ut nobis et antecessoribus nostris prosit imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, ipso domino patre meo Eustachio, Roberto de Aulnay, Ricardo capellano, Gamello de Dunneford,[2] Warino clerico, Gilleberto, Roberto de Ros, Roberto de Mainil,[3] Willelmo de Staingrive, David Lardiner, Willelmo filio Osberti, Willelmo filio Guer, Johanne dapifero, Gwarino de Vescy, Willelmo filio Wale, Simone de Rocheford, Jordano Hayrun, Waltero filio Radulfi, Johanne filio [Ricardi], Rogero de Aramme,[4] Willelmo Bard, Willelmo prelato.

1111. Confirmation by Robert, son of the constable of the earl of Chester, with the consent of Agnes his wife, to the nuns

[1] Add. MS.
[2] Or "Dunnesford."
[3] "Man"; MS.
[4] "Hareum" in another ch.

of Watton of the whole (town) of Watton which Eustace Fitz-John gave them at the prayer of Agnes his wife, of whose marriage it was, and for which Loddington (co. Northants) and Hilderthorpe (co. York) were given in exchange. 1150–1157.

Transcript of the original formerly *penes* William Constable of Flamborough, bart.; Add. MS. 26736, f. 64. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 955, n. 6.

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Robertus filius comitis constabul[arii] Cestrie salutem. Sciatis me pro Dei amore et pro salute anime mee, et petitione et assensu Agnetis uxoris mee, donasse et concessisse sanctimonialibus que Deo apud Wattunam serviunt, totam terram ejusdem Wattune infra villam et extra cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in pascuis et pratis, in aquis et in molendinis et in mariscis et in piscariis, et illam tenendam in perpetuam elemosinam, solam et quietam et liberam ex omni seculari servitio sicut Eustachius filius Johannis illis eam dedit et carta sua confirmavit, prece et assensu Agnetis uxoris sue per cujus maritagium excambiata est ipsa Watuna, scilicet pro Loditunа et Hilderthorpe. Testibus: Petro priore de Nortona et Willelmo priore de Herber[i]a et Elia capellano et Radulfo capellano et Gilberto de Sempingham et Roberto canonico de Maltuna et fratre Sceimano de Sempringham et magistro Roberto de Isteslapia et Ardwino et Willelmo de Croill et Alexandro filio Warini et Pagano de Traci et Rogero filio Willelmi constabularii et Ricardo de Cestria et parvo concilio et Ricardo pincerna et Archillo et Radulfo coco et Willelmo de Chinan.

The grantor appears to be Robert, the first constable of Flamborough and natural son of William son of William, constable of the earl of Chester. As Robert son of the constable he attested several charters of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, before 1157.[1] Peter was prior of Norton, and William was prior of Erdbury, co. Warwick, during the period 1150–1157. Roger son of William the constable may have been a brother of Robert. The last five witnesses seem to have been members of the earl of Chester's court.

1112. Confirmation by John, constable of Chester, to the nuns and brethren of Watton of the tenements which they have in Watton and Hilderthorpe by the gift of Eustace Fitz-John, his grandfather, and Agnes, his grandmother; and of the exchange made by the said Eustace with Richard le Bald of the land of Loddington (co. Northant.) for a moiety of the town of Watton, which moiety the said Eustace gave them with the other moiety by him acquired. *c.*1175–1190.

Transcript of the original formerly *penes* William Constable of Flamborough, bart.; Add. MS. 26736, f. 64; Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 117; cxxxv, f. 106*d*.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Johannes constabularius Cestrie[2] concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo

[1] Lancaster, *Chartul. of Bridlington*, 41, 55.

[2] "dedi sanctimonialibus de Watton . . . . Sempingham"; Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 117.

et Beate Marie et conventui monialium de Wattun que sunt de ordine de Sempingham et fratribus earum clericis et laicis, consensu et assensu heredum meorum, ut habeant et teneant libere et quiete ab omni seculari servitio in puram et perpetuam elemosynam omnia tenementa que possident in Wattun et in Hilderthorp de dono Eustachii filii Johannis avi mei et uxoris illius Agnetis, avie mee, que ad feudum meum pertinent, secundum quod carte donatorum suorum testantur. Concessi etiam et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi quod rate sint excambie quas fecit prenominatus Eustachius de constabulatu Cestrie Ricardo le[1] Bald, videlicet terram de Lodington quam idem Ricardus accepit in excambias ab avo meo Eustachio pro medietate ville de Wattun; quam medietatem ville de Wattun, acceptam ut predictum est in excambias, idem Eustachius avus meus dedit prefato conventui cum alia ejusdem ville medietate quam habuit de acquestu suo. Hanc vero confirmationem feci predicto conventui pro salute mea[2] et pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et omnium predecessorum meorum ut mihi et illis imperpetuum prosit. His testibus: Anselmo capellano, fratre Radulfo de Flith, fratre Johanne filio Willelmi, fratre Edwardo, fratre Henrico de Henford, Rogero constabulario Cestrie, Ricardo et Galfrido fratribus ipsius Rogeri, Roberto filio Eudonis, Thoma persona de Kirkebi, Galfrido Dutton,[3] Roberto capellano et Simone de Chilesord, Roberto Mustail.

On the obverse (?) *of the seal a winged griffon passant ad dextram in a circle. On the reverse* (?) *a lion rampant ad dextram, in a circle.*

Robert le Baud held 2 carucates in Loddington, co. Northant., in 1284–5, of Henry de Lascy, earl of Lincoln.[4] The attestation of Roger, the grantor's son, as Roger, "constable of Chester," must be a mistake for Roger, "son of the constable of Chester."

1113. Notification of the settlement of a dispute made by Roger, archbishop of York, between the monks of St. Mary's, York, and the convent of Watton, whereby he has awarded to the former a rent of 10 shillings yearly for a carucate of land in Watton held by the convent of that place. *c.*1170–1181.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 243.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus vel audientibus literas has quod causa et calumpnia super una carucata terre de Wattona, que multis temporibus inter monachos ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis et inter conventum de Wattona vertebatur, per transactionem hoc modo sopita est coram domino R[ogero] Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Romane sedis legato, cui a domino papa eadem [ad] eam terminandam delegata fuit, scilicet quod

[1] "de"; MS.
[2] "anime mee"; *ib.*
[3] "de Utton, R[oberto] Mustail" [ends]; *ib.*
[4] *Feudal Aids*, iv, 9.

conventus prenominatus de Wattona singulis annis perpetualiter x^cem^ solidos reddet ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis, dimidium ad Pentecosten et dimidium ad festum Sancti Martini; monachi vero prefate ecclesie Beate Marie Eboracensis omnem calumpniam quam adversus conventum de Wattona super hac carucata terre moverant hac conditione quietum clamaverunt. Hiis testibus, R[ogero] Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Jeremia archidiacono, Hamone cantore, Geroud canonico, Alano canonico, et multis aliis.

1114. Grant by William de Vescy to the convent of Watton of all the (bond-)men of the town of Watton whom he shall not have removed from that town before the octaves of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist of the second year after the destruction of the castles of Leicester and Thirsk, to hold with their chattels and offspring and to keep or remove as their lawful bondmen of that town. *Ante* 1 July, 1178.

Chancery Miscel. (P.R.O.), bundle 9, n. 5, m. 9.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Willelmus de Vescy salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus me dedisse et concessisse Deo et conventui domus de Wattun in puram et perpetuam elemosinam omnes homines ville de Wattona quos non transtulero de eadem villa ante octavas Nativitatis Johannis Baptiste secundi anni post ruinam castellorum de Leicestre et Trescke, ut illos omnes habeant una cum suis catallis sine omni reclamatione mei vel heredum meorum, et de eis filiisque eorum sicut de suis legitimis hominibus ville [illius][1] omnino faciant et eos ubicumque voluerint removeant. Hiis testibus, Herveio presbitero, Willelmo de Vescy juniore, et Sturmi, Germano Tisun, Rogero de Lessman, Rodberto de Muschamp, Waltero de Ros, Ricardo filio Rogeri, Willelmo de Torp.

1115. Notitia of the confirmation by William de Vescy, at the prayer of Odard Canoun (Camin?), his man, of the gift made by the same Odard to the nuns of Watton of the mill of Pouzthwaite and a carucate of land. *c.*1175–1183.

Chancery Miscel. (P.R.O.), bund. 9, n. 5, m. 5.[2]

[Item quedam carta] sub nomine Willelmi de Vescy, sic videlicet quod Willelmus de Vescy petitione et prece Odardi Canoun hominis sui concessit et carta sua confirmavit [donationem] quam Odardus fecit sanctimonialibus de Wattona et fratribus earum tam clericis quam laicis in perpetuam elemosinam de molendino [de Pouzthwait] et de una carucata terre. Hac autem de causa libentius concessit quia pater suus cenobium fundavit. Testibus: domino Adam inclu[so, Rogero] priore de Maltona, [Willelmo]

[1] Illegible.

[2] Stained and illegible in places. Some of the names have been restored from a succeeding charter of the same import as the above.

capellano, Petro dyacono, Willelmo de Vescy, Willelmo filio Walonis, Varino de Vescy, Sturemi, Turg[isio] le[1] Fal[cuner], Alexandro dispensatore, . . . lolfis (?), [Otone] camerario, Thoma Trencheleoir,[2] Rogero de Dalton', Willelmo de Vescy, Philippo le[1] Latimer, Willelmo de . . . , . . . [-anesi, Radulfo Fraser, Ricardo] filio F[ar]mann.

1116. Notitia of the confirmation by William Fossard II, at the prayer of Odard Canoun and William de Vescy, his lord, (of the gift made by the said Odard and confirmed by William de Vescy, his lord, to the nuns of Watton), of the mill of Pouzthwaite and a carucate of land there. *c.*1175–1183.

Chancery Miscel. (P.R.O.), bund. 9, n. 5, m. 5.

Item quedam carta sub nomine Willelmi Fossard de confirmatione facta sanctimonialibus predictis, ad precem et petitionem Odardi Canoun et Willelmi de Vesci, domini sui, de molendino de Pouzthuat et de una carucata terre ibidem, sub testibus subscriptis, Turstino sacerdote de Lokyngton', Herveio clerico de Killyngwicc, Willelmo Aguill[un], Durando de Hothum, Ricardo de Langethwayt, Willelmo de Langethuait, Willelmo de Sancto Pancratio, Warino clerico, Warino de Vescy, Stephano de Killum, Willelmo filio Brieni.

1117. Grant by Gilbert de Ragnildtorp to the hospital of St. Giles of Beverley for the support of the poor and sick of 2 bovates in Raventhorpe (par. Cherry or North Burton), of the fee of Robert de Thurnham, lying in a tillage late of Elenard de Saltmarshe called Tunstalflat, and in a tillage between land of the church of North Burton and land of Alexander son of Berengar, and a toft in North Burton. 1195–1211.

Chartul. of Warter; Fairfax MS. ix, f. 92.

Sciant omnes hanc cartam etc. quod ego Gilbertus de Ragnildtorp, consensu heredum meorum, concessi et dedi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et fratribus hospitalis Sancti Egidii de Beverlaco ad sustentationem pauperum et infirmorum ejusdem ecclesie hospitalis, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute anime mee et animarum antecessorum meorum et pro pecunia quam iidem fratres pre manibus mihi dederunt, duas bovatas terre in territorio de Ragnildtorp de feodo Roberti de Thornam, que scilicet ii bovate terre jacent in duabus culturis, unde i cultura vocata Tunstalflat que fuit Helenardi de Salso Marisco[3] jacet in latum inter terram ecclesie de Nordburtona et terram quam Willelmus Westiby filius Roberti tenet de me, que etiam protenditur in longum a Kirckegata usque ad boscum Lokintone et continet in se duodecim acras terre, et unde alia cultura jacet in latum inter terram ecclesie de Nordburtona et

[1] "de"; MS. [2] Or "Trenchelerin."

[3] "Elenard de Saucemareis" occurs in Cur. Reg. R. 56, m. 9, Trin. 14 John.

terram Alexandri filii Berengeri et sicut protenditur in longum a divisa campi de Suthburtona usque ad Selfgherpinflat quam Hospitalarii Jerosolimitani tenent de me, cum i tofto in Nordburtona quod fuit Godefridi Goskay quod etiam jacet inter toftum quod fuit Galfridi de Hauom et toftum Avicie sororis mei, quod ei dedi, et sicut protenditur in longum a via ville de Nordburtona usque ad terram Willelmi de Pevilla, et cum communi pastura et cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, aysiamentis et libertatibus tam infra villam quam extra sine aliquo retenemento, tenendas et habendas de me et heredibus meis imperpetuum libere, pacifice et quiete; reddendo inde annuatim mihi et heredibus meis ii solidos ad ii terminos, scilicet ad Pentecosten xii denarios et ad festum Sancti Martini xii denarios, pro omnibus servitiis et secularibus demandis que unquam ad terram illam accidere poterunt. Et ego et heredes mei Deo et predictis fratribus predictas ii bovatas terre cum pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines warantizabimus et defendemus, et si eis illas warantizare forte non poterimus, nos dabimus eis excambium ad valentiam illarum bovatarum. Et ut hec mea donatio firma sit perpetuo et stabilis ego cartam istam sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, etc.

1118. Grant by William Fossard I to the church of St. Mary (of Merton, co. Surrey), of Akebergh, and to the canons dwelling there of licence to make a road from Akebergh to Lockington; grant also of Belhagh, except Wimund (de Lockington's) 60 acres, William son of Godfrey's 50 acres, the 18½ acres of Thurstan the priest, and the croft of Ralph son of Wimund (de Lockington); also grant of the lard of all his swine of Lockington, wherever killed, and the pelts of his lambs of the Wold. 1154–1160.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 83*d*.

Willelmus Fossard omnibus amicis et hominibus suis tam Francis quam Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem. Sciatis me dedisse ecclesie Sancte Marie Akingaberghe [et] quicquid ibi habetur de feodo meo in perpetuam elemosinam et liberam, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et pro remissione peccatorum meorum. Sciatis me etiam eidem ecclesie et canonicis ibidem morantibus dedisse licentiam faciendi viam de Akingbergha usque Lokintona. Et insuper sciatis me dedisse eis clausum Bernardi prout ipse fossata sua fecit, et totam terram meam in Bellagha preter lx acras que sunt Wimundi, et preter l. acras Willelmi filii Godefridi, et preter xviii acras et dimidiam que sunt Turstini presbiteri, et preter croftum Radulphi filii Wymundi. Dedi etiam eis unctum omnium porcorum meorum de Lokinton ubicunque occiduntur, et pelles agnorum meorum de Waldo. Concessi etiam, si quis de liberalibus hominibus

meis aliquid quod de feodo meo habet voluerit eidem ecclesie in elemosinam dare, ratum esse ex parte mea. Concessi preterea eis pasturam communem absque calumpnia. Hujus rei sunt testes: Johannes Arundel, Radulfus filius Wymundi, Robertus de Ocatona, Wymundus de Lokinton, Durandus de Hothum, Hugo clericus, Jurdanus capellanus, Jordanus Bret, Tocco de Crancewic, Nicholaus filius suus.

The influence which induced William Fossard to make this grant to the distant Surrey convent of Austin canons, founded in 1115 at Merton by Gilbert the sheriff of Surrey, is difficult to descry. Early in the reign of Henry II the canons of Merton gave or sold the small estate at Akebergh and Belhagh to the canons of Warter.

1119. Confirmation by Roger, archbishop of York, of the gift made by William Fossard I to the church of St. Mary, of Merton, co. Surrey, of Akebergh and Belhagh (in Lockington). 1154–*c.*1160.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 324*d*.

R[ogerus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum fieri volumus universitati vestre nos concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse donationem quam Willelmus Fossard fecit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Mertona, de Akeberga et de Belaga, sicut in carta ejusdem Willelmi descripta continetur. Prohibemus itaque ne quis ausu temerario antedictam ecclesiam super predictis terris de cetero vexare presumat seu aliquibus injustis modis perturbare. Siquis vero contra hanc constitutionem nostram, illam sciens, temere venire presumpserit districte justitie severitate se noverit puniendum. Hiis testibus, Bartholomeo archidiacono, Johanne Letold' canonico Ebor[acensi], Rogero Hurel canonico Ripun[ensi], Radulfo de Sancto Georgio canonico Pontisfracti, Willelmo capellano, Petro de Carcasona, Laurentio, Rogero elemosin[ario], clericis domini archiepiscopi.

1120. Confirmation by Henry II to the canons of Warter of Akenbergh and Belhagh (in Lockington),[1] which the canons of Merton have granted to them. 1162–1165.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 324*d*.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, vicecomitibus, ministris, et omnibus fidelibus suis Francis et Anglis totius Anglie, salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse abbati et canonicis meis de Wartria Acheburuam et Belagam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in perpetuam elemosinam, sicut concesseram et con-

[1] See *Chron. de Melsa*, i, 110.

firmaveram canonicis de Mertona et sicut idem canonici de Mertona illis eas concesserunt et carta sua confirmaverunt. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicti canonici mei de Wartria prenominatas terras habeant et teneant cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in pratis et pasturis, in aquis et molendinis et mariscis, in viis et semitis et in omnibus aliis locis et aliis rebus ad eas pertinentibus, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis, ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete et plenarie et integre et honorifice, sicut canonici mei de Meretona eis concesserunt et confirmaverunt. Testibus: J[ocelino] episcopo Sar[esbiriensi], Henrico decano Sar[esbiriensi], magistro Johanne Cumin, magistro Radulfo de Bellomonte, comite Patricio, Alano de Nevilla, Willelmo de Hasting[es]; apud Niueberia[m].

1121. Grant by William Fossard II to Roger de Lokinton, his clerk, of a bovate in Lockington, which Reginald son of William Constantin surrendered to the grantor by rod and staff in the grantor's court (of Birdsall?), to hold in fee by doing the service of 1 bovate where 14½ carucates make a knight's fee. 1175–1195.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 279.

Omnibus fidelibus sancte matris ecclesie tam futuris quam presentibus Willelmus Fossard salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et dedisse et presentis carte mee testimonio confirmasse Rogero de Lokintona, clerico meo, unam bovatam terre in Lokintona cum omnibus pertinentiis, illam scilicet que fuit Reinaldi filii Willelmi Constintin et quam idem Reinaldus per fustum et baculum in manu mea mihi reddidit et quietam clamavit in curia mea de se et heredibus suis in perpetuum; tenendam predicto Rogero in feudo et hereditate liberam et quietam ab omni exactione preter servitium quod eidem terre pertinet, scilicet servitium quod spectat ad feudum militis quatuordecim karucatarum et dimidie. Hujus concessionis sunt testes, Warinus de Bridesale, Willelmus de Sancto Pancratio, Willelmus de Langetwait, Willelmus Agillun, Willelmus filius ejus, Robertus de Hothum, Walramus frater ejus, Ricardus de [L]ewesame, Acius de Lokintona, Willelmus filius Walteri, Rogerus filius Walteri, Radulfus le Franceis, et multi alii de curia.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard held the six manors in Lockington late of Gamel, Orm, Uctred, Ulstan, Torchil and Sprot (9½ car.). One carucate of this land belonged to the socage of Welton, and another to that of Warter. The remainder of the town (2½ car.) belonged to St. John of Beverley. Practically the whole of the Fossard fee was held in demesne with the church. In 1243 Peter de Percy held land here of the fee of Maulay,[1] and

[1] *Testa*, 363*b*.

in 1279 William Daniel held land similarly.[1] At that time and in 1284–5 the Maulays had 5 carucates and 5 bovates in demesne, and 3 carucates and 3 bovates were held in alms, including 22 bovates by St. John of Beverley and 5 bovates belonging to the parish church.[2] The grantee was described in a previous charter (n. 1077) as "dean of Lockington."

1122. Notification by the officials of Geoffrey, archbishop of York, that a third part of the church of Goodmanham having fallen vacant after the death of Roger de Lokinton, parson of that third part, the advowson of which was acknowledged to belong to William, son of Peter (de Gudmandham), the said William has presented William Hay, his clerk, who has been admitted and has acknowledged that he has no right in the said third part save by the presentation of the said William, son of Peter. 1191–1203.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 349.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris magister Rogerus de Richmund et Thomas de Vitri et Willelmus capellanus et Jeremias de Thornhill salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra quod cum ex mandato domini Galfridi Eboracensis archiepiscopi curam officialitatis apud Eboracum gereremus, contigit tertiam partem ecclesie de Guthmundham vacare post decessum Rogeri de Lokintona persone illius tertie partis, cujus advocatio ad Willelmum filium Petri dinoscitur pertinere. Vacante autem dicta tertia parte et nemine quicquam juris sibi in ea vendicante, idem Willelmus filius Petri Willelmum Hay clericum nobis ad eandem tertiam partem presentavit. Idem vero Willelmus Hai ex concessione et presentatione Willelmi filii Petri predictam tertiam partem recipiens coram nobis in jure confessus est se nihil juris in prenominata tertia parte habere nisi per prefati Willelmi filii Petri concessionem et presentationem. Hiis testibus, Sancte Trinitatis et Sancti Andree Eboracensis Roberto et Thoma prioribus, Hugone de Silkestona decano de Donecastre, R[ogero] de Ledesham de Pontefracto decanus [*sic*], Paulino decano de Ainesti, Jacobo decano de Waldo, Thoma filio Baldwini, Johanne Blundo . . . Alano de Wilton . . ., Hugone filio Apoliti, Thoma de Hugata, Thoma de Spicivent, Galfrido Furmage; Alexandro, Johanne . . .

Goodmanham was split up into many tenements at the Conquest and at the Survey, when the king had 1 carucate and 5 bovates, soc of Market Weighton; the archbishop a berewick of his manor of Everingham (4 car.); Nigel Fossard the 2 manors late of Colegrim and Orm (5 car. and 6 bov.) and 10 bovates more, recorded only in the summary of the Survey; William de Percy Norman's late manor (2 car.), held by William de Colevill his tenant; Gilbert Tison 1½ carucate, recorded only in the summary, where 4 bovates are also mentioned as held by no one. Thus the assessment of

[1] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 196. [2] *ib.*, 195; *Kirkby's Quest*, 83.

the whole town was 16 carucates and 5 bovates. The church was not named, but two-thirds of the advowson belonged in 1222 to Romund Tirel, who recovered it by fine from master Robert de Winton, canon of York, and in return quit-claimed to master Robert the tithe of sheaves which the church used to receive from 4 carucates belonging to the prebend of Fridaythorpe, then held by master Robert.[1] In 1225 Thomas Hay was an important landowner in Goodmanham, Aughton, and Laytham,[2] and Roger Hay a few years later. In 1262 Bartholomew Tyrrell of Goodmanham held two-thirds of the advowson of the church, as belonging to ½ carucate of land which he held in Goodmanham of William Tyrrell of Goodmanham.[3] As Romund Tyrrell held ½ knight's fee in this town in 1243 of the fee of Percy,[4] it appears that two-thirds of the advowson belonged to that fee. Adam, son of Alan de Traneby, held ½ fee in Tranby and Goodmanham of Robert son of William the constable of Flamborough, and gave this tenement to the nuns of Watton.[5] This belonged to the fee of Tison, which was a member of the Mowbray fee.[6] The Fossard fee in this place was held by the local family and later by that of Hay. William, son of Peter (de Gudmandham), gave to the canons of Ellerton, for their support and that of thirteen poor persons to be fed at Ellerton priory, his mill at Goodmanham and the suit of mill due from 7 carucates and 5 bovates of land in that town, rendering yearly to the lords of Market Weighton 4*s.* 6*d.*[7] Agnes, sister of the said William and relict of Adam de Linton, gave lands here to the canons of Ellerton,[8] who had 19 bovates in this town in 1284–5 belonging to the fee of Maulay.[9] From these particulars we learn that the Fossard (or Maulay) holding consisted of 6 carucates,[10] together with 1 carucate and 5 bovates belonging to the socage of Market Weighton, and a third part of the church; the archbishop had 4 carucates, attached to the prebend of Fridaythorpe; Percy had 2 carucates and 2 bovates, with two-thirds of the church, held with lands in Kiplingcotes and Cloughton for 1 knight's fee;[11] 1½ carucate was held of the constables of Flamborough of the Mowbray fee, late of the fee of Tison; and the church probably had 1 carucate.

1123. Grant by Roger Hay, for love of St. Peter his lord, St. Leonard and for (the health of) William Fossard, his lord, to the brethren of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a mill in North Cave[12] worth 12*s.*, with a toft and the suit of those who went to the said mill while it was the grantor's. *c.* 1135–1148.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 213.

Notum sit omnibus tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Roggerus Haid condo et imperpetuum in elemosinam do[13] unum molendinum in Cava valentem xii. solidos, cum uno tofto, fratribus hospitalis Sancti Petri, et omnes qui iverunt ad eundem molendinum ad molendum quamdiu eum habui in manu mea ibunt modo. Et hoc pro amore Dei et Sancti Petri domini mei et Sancti Leonardi et pro Wuillelmo Fossard domino meo et pro memetipso et pro sponsa mea et pro animabus antecessorum meorum. Quapropter precor dominum meum et amicos et

[1] Feet of F., 16 n. 29.
[2] *ib.*, 17, n. 11.
[3] *ib.*, 49, n. 15.
[4] *Testa*, 364.
[5] Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 115*d.*
[6] *Kirkby's Quest*, 81.
[7] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 336.
[8] *ib.*, 339.
[9] *Kirkby's Quest*, 82.
[10] *ib.*, 82.
[11] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, v, 319.
[12] As in the heading.
[13] "Deo"; MS.

homines meos ut hec concedant et manuteneant, quatinus hujus elemosine participes sint. Hii sunt testes, Adam heremita, Ulfus presbiter de Actun, Walterus dapifer, Hugo de Hugcad,[1] Tocca prepositus.

At the Survey there were four feudal tenements in North Cave. The canons of St. Peter had 1 carucate and 6 bovates; Nigel Fossard had the 2 manors late of Ulf the deacon and Torchil (6 car. and 2 bov.); Robert Malet had the six manors late of Tored (2 car.), Basin (2 car.), Mule (10 bov.), Aldred (4 bov.), Turstan (1 car.), and Ulfiet (½ car.); and Hugh, son of Baldric, had a berewick (2 bov.) of Game's manor of Little Weighton, to which the church of North Cave was appurtenant. The assessment of the whole town was 15½ carucates. William Malet had owned the land of Ulf the deacon until the sack of York.[2]

The subsequent distribution of these lands seems to have been as follows. Two carucates, late Basin's, besides 3 other carucates from the fees of Malet and Mortain, passed to the fee of Brus and were held as to 3 carucates by the family of Merlay, later by the Fauconbergs, with lands in Brantingham, Cliff and Yeddingham for 1 fee;[3] and as to the remaining 2 carucates by the tenants of the Flamvill family, who held of Percy of Kildale and they of Brus.[4] From the Malet fee 3 more carucates passed to the Stutevill family, and so to Wake; one of these carucates being held by St. John's, Beverley, and the other 2 by the family of Meaux, as part of ¾ fee in North Cave and Little Weighton.[5] To Stutevill also passed the 2 bovates, held in 1086 by Hugh, son of Baldric, with the church of North Cave.[6] The priory of St. Andrew, York, held 2 carucates of the fee of St. Peter's, York,[7] which included 1 carucate and 6 bovates held by the archbishop at the Survey, and 2 bovates probably taken from the fee of Mortain. There remain 5 carucates and 2 bovates. Of these, 5 carucates from the fee of Mortain passed to Fossard and so to Maulay, of whom they were held in 1284–5 by German Hay, including 11 bovates given in alms to religious houses.[8] As shown by a succeeding charter Roger Hay held 4 carucates in North Cave of the fee of Fossard, and in 1243 Roger Hay held ½ fee in North Cave and Everthorpe of the fee of Maulay.[9] Everthorpe is only mentioned in the summary of the Survey, where 5 carucates are assigned to the count of Mortain. The 2 bovates remaining from the fee of Malet probably belonged to the church, and so would pass to the Stutevill fee.

1124. Confirmation by Roger, son of Nigel, to the brethren of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of the land which they have of his fee in North Cave, namely a toft of his own gift and another of the gift of Walter Talun, his man. 1148–1156.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 216.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas has quod ego Rogerus filius Nigelli concessi et dedi et hac carta mea confirmavi Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis totam terram quam habent de feudo meo in Northkave, scilicet

[1] For "Huggate."
[2] *V.C.H. Yorks.*, ii, 292*b*.
[3] *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 101.
[4] *Kirkby's Quest*, 90, 265. Cf. *Red Bk.*, 735.
[5] *Kirkby's Quest*, 88; *Yorks. Inq. p. m.*, i, 241.
[6] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, ii, 260; v. 143.
[7] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 962.
[8] *Kirkby's Quest*, 85.
[9] *Testa*, 363*b*.

ex propria donatione mea unum toftum et aliud[1] toftum quod Walter Talun homo meus dedit eis, liberam et quietam et immunem ab omni humano servitio sicut puram et perpetuam elemosinam, preter orationes pauperum. Hanc vero elemosinam ego et heredes mei warentizabimus predictis pauperibus contra omnes homines, ut simus participes elemosinarum et orationum pauperum ejusdem domus Dei. Hiis testibus: Radulfo sacerdote, Willelmo diacono, Reginaldo ruffo, Petro filio Willelmi, Willelmo filio Chnut, Roberto et Turstino filiis Langus, Sampsone filio Toke, Ricardo filio Ailmer.

1125. Notification by the chapter of St. Peter of York that whereas master Robert, rector, and the brethren of the hospital of St. Peter have complained that the men dwelling in the fee of Roger Hay in North Cave have despoiled them of the suit of their mill there, having cited the parties before them and heard the evidence of witnesses they have adjudged to the master and brethren the suit of that mill, and have condemned those men in the sum of 30*s.*, for the taxed costs of the brethren. 1148–*c.*1158.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 213*d.*

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentes literas visuris vel audituris capitulum Sancti Petri Eboracensis salutem in Domino. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam volumus pervenire quod cum magister R[obertus] rector et fratres hospitalis Sancti Petri coram nobis conquesti fuissent quod homines manentes in feudo Rogeri Hay in Northcava eos de sequela molendini sui de eadem villa injuste spoliassent, jam dictos homines coram nobis legitime citari fecimus. Tandem partibus coram nobis comparentibus et magistro et fratribus mentionem suam fundantibus et asserentibus se per memoratos homines manentes in feudo Rogeri Hay in Northcava de sequela molendini sui de eadem villa injuste spoliatos esse, procurator partis adverse huic eorum intentioni contradicens directe litem contestatus est. Partibus igitur rite competentibus, statutis diebus ut debita gaudent testium productione, testes productos diligenter examinavimus et instrumenta coram nobis exhibita legi fecimus. Publicatis tandem attestationibus et copia dicendi in testes et testificata concessa, diem statuimus ut sententialiter litem terminaremus. Tandem diligentius inspectis attestationibus et instrumentis coram nobis exhibitis et utriusque allegationibus attentius notatis et ponderatis cause meritis, juris ordine per omnia observato, communicato virorum prudentum consilio, sententialiter adjudicavimus predictis magistro et fratribus possessionem sequele molendini predicti ab omnibus hominibus manentibus in feudo Rogeri Hay in Northcava faciende; condempnantes eosdem homines prenominatis

[1] "alium"; MS.

magistro et fratribus, nomine expensarum in lite factarum, moderata facta taxatione, in summam triginta solidorum.

1126. Confirmation by Thomas Hay to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of the mill in North Cave given by Roger Hay, his father, with the suit of his fee in that town, namely of 4 carucates of land which owe suit and ought to grind at that mill and give multure. *c.*1175–1188.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 213.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Thomas Hay salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me intuitu pietatis et caritatis concessisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam illud molendinum in Northcave quod pater meus Rogerus Hay dedit predictis pauperibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam cum sequ[e]la totius terre de feudo meo in predicta villa, scilicet iiii. carucatarum que debent sequi et mólere ad predictum molendinum et multuram dare. Ego vero Thomas et heredes mei debemus warantizare, defendere, et adquietare predictum molendinum cum sequela predicta et cum omnibus libertatibus et pertinentiis suis predictis pauperibus contra omnes homines imperpetuum, ut simus nos participes omnium elemosinarum que fiunt et fient in prefata domo Dei imperpetuum. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Murers, Willelmo de Riplingham, Rogero Daniele, Johanne de Dreuton, Willelmo de Santona, Simone filio Baudrai persona de Northcava, Osberto de Clif, Willelmo de Araines, Petro de Santona, Radulfo filio Syre, Reginaldo fratre suo, Thoma Brabazun, Willelmo filio Willelmi, et multis aliis.

1127. Confirmation by Thomas Hay to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of the mill of North Cave with a toft and the suit of the men and lands of his fee, which mill and suit Roger Hay, his father, gave many years before. *c.*1175–1188.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 213.

Universis Christi fidelibus cartam istam visuris vel audituris Thomas Hay salutem. Noveritis me, pro salute anime mee et omnium antecessorum et heredum meorum, concessisse, dedisse, et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam molendinum de Kava cum tofto et cum tota sequela sua, scilicet omnium hominum et omnium terrarum existentium in feodo meo de Kava, quicumque terras ipsas coluerit vel tenuerit, quod molendinum cum multura et sequela predicta dominus et pater meus Rogerus Hay predictis pauperibus multis retroactis temporibus dedit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam et carta sua confirmavit,

quam cartam ego vidi et pia caritate concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi pauperibus prefatis, libere, integre, et quiete sicut ulla elemosina liberius potest dari. Et ego predictus Thomas Hay et heredes mei warantizabimus et adquietabimus predictis pauperibus imperpetuum predictum molendinum, cum tota sequela predicta in tofto et in omnibus aliis liberis pertinentiis suis, contra omnes homines; ut ego et omnes antecessores et heredes mei simus participes omnium orationum, elemosinarum et aliorum beneficiorum que fiunt vel facienda sunt in prefata domo Dei. Hiis testibus: Stephano, Willelmo Balki, Roberto milite, Suano, Anketino, Willelmo, Gamello, et aliis fratribus predicti hospitalis; Willelmo, Roberto, Hugone et aliis capellanis ipsius domus; Reinero, Thoma de Languath, et aliis clericis ipsius domus; Rogero de Dayvill, Petro filio Willelmi de Northkava, Willelmo fratre suo, Radulfo de Yvertorp, Reginaldo fratre ejus, et multis aliis.

1128. Grant by the prior and convent of Watton to Alexander, son of Peter de Cave, of ½ carucate in Houghton, which the convent have by the gift of Peter de Cave, with a toft; also 2 bovates in Everthorpe, and ½ carucate in Cave which Peter de Cave held of Gundrea, daughter of William de Useflet, with tofts and tillages; also 3 bovates in Ripplingham; to hold for 2*s.* yearly. 1190–1214.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 355.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris prior et conventus de Watton salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta nostra confirmasse Alexandro filio Petri de Cava, pro humagio et servitio suo, illam dimidiam carucatam terre in Hoveton quam habemus in eadem villa ex dono Petri de Cava, cum tofto quod fuit Willelmi filii Golle, et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis infra villam et extra; preterea illas duas bovatas terre in Yvertorp que fuerunt Ade Sumer cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis, et dimidiam carucatam terre in villa de Cava, illam scilicet quam Petrus de Cava tenuit de Gundrea filia Willelmi de Useflet. De qua dimidia carucata tres bovate jacent simul et alibi due bovate, quas scilicet Wiberd et Adam tenuerunt, que computate sunt pro una bovata quia carent prato; et omnia tofta in eadem villa de Cava pertinentia ad predictam dimidiam carucatam, et omnes culturas tam arabiles quam in prato pertinentes ad prefatam dimidiam carucatam et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis, cum tofto quod fuit Renneri et cum tofto quod fuit Gamelli de Grena; preterea tres bovatas terre in Ripplingham, scilicet illas duas bovatas quas Petrus de Cava tenuit de Rogero capellano, et illam bovatam quam idem Petrus tenuit de Gervaseo

cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis et cum tofto in quo prefatus Petrus mansionem suam propriam fecerat. Omnia predicta dedimus et concessimus prefato Alexandro filio Petri, habenda et possidenda in feodo et hereditate libere et quiete, reddendo annuatim pro omni servitio nobis duos solidos ad Pentecosten. Nos autem guarantizabimus et adquietabimus predicto Alexandro omnia predicta quamdiu donator noster nobis illa guarantizaverit et acquietaverit. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Everincham, Willelmo Salvain, Waltero de Sourebi, Alexandro de Santon, Willelmo de Anlathbi, Radulpho de Vaus, Johanne de Dreuton, Ricardo de Anlathbi, Willelmo de Cave, Ada de Cliht, Galfrido de Hoveton.

1129. Agreement made between William son of Peter and Emma Hay, whereby William granted to Emma the land of Aughton and Goodmanham, which William's grandfather pledged to Emma's father, and Emma surrendered to William out of that tenement a mill in Goodmanham with 4 bovates, and 2 bovates in Aughton, as his right because that land is quit of the money which Roger, son of Alured, her father, paid to the king as bail for William son of Anketin, namely 60*m*. 1180–1200.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 342.

Hec est conventio facta inter Willelmum filium Petri et Emmam Hai, scilicet quod predictus Willelmus concessit prefate Emme totam terram de Acton et Gudmundham quam avus predicti Willelmi invadiavit patri predicte Emme, tenendam in vita sua in bono pacis absque omni molestia. Et predicta Emma Hai pro hac concessione prefata reddidit predicto Willelmo de eodem tenemento i. molendinum in Gudmundham et quatuor bovatas terre in eadem villa et duas bovatas terre in Acton, ut jus suum et hereditatem, quia pro rato habet et bene concedit quod terra ipsa acquietavit se de pecunia quam Rogerus filius Alueredi pater suus balliavit pro Willelmo filio Ancketini, scilicet lx. marcas regi et alia debita que dedit regalibus pro eo. Et predicta Emma Hai affidavit predicto Willelmo et juravit quod recognosceret sibi vel heredibus suis omne jus suum ad exitum vite sue, scilicet de Acton et pertinentiis suis. Et ipse prenominatus Willelmus filius Petri affidavit predicte Emme et pro se et heredibus suis juravit quod istam conventionem firmiter erga se teneret in vita sua. Ad hujus conventionis confirmationem Willelmus filius Petri pro se et heredibus suis sigilli sui munimen apposuit, et Emma Hai pro jurejurando Rogeri filii Alueredi patris sui et suo illese tenendo similiter sigillo suo confirmavit. Hiis testibus, Roberto capellano, Nicolao diacono, Stephano clerico, Hugone de Gruvill', Willelmo Hai, Hugone de Colevill', Herberto de Hoveton, Willelmo filio ejus, Gaufrido clerico de Heppeton,

Willelmo de Banburc, Sampson, Willelmo fabro, Thoma Spinc et multis aliis.

1130. Agreement made between William son of Peter (de Goodmanham) and Thomas Hay touching Aughton and its members, whereby Thomas Hay quit-claimed his right in Aughton and all that William son of Anketin, grandfather of William son of Peter, had pledged to Roger son of Alured, grandfather of Thomas, as the gage which William son of Peter had redeemed in the time of Emma Hay, mother of Thomas. For which William son of Peter gave to his nephew, William son of Adam de Birland, in marriage with Emma, daughter of the said Thomas Hay, 6 bovates in Goodmanham, to hold by doing the forinsec service of that land, where 20 carucates make a knight's fee; and to Roger, eldest son of the said Thomas, in marriage with Christiana, daughter of Adam de Birland, niece of the said William, 5 bovates with the chief messuage which Emma Hay, mother of Thomas, had held, to hold by doing the like forinsec service. 1195–1211.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 342*d*.

Sciant omnes has literas visuri vel audituri quod hec est concordia facta inter Willelmum filium Petri et Thomam Hai de Actona et pertinentiis, videlicet quod ego Thomas Hai reddidi et quietum clamavi totum jus meum absque aliquo retenemento et totum clamium meum remisi pro me et heredibus meis quod habui vel habere potui in Acton et pertinentiis Willelmo filio Petri et heredibus, sicut jus suum et hereditatem suam, quod Willelmus filius Anketini avus predicti Willelmi invadiavit Rogero filio Aluredi avo meo sicut vadium, quod se acquietavit tempore Emme Hai matris mee. Et pro hac quieta clamantia Willelmus filius Petri dedit Willelmo filio Ade de Birlande nepoti suo pro homagio et servitio vi. bovatas terre in Gudmundham in liberum maritagium cum Emma filia mea; faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram de eodem feodo unde viginti carucate terre faciunt servitium unius militis. Preterea idem Willelmus filius Petri dedit quinque bovatas terre, cum capitali mes[u]agio in Gudmundham quod Emma Hai mater mea tenuit, Rogero filio meo primogenito pro homagio et servitio in liberum maritagium cum Christiana filia Ade de Birlande nepte sua; habendas et tenendas in feodo et hereditate de prefato Willelmo et heredibus suis; faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad tantam terram de eodem feodo unde viginti carucate terre faciunt servitium unius militis. Hoc autem tenendum pro me et heredibus meis affidavi et jusjurandum interposui, et ut perpetue firmitatis robur optineat, istud appositione sigilli mei corroboravi. Hiis testibus, Alano de Wilton tunc temporis seneschallo Roberti de Turnham, Johanne de

Bulemer, Ricardo de la Hay, Johanne de Oketon, Willelmo Agillun, Hugone de Kelington, Willelmo de Pouelington, Willelmo de Sancton, Thoma de Hothom, Willelmo de Areines, Jordano de Buggetorp, Petro de Sancton, Thoma persona de Actona, Waltero de Hugate, Johanne Laxington, Johanne de Griglistun, Ricardo de Kilpin, Jordano clerico, Petro clerico, Willelmo Battaille, Thoma de Hugate, Roberto nepote suo, Thoma Espicent, Gaufrido Furmage, Petro de Ivertorp, Johanne de Neubald, Nicholao de Hugat, Willelmo de Belebeia, et aliis multis.

At the Survey Nigel Fossard had the manor in Aughton, late of Ernuin the priest (6 car.). Ernuin seems to have claimed the land before the date of the Survey, but Nigel Fossard called the king to warrant the land to him to the use of count Robert. Robert Fossard apparently enfeoffed Roger, father of Roger, of these 6 carucates, 4 in Everthorpe, 4 in North Cave, and 6 in Goodmanham to hold for the service of one knight. This was one of the 2 fees held in 1166 by Roger, son of Roger. He was succeeded by Thomas Hay, apparently his son and heir, and presumably husband of Emma Hay, daughter of Roger son of Alured. Thomas Hay I confirmed a gift made to the hospital of St. Peter, York, by the younger Roger, his father-in-law, as given above. Thomas Hay I died before 1190, when Thomas, son of Thomas son of Roger, renders account of 100*s.* for having a recognition of the death of his father touching the land of Aughton and Goodmanham, of which Roger "de Hay" deforces him.[1] His sub-tenant in North Cave and Goodmanham was William, son of Peter son of William son of Anketin, named in this deed as uncle of William, son of Adam de Birland, and of Christiana, sister of this William, who were to be respectively married to Emma, the daughter, and Roger, the first-born son, of Thomas, son of Thomas Hay. In 1200 a plea in the court of Robert de Turneham between Richard de Wivill and Thomas Hay, touching 8 carucates in Everthorpe (*Yvetorp*) and North Cave (*Hundecoum*), was put in respite because Thomas Hay was beyond seas in the king's service.[2] Roger Hay succeeded Thomas, his father, before 1228, when he was lord of Aughton, and as such assented to the presentation of a vicar to the church by Thomas, parson of Aughton. This was opposed by the prior and convent of Ellerton, and the archbishop then collated.[3] Two years later Roger Hay, as patron, and Roger de Turkilby, parson of Aughton, assented to a demise of the corn tithes of Laytham, Seaton, Foggathorpe and Willitoft.[4] In 1243 Roger Hay held of the Maulay fee ½ fee in Aughton and ½ fee in North Cave and Everthorpe,[5] and in 1279 German Hay held 1½ fee in Aughton with the members.[6]

1131. Notitia of gifts made to the nuns of St. Mary of Thicket (confirmed by John, 27 Feb., 5th year, 1204), namely by Roger son of Roger the place called Thicket (in West Cottingwith), and 4 bovates in (West) Cottingwith; by Thomas, son of Roger, ½ carucate in the same town; by Picot 1 bovate in the same; by Geoffrey de Fittling and Hugh de Bolton a ridding of the king's waste; by Roger son of Roger 1 bovate in Goodmanham; by Emma Hay, sister of the same Roger

[1] Pipe R., 2 Ric. I.
[2] *R. de Oblat.*, 105.
[3] *Reg. Gray*, 19.
[4] *ib.*, 37.
[5] *Testa*, 363*b*.
[6] *Yorks. p. m.* i, 196.

son of Roger, 1 bovate in the same; by Geoffrey de Fiteling 2 bovates in Wheldrick; by Hugh de Bolton 2 bovates in the same; by Emma de Dilolton 1 bovate in the same.

Charter R., 5 John, m. 12. Pd. in *R. Chart.*, 120.

. . . Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Thikeheved et monialibus ibidem Deo servientibus . . . de dono Rogeri filii Rogeri locum qui dicitur Tikeheved et iiij bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Cottungwith; de dono Thome filii Rogeri dimidiam carrucatam terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa; de dono Picot unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa; de dono et concessione Gaufridi de Fitelinghe et Hugonis de Buleton essartum quoddam de wasto nostro; de dono Rogeri filii Rogeri unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in Gudemundeham; de dono Emme sororis ejusdem Rogeri filii Rogeri j bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa; de dono Gaufridi de Fitelinge duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in Coldric; de dono Hugonis de Boulton duas bovatas terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa; de dono Emme de Dilolton unam bovatam terre cum pertinentiis in eadem villa.

Taking these gifts in order, the founder's gift of 4 bovates in West Cottingwith was made before 1180, and that of Thomas his brother-in-law before 1190. Picot's gift was confirmed by Emma Hay, mother of Thomas Hay II. The Fitling and Bolton families are discussed under Wheldrake (Percy fee). The gifts in Goodmanham by Roger, son of Roger, and Emma his sister, were made, the one apparently before 1180 and the other soon after. The identity of Emma de Dilolton[1] has not been ascertained.

1132. Confirmation by Emma Hay to the nuns of St. Mary, Thicket, of 1 bovate in (West) Cottingwith which Pigot gave, and a toft in Crossum. *c.*1180–1203.

From the original formerly in the poss. of Richard Robinson of Thicket, esq. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, iv, 386.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ego Emma Hai salutem. Sciatis me et heredes meos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie de Thicked et sanctimonialibus ibidem Deo servientibus unam bovatam terre in Cotingwit quam Pigot et heredes sui predictis sanctimonialibus dederunt et unum toftum in Crossum, ita libere et quiete de me et heredibus meis sicut predictus Pigot et heredes sui predictis sanctimonialibus carta sua confirmaverunt. His testibus, Radulfo Salvage, Willelmo de Murers, Hamone de Skipwic, Hugone de Boulton, Willelmo filio Petri, Willelmo Hai, Willelmo de Belebia et multis aliis.

Thicket priory is in West Cottingwith, close to the river Derwent. It was founded by Roger, son of Roger, before 1180. At the Survey the count of Mortain had 2 carucates and 6 bovates in West Cottingwith, soc of the manor of Aughton, which Nigel Fossard held, and the manor,

[1] "Diholton" in *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1281–92, p. 165.

late of Cnud in East Cottingwith (2 car.), which Nigel also held and afterwards gave to St. Mary's, York.[1] Ralph Paynel had a berewick in West Cottingwith (10 bovates) of his manor of Thorganby, and Erneis de Burun had the manor in West Cottingwith (1 car.), late of Grim. These three tenements are clearly traceable in 1284–5, when the prioress of Thicket held 10 bovates of German Hay, John Ward 4 bovates of the same, the prior of Ellerton 3 (? 6) bovates of the same, the abbot of St. Mary's, York, 1 bovate, and the chapter of St. Peter, York, 1 bovate of the land of Ulf. The 10 bovates of the Paynel fee were divided between Robert de Percy, holding in chief of the crown, and Matilda de Multon holding of the heirs of Stonegrave, they of the heirs of Plaiz and they of John de Vescy. The carucate of the Burun fee was held of Robert de Ros.[2] These particulars account for the whole of the 5 carucates in West Cottingwith. The other Cottingwith belonged to the Liberty of St. Mary.

1133. Grant by William, son of Peter, for the health of king John and Geoffrey, archbishop of York, Robert de Turneham and Joan his wife, Geoffrey earl of Essex, Alan de Wilton and Mary his wife, and Alice, wife of the grantor, and for the souls of kings Henry and Richard, Peter the father and Christiana the mother of the grantor, and Hugh Murdac, to St. Mary and the order of Sempringham to found a priory at Ellerton of the canons of that order and to feed 13 poor people, of his land in Ellerton with the wood of Lathingholme and the ridding to the south thereof, 2 bovates in Laytham with 16 acres of arable towards Harlthorpe and 12 acres of arable in Aughton. 1199–1211.

From the original formerly in poss. of Richard Robinson of Thicket, esq. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 976, n. 1.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris Willelmus filius Petri salutem in Domino. Noverit universitas vestra me, divine pietatis intuitu et pro salute [domini] nostri Johannis illustrissimi regis Anglie et pro salute reverendi patris nostri Galfridi Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopi et pro salute domini Roberti de Thornham et domine Johanne sponse ejus et pro salute Galfridi comitis Essexie et pro salute Alani de Wilton et Marie sponse ejus et pro salute anime mee et Alicie sponse mee et omnium heredum meorum et dominorum et amicorum et hominum meorum et pro salute omnium eorum qui hanc donationem meam manutenebunt et pro animabus dominorum meorum Henrici et Ricardi regum Anglie et pro animabus Petri patris mei et Christiane matris mee et pro anima Hugonis Murdac ac omnium parentum meorum et antecessorum, dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et ordini de Sempingham, ad faciendum quendam prioratum canonicorum ejusdem ordinis in villa de Ellerton cohabitandorum ac ad pascendum ibidem tresdecem pauperes, totam terram meam de feodo meo in villa de Elreton cum servitio tam liberorum quam ceterorum hominum et totum boscum de Lathingholm ac totam

[1] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 115. [2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 62.

sartam ex australi parte de Lathingholm cum ceteris boscis eidem ville pertinentibus de feodo meo de Ellerton ac cum pasturis, aquis, piscariis, pratis et pascuis, moris et turbariis, viis et semitis, cum introitu et exitu et cum omnibus pertinentiis ejus, libertatibus et aisiamentis et liberis consuetudinibus in villa et extra villam sine aliquo retenemento, ac duas bovatas terre in Lathom quas Nicolaus filius Pagani aliquando tenuit et omnibus pertinentiis ejus sine retenemento, ac duodecim acras terre arabilis in territorio de Acton ac decem acras terre in territorio de Lathom propinquiores divise de Herlethorp versus aquilonem. Hec omnia dedi predictis canonicis apud Elreton manentibus in puram et perpetuam elemosinam sicut aliqua elemosina liberius et melius et securius potest dari religioni. Ego vero et heredes mei pro me warantizabimus et acquietabimus et defendemus predictis canonicis omnes predictas terras cum pertinentiis suis contra omnes homines imperpetuum de omnibus servitiis et demandis que sunt vel esse poterunt. Hiis testibus, domino G[alfrido] Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Roberto de Turnham, Henrico de Puteaco, Alano de Wilton, Johanne de Beverlaco, Johanne de Bulemer, Willelmo Aguillon, Johanne de Hotona, Hugone de Kelingthorpe, Roberto de Baravill, Jordano clerico, Thoma de Hugath, Willelmo Bataill, Ada Bataill, Roberto filio Savine, Galfrido Furremage.

1134. Notification by Gilbert II, master of the order of Sempringham, and John, prior, and the convent of Ellerton, that they are bound to provide for the support of 13 poor people in the hospital of the church of Ellerton, as provided by arrangement between the said Gilbert and John, and William son of Peter (de Goodmanham), founder of the said church, and subjection of themselves and their successors to the power conferred upon the archbishop in case of default. 1199–1210.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. iii, f. 10*d*. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 977*b*, n. 6, 11.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus has literas visuris vel audituris Gilbertus secundus magister ordinis de Sempringham et Johannes prior et conventus de Ellerton eternam in Domino salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos teneri ad perpetuam sustentationem tresdecim pauperum faciendam in hospitale ecclesie de Ellerton prout provisum est inter nos et Willelmum filium Petri fundatorem jam dicte [ecclesie] et ut in autenticis ipsius et nostris continetur; quod si aliquo tempore aut nos aut successores nostri contra hanc provisionem venire presumpserimus, licebit venerabili patri Eboracensi archiepiscopo, qui pro tempore fuerit, nos ad predictam sustentationem competenter faciendam appellatione remota compellere; cujus examini super hoc nos, appellatione remota, sub[j]iciemus. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigilla nostra apposuimus.

XXI.—GANT FEE

1135. Grant by Walter de Gant to the canons whom he has established in the church of St. Mary of Bridlington of 13 carucates in that place with the mills, and confirmation of the gifts made by his men to the same church. *c.*1125–1130.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 11. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 285. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 12.

Ego Walterus de Gant notifico omnibus sancte ecclesie fidelibus quod in ecclesia Sancte Marie de Bredlintona canonicos regulares stabilivi ex precepto et concensu regis Henrici, pro anima ejus et pro animabus patris et matris mee et anima mea et amicorum meorum; concedo igitur eidem ecclesie et servitoribus ejus quicquid habui in eadem villa, videlicet tresdecem carucatas terre cum molendinis que eidem terre adjacent; terras quoque illas quas homines mei dederunt ipsi ecclesie concedo, videlicet Willelmus constabularius unam carucatam terre in Besingby, Forno in eadem villa duas bovatas, Mathernus in Hilderthorp duas bovatas, Radulfus Buc et Gocelinus filius ejus in Estona duas bovatas dederunt; Radulfus in Grendala dedit quatuor bovatas, Gozo in Bucetona concessione Alani filii sui dedit quatuor bovatas, Malgerus in Richtona quatuor bovatas. Insuper dedi eidem ecclesie et servitoribus suis canonicis ecclesiam de Edenham et aliam de Wicham et dimidiam ecclesiam de Sutferebi et ecclesiam de Fivelai cum molendino uno et ecclesiam de Sualedala; ecclesiam quoque de Willerdebi et aliam de Galmetona quas Adelardus venator dedit concessu Henrici filii sui concedo. Has omnes terras et ecclesias cum terris que eis adjacent concedo eis solutas et quietas ab omni geldo et omnibus consuetudinibus preter geldum regis, videlicet Danageldum. Hiis testibus: Turs[t]ino archiepiscopo, Alano de Perci, Eustachio filio Johannis, Jordano Paganel, Willelmo constabulario, Lamberto constabulario, Willelmo de Mundavill, Radulfo de Novavilla, Willelmo de Perci, Radulfo de Grendala et Radulfo filio ejus, Gocelino Buch, Malgero de Erghom, Wimundo capellano, Ricardo pincerna et Girardo fratre ejus, Roberto de Ropelle, Waltero de Calce.[1] Et superaddo etiam eis ecclesiam de Elkesdona cum eadem libertate quam in supradictis ecclesiis habent.

It is probable that Walter de Gant issued this charter some years after he had established the canons regular of the order of St. Augustine at

[1] "Calte"; MS.

Bridlington in 1113 or 1114.[1] He had confirmed in 1115 his father's charter, refounding the abbey of Bardney in Lincolnshire, and by a charter dated in 1125 he added further endowments. Among the witnesses of the first charter are William Fitz-Neal, his brother-in-law, and constable of Chester, William de Mundevill and Lambert the constable;[2] the same names appear among the witnesses of the second charter.[3] Henry's confirmation to Bardney, which was issued from Winchester in the 16th year of his reign (1115–16), was attested by, among others, Walter de Gant, Alan de Percy, Ralph de Gant, Ralph Alost and Ralph de Nevill.[4] In his charter to Bardney in 1125 Walter de Gant gave the mother church of Hunmanby, with its chapels, the parish consisting of Burton Fleming, Wold Newton, Fordon, Muston, Folkton, Reighton, Bartindale, and 1 carucate of land in Argam, or Ergham, with Hunmanby.[5]

From this charter and the confirmation of Stephen we can compile a fairly complete list of the tenants who held of Walter de Gant by subinfeudation about the year 1136:

Donors.	Place.
William Fitz-Neal, constable of Chester	Bessingby
Forne	"
Mathern	Hilderthorpe
Ralph Buch and Josceline, his son	Easton
Ralph de Grendale	Grindale
Gozo de Buceton and Alan, his son	Buckton
Malger de Richeton	Reighton
Adelard Venator and Henry, his son	Willerby Ganton
Morcar de Bemton	Binnington

The gifts included the service of:[6]

William, son of Lambert	Speeton
Thecion	"
Walter, son of Bertin	Hunmanby
Audin	"

The date of this charter is by no means easy to fix. William Fitz-Neal, the constable of Chester, probably died before Michaelmas, 1130, at which date "William, son of William the constable," accounted for a fine of 40 marks which the king had made for him against the earl of Chester.[7] It is not possible to say whether the father or the son attested this charter. William de Mundavill, or Amundevill, was the knight of that name, whom Gilbert de Gant had enfeoffed of land in Scottlesthorpe, in Edenham, co. Lincoln,[8] where the same William, or a son named William, gave 40 acres of land to Bridlington.[9] Robert de Ropelley seems to belong to a later generation. He gave land in Ropsley, co. Lincoln, to the abbey of Vaudey, founded by William, earl of Albemarle, about the year 1147.[10] The last witness named, Walter de Calce, or Cauz, is named with his father Robert de Cauz in the roll of the sheriff of Nottingham for 1130.[11] Taking these circumstances into consideration, I do not think that this charter was issued much before the year 1130.

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[1] See n. 1151. [2] *Mon. Angl.*, i, 629*b*. [3] *ib*, 630*b*.
[4] *ib.*, 629*b*. [5] *ib.*, 630.
[6] These were given between 1131 and 1157.
[7] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 88. See n. 1156 below.
[8] *R. Hundred.*, i, 260. [9] *ib.*
[10] *Mon. Angl.*, v, 490. See his pedigree in *Lincs. Notes and Queries*, viii, 250.
[11] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 10.

1136. Testamentary grant by Walter de Gant to the canons of Bridlington of the phylactery which Baldwin ( ), his brother-in-law, sent him from Jerusalem, with the reliques contained therein. 1130–1139.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 11; Dodsw. MS. clix, f. 130. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 11.

Omnibus fidelibus sancte ecclesie Walterus de Gaunt salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse philacterium quod Baldwinus sororius meus de Ierosolima mihi transmisit, ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlington post obitum meum, cum omnibus reliquiis qui in eo continentur. Hiis testibus: Matilda uxore mea, H[ ] filio Laurentii, Wymundo capellano, Henrico, et aliis.

Was this Baldwin the second of that name to be king of Jerusalem, who died 15 August, 1131?

1137. Grant by Gilbert de Gant to the canons of Thornton of his passage of the Humber for their men and property, and a messuage in Filey. *c.*1139–1147.

Charter R., 29 Edw. I, m. 6. Abstr. in *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 11.

Gilbertus de Gant omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis totius terre sue salutem. Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris me concessisse in perpetuam elemosinam abbati ecclesie Sancte Marie Thorentone et canonicis ejusdem loci et hominibus eorum et omnibus rebus suis passagium meum Humbre quietum, et preter hoc mansuram unam in Phyvelay sol[ut]am et quietam pro anima patris mei et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum. Hiis testibus, Gaufrido et Roberto et Baldewino fratribus Gilberti de Gant, Willelmo filio Walteri, Radulfo de Novilla, Adam de Munbegun, Herberto filio Adelardi, Roberto de Barcheward, Adam capellano, Waltero scriptore, Ricardo Escrope.

1138. Notification by Gilbert (de Gant), earl of Lincoln, that by reason of his affection for the church of St. Mary, Bridlington, he selects it as the place of his burial, and thither he will betake himself, should he take the habit, for there he first saw the light and was nourished from early childhood. *c.*1150–1156.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 156*d* (written in a different hand). Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 288, n. 11. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 212.

Gilbertus comes Lincolnie omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego, pro redemptione peccatorum meorum et pro peculiari dilectione quam semper habui erga ecclesiam Sancte Marie Brellintone, mancipavi me ipsum eidem ecclesie, ea videlicet ratione ut ubicunque vivendi finem fecero in monasterio Bredlintonensi locum sepulture accipiam. Et si aliquando Deus per gratiam suam cor meum tetigerit et opportunitatem dederit ut relicta seculari vanitate in paupertate Deo servire decernam, in

predicto monasterio habitum religionis accipiam et in illorum consortio ultima vite mee spatia compleam inter quos ab annis infantie coalueram, conveniens quippe mihi visum est ut ubi in hunc mundum ingressus sum de ventre matris mee, ibi de hoc mundo egrediar in matrem omnium et per eorum exemplum atque doctrinam Christo merear in bonis operibus conformis fieri per quorum ministerium Christum baptismate indui; quapropter noverit quisquis qui hec audierit quia mihi proprie officiosus aut injuriosus erit quisquis eidem ecclesie utilis aut noxius fuerit. Hiis testibus, Gaufrido fratre meo, Waltero decano, etc.

1139. Return made by earl Simon of the knights holding of him fees of old and new feoffment. (A selection of the tenements presumed to be in Yorkshire.) 1166.

Lib. Rubeus de Scaccario, f. 113. Pd. in *Red Book* (Rolls Series), i, 381–384.

Hii sunt [milites][1] feodati de comitatu comitis Simonis post mortem[2] Henrici regis: [*inter alios*] Gernagotus[3] j militem; . . . Besingeby et Spetone, feoda scilicet ij militum, date sunt canonicis de Brell[ingtona] in elemosinam.

Hii sunt [milites] feodati comitis Sy[monis] ex tempore Henrici regis: [*inter alios*] Galfridus de Neville[4] ij milites; Robertus Scropes[5] j militem; Henricus [de Willardebi][6] j militem; Walterus de Grendale[7] j militem; Radulfus filius Walteri[8] j militem; Thomas [arbalasterius][9] j militem; Galfridus filius Malgeri[10] iiij^{tam} partem militis; Ernaldus de Martun[11] iiij partem militis; Almaricus de Rictone[12] iiij partem militis; Gumer[13] vj partem militis; Besingebi[14] j militem; Spectone[15] j militem; Yvo filius Walteri[16] vj^{tam} partem militis.

In addition to these knights we must name William de Percy, whose mother, Emma, received Wold Newton with land in Ganton and Staxton as her marriage dowry. In 1175 the earl of Warwick obtained the service of

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[1] Lib. Niger. [2] "obitum"; *ib.*

[3] In 1215 land in Hunmanby, committed to Robert Marmiun in custody with the heir of Hugh Gernegan, was to be committed to Gilbert de Gant if it was of his fee and was not parcel of the honor of Richmond; *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 215*b*.

[4] Two fees in Filey, Muston and "Sleeton," Fordon, Marton and Reighton.

[5] "Scrop"; Lib. Niger. He held in Flotmanby, and Barton-upon-Humber.

[6] In Willerby and Ganton. [7] "Grendone"; MS. He held Grindale.

[8] *Rectius* "Ranulfus filius Walteri." He held in Folkton, Flixton and Flotmanby.

[9] His fee was probably in co. Nottingham.

[10] In Argam, anciently Erghum, and in Bartindale.

[11] In Marton, near Flamborough. [12] In Reighton and Hunmanby.

[13] In Speeton.

[14] William Fitz-Neal, constable of Chester, who died before 1130, was enfeoffed of Bessingby and land in Barton-upon-Humber.

[15] There were various feudal tenements in Speeton *temp.* Hen. I and Stephen: Lambert son of William had 3 car., Thecion 3 car. Later Thomas Alost had an interest here. [16] In Staxton.

this tenement, held of Simon, earl of Northampton, for 1 fee.[1] Leon de Arceles was mesne lord of 5 car. in Easton, and Hugh de Muschamp of part at least of Burton Fleming. The family of Buketon had a considerable tenement in Buckton.

The following table gives the details of the fee of Gant in Yorkshire in the twelfth century and after:

LAND OF GISLEBERT DE GAND.

	Holder 1066.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Assessment 1086. car.	1086. bov.	1284–5. car.	1284–5. bov.
M	Carle	Hunmanby		23	0	20	0
		,,	Argam and Bartindale			3	0
	Chilbert	,,		1	0		
B		,,	"Ricstorp"[2]	4	0		
S		,,	Muston	4	0	10	0
S		,,	"Scloftone"[3]	3	0		
S		,,	Flotmanby	6	0[4]	6	0
B		,,	Wold Newton	7	0	12	0

LAND OF THE KING.

S	Tosti	Falsgrave	Filey	6	0	6	0
M	Morcar	Bridlington		9	0	12	0
B		,,	Hilderthorpe	2	0	2	4
B		,,	Wilsthorpe	2	0	2	0
S		,,	Marton	6	0	4	4
S		,,	Bessingby	8	0	8	0
S		,,	Easton	5	0	6	0
S		,,	Grindale	8	0	8	0
S		,,	Speeton	4	0	(below)	
S		,,	Flixton	4	0	4	0
S		,,	Staxton	1	0	(below)	
S		,,	Foxholes	2	0	2	0
S		,,	"Elestoft"[5]	1	0	(below)	
S		,,	Ganton	7	0	8	0
S		,,	"Widlafeston"[6]	5	0	6	0
M	Carle	,,		4	0[7]	(above)	
M	Elaf	Easton		1	0	(above)	
M	Carle	Flixton		2	0	(above)	
M	,,	Staxton		5	0	7	0
M	Torfin	,,					
M	Alden	Muston		2	0	(above)	
M	Chilbert	Wold Newton		3	0	,,	
	Ligulf	,,		1	0	,,	
M	Carle	Fordon		5	0	6	0
B		,,	"Ledemare"	1	0		
M	Carle	Burton Fleming		14	4	18	0

[1] *Percy Chartul.*, p. 462. In 1309 this tenement was described as 2 knights' fees; *Cal. Close R.*, 1307–1313, p. 100.

[2] Apparently between Muston and Hunmanby.

[3] Later "Sleeton," a lost hamlet of Muston.

[4] The archbishop had 1 bov. of this.

[5] In Brigham.

[6] In Willerby.

[7] 13 car. in Bridlington were given to the priory by Walter de Gant.

	Holder 1066.	Manor.	Berewick or Soc.	Assessment 1086. car.	1086. bov.	1284–5. car.	1284–5. bov.
B	Carle	Burton Fleming	Argam [1]	1	0	(above)	
M	"	Folkton		6	0 [2]	6	0 [2]
B		Kilham	Gransmoor	2	0	0	4
M	Carle	Fraisthorpe (Uctred 1086)		1	0	1	0
M	Clibert	Hilderthorpe (Clibert 1086)		0	4	(above)	

LAND OF BERENGER DE TODENI.

M	Turbrant	Buckton		6	0	6	0
S		"	Reighton	6	0	6	0
S		"	Burton Fleming	2	4	(above)	
S		"	Boynton	3	0	3	0
S		"	Brigham	1	0	1	0

LAND OF THE COUNT OF MORTAIN.

M	Ligulf	Speeton		6	0	6	0
B }	Bar and	Aughton	Ellerton	0	6 }	1	1
S }	Ulf	"	"	1	2 }		

Giselbrict or Gilbert de Gant is said by André du Chesne to have been a younger son of Ralph de Gant, or Gand, lord of Alost, near Ghent, by Gisle his wife, and younger brother of Ralph de Gand, chamberlain of Flanders. There are good grounds for the claim made that Gilbert was sixth in descent from king Alfred.[3] Probably he was one of the Flemings present at the battle of Hastings, but the first record of him is that the Conqueror left Gilbert de Gant with William Malet and Robert Fitz-Richard in command of York, when the city surrendered to him in 1068. Symeon of Durham[4] relates that at the sack of York by the Danes on 21 September in the ensuing year Gilbert de Gant and William Malet, sheriff of York, were spared as prisoners of war for ransom. He obtained a large fee in co. Lincoln, including the manors of Folkingham and Barton-upon-Humber, both late of Ulf the constable. The former became the *caput* of his barony. In Yorkshire he obtained Carle's manor and soc of Hunmanby; in Nottinghamshire 10 manors, and a few scattered manors in eleven other counties. He gave to St. Mary's, York, 10 bovates in South Ferriby, and died in or about 1095, having held his lordship twenty-eight years.[5] He was buried at Bardney, where he had refounded and endowed the ancient monastery. The sketch-pedigree gives particulars of his offspring. His eldest surviving son, Walter de Gant, obtained from Henry I, probably after Tinchebrai, and before 1114, the manor and most part of the soc of Bridlington with a number of small manors adjoining them, late of the king's thegns. He founded the priory of canons regular of the order of St. Augustine at Bridlington in 1113 or 1114.[6] With his wife Matilda, daughter of Stephen, count of Brittany, he obtained all Swaledale and the parish-town of Grinton.[7] He was at the battle of the Standard on Cowton Moor in 1138,[8] and died in the ensuing year, having taken the habit at Bardney,

[1] Perhaps included later in Burton Fleming.
[2] Possibly 5 car., and 1 car. to the Greystoke Fee.
[3] Mr. A. S. Ellis in *Yorks. Arch. Jour.*, iv, 230.
[4] *op. cit.*, ii, 188. [5] *Mon. Angl.*, v, 491, n. 5. [6] See n. 1151 below.
[7] A series of charters relating to Swaledale will be given with those of the Richmond Fee.
[8] *Sym. of Dur.*, ii, 294.

- Gilbert de Gant, d. *c.* 1095. = Alice, dau. Hugh de Montfort.
  - Walter, d. 1139. = Matilda, dau. Stephen, count of Brittany.
    - Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, 1147–48; d. 1156. = (1) Rohaise, dau. of Richard Fitz-Gilbert (de Clare), and niece of Ranulf, earl of Chester; called "the countess." (2) = Robert, s. of Robert s. of Fulk, sewer of Will. de Percy.
      - Alice, d.*s.p.* 1185. = Simon de St. Liz, earl of Northampton, d. 1184.
    - Alice Paynel. = (1) Robert, d. 1191. (2) = Gunnora, sister and co-h. of Ralph de Aubigny. = (2) Nicholas de Stutevill. = (3) Ralph de Secchevill.
      - Gilbert, b. *c.* 1179, earl of Lincoln, by usurpation, 1216; d. 1241.
  - Gilbert, d.*v.p.*
  - Hugh, inherited his mother's fief of Montfort.
  - Robert, chancellor of Stephen, 1152–1153; dean of York, 1143–1154.
  - Emma, *m.* Alan de Percy.
  - Dau. *m.* Ivo de Grentmesnil.
  - Agnes (?), *m.* William Fitz-Neal, constable of Chester.[1]
  - Dau.,[2] *m.* Baldwin (?).
  - Geoffrey.
  - Baldwin, canon of Bridlington.

[1] *Mon. Angl.*, i, 629*b*. [2] A sister of Walter de Gant was sometime a mistress of Henry I; *Testa*, 352.

where he was buried.[1] Gilbert, his son and heir, was born at Bridlington, and spent much of his youth there.[2] He was born about 1123, judging by the circumstance that, when taken prisoner by the earl of Chester at the battle of Lincoln in February, 1141, he was "tunc adolescentulum." The earl thereupon caused him to marry his niece.[3] There has been much discussion as to the parentage of this lady, who was named Rohaise, and some observations on the subject are given below.

In 1147–48 Gilbert was created by Stephen earl of Lincoln, although his wife's kinsman, William de Roumare, created earl of Lincoln in 1139, was then living. In the ensuing year Gilbert, as earl of Lincoln, founded the Cistercian priory of Rufford on his manor in that place, and established there a colony of monks from Rievaulx.[4] The charter of foundation was attested among others by Robert, son of William the constable of Chester, and Thomas Albalestre.[5] He also provided the monks of Biham with a new and better site for their monastery in his parish of Edenham, where the abbey of Vaudey was forthwith established. This was a generous return for the evil done in 1143 by William de Albemarle, earl of York, the founder of Biham, when, being at enmity with Gilbert de Gant and Ranulf, earl of Chester, he seized the monastery of Bridlington and converted it into a fortress.[6]

During the reign of Stephen, Gilbert held for some years the honor late of Robert de Vere, known as the honor of the constable, or of Haughley (Hagenet), and while in possession made several grants from the demesne with the king's consent, including £41 worth of land in Ripe, in Sussex, to Leon de Arceles, his vassal.[7] Charters of his and of Rohaise, his wife, with sketches of their seals, are given by Nichols in an account of the earldom of Lincoln.[8] He died in 1156.[9]

The identity of Rohaise, the wife of Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, has been solved by the discovery by Mr. A. S. Ellis in the chartulary of Rufford (Harl. MS., 1471, f. 7) of a confirmation by Rohaise the countess, "sister of Roger earl of Clare," of a gift made by earl Gilbert her husband to the monks of Rufford of land at Crastele, co. Nott., saving her service due from Hugh Fitz-Ralph for the exchange which Ralph Fitz-Ranulf his father and he took from earl Gilbert her husband, namely in Thorpe by Skendleby and in 1 carucate in Barton-upon-Humber. She was then daughter of Richard Fitz-Gilbert de Clare by his wife Adeliza, sister of Ranulf Gernons, earl of Chester, and Symeon of Durham was therefore right when he described her as niece of Ranulf Gernons, earl of Chester.[10] In 1157 the countess Rohaise was pardoned 30*s.* of Danegeld due the previous year in Berkshire.[11] In 1161 an incomplete entry states that: "Rohesia comitissa debet [*blank*] de honore de Bedeford." In that year the countess Rohaise was pardoned in Hertfordshire 8*s.* 6*d.*, being her quota of £5 due from the hundred of Braughin for a murder.[12] I suspect that this debt was in respect of the estate of Standon.

What was the relationship between Rohaise the countess and Hugh Fitz-Ranulf? Going back in point of time to the period when Nigel was prior of Spalding, a charter is preserved in Cole's transcript of the Chartulary of Spalding, purporting to be a grant by Hugh, brother of Ranulf, earl of Chester, and Matilda his wife, daughter of Lucy the countess,[13] granting to

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[1] *Sym. of Dur.*, ii, 301; *Richard of Hexham*, s.a. 1139. [2] See n. 1138.
[3] *Sym. of Dur.*, ii, 308. [4] But cp. *Chartul. of Riev.*, n. 359. [5] *Mon. Angl.*, v, 518.
[6] *John of Hexham*, s.a. 1143. [7] *Pipe R.*, 15 Hen. II, 111.
[8] *The Topographer and Geneal.*, i, 317–8 (Harl. chs. 55, F 31–32).
[9] Duchesne, *Chron. Normann.*, 992. [10] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 308.
[11] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 3 Hen. II, 81. [12] *Pipe R.*, 7 Hen. II, 12, 69.
[13] The words are: "et Matild' uxor ejus, fil' filie Lucie comitisse," where "filie" is probably redundant. See Stapleton, *Norm. Excheq.*, ii p. clvi, note.

St. Nicholas of Spalding two-thirds of the tithe of Candlesby (*Calnosbeie*) from the whole of their demesne of that manor. On the occasion of this grant of alms Matilda kissed Hugh for the gift, which they (*ipsi*) made for their souls and their ancestors' souls.[1] From this it is obvious that if Matilda was daughter of the countess Lucy, she was sister of Adeliza, mother of the countess Rohaise, whilst Hugh must have been brother-in-law of earl Ranulf.

The returns of Danegeld pardoned in 1130 enable us to identify some of the estates held by Hugh Fitz-Ranulf, the husband of Matilda, daughter of the countess Lucy. In Hertfordshire Hugh Fitz-Ranulf was pardoned 12*s.* (6 hides),[2] and in Lincolnshire 17*s.* (8½ carucates);[3] also in Wiltshire he was pardoned 24*s.* in respect of a murder.[4] By the aid of the Lindsey Survey of 1115–1118, and the Domesday Survey, a conjectural identification of the three estates of 1130 may be made. At the Lindsey Survey Hugh Fitz-Ranulf held 7 carucates and 2½ bovates in Candleshoe wapentake, and 1 carucate and 2 bovates in Calceworth wapentake, an estate upon which 17*s.* of Danegeld would be chargeable. A careful analysis of the survey of these two wapentakes shows conclusively that the tenements then held by Hugh Fitz-Ranulf and Hugh Fitz-Eudes (de Tateshale) corresponded with the Domesday holding of Eudo, son of Spirewic, namely in Candlesby, Burgh-in-the-Marsh, Wainfleet, Ingoldmels (*Herdetorp*), Dexthorpe, Scremby, Sutton-on-the-Marsh and Hagnaby.[5] Turning to Hertfordshire we find that Rohaise, wife of Richard (de Tunbridge), son of count Gilbert (de Brionne), held in 1086 in Standon 11 hides, a figure which may be wrong, as there were 6 hides in the demesne, and 6 sochmen had 1 hide each.[6] In Wiltshire Richard (de Tunbridge), son of count Gilbert, held 10 hides in Sutton Veney, and Berenger of him.[7] The subsequent tenure of these lands was as follows. In 1212 the earl of Clare held the manor of Standon;[8] Robert de Tateshale held Candlesby with the soc (7½ carucates) and Dexthorpe (½ carucate);[9] and in 1243 Geoffrey de Mandeville held Sutton Veney of the earl of Clare.[10] Thus it appears that no part of these lands descended to the heirs of Hugh Fitz-Ranulf. The land in Bedfordshire in respect of which the countess Rohaise was concerned in 1161 was possibly in Edlesborough, now wholly in co. Buck., but containing at the Survey 20 hides in co. Buck., and 10 hides in co. Bed.[11] If so, Rohaise doubtless held it in dower of her late husband's endowment. She must also have had a considerable estate in Berkshire; but Gilbert de Gant's holding in that county was unimportant. As Hugh Fitz-Ranulf and Rohaise the countess both seem to have held Standon, co. Hert., Hugh's ownership must have been derived from his wife's brother-in-law, Richard Fitz-Gilbert (de Clare).

Although the marriage of Robert, the sewer of William de Percy, to Rohaise probably took place in 1156, or 1157, it was not until 1164 that, as "Robertus dapifer," he was summoned to render 100 marks at the Exchequer for having the wife of Gilbert de Gant.[12] As there is no evidence that Hugh Fitz-Ranulf held any lands belonging to the fee of Chester it is improbable, apart from the evidence of his marriage to a sister of Ranulf Gernons, that he was of the lineage of Ranulf, vicomte de Bayeux. On the other hand, his possession in 1115–18, and apparently in 1130, of lands formerly part of the Domesday fee of Eudo, son of Spirewic, indicates kinship with the family of Tateshale. The evidence of connexion

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[1] "Et ipsa Matilda osculata fuit predictum dominum Hugonem ibidem pro dono quod ipsi fecerunt pro animabus suis, etc." *The Topographer and Genealogist*, i, 303*n*.

[2] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 62.

[3] *ib.*, 121.

[4] *ib.*, 22.

[5] *Dom. Bk.*, i. 360.

[6] *V.C.H. Hertf.*, i, 343*b*.

[7] *Dom. Bk.*, i, 72.

[8] *Testa*, 269*b*.

[9] *ib.*, 335.

[10] *ib.*, 141*b*.

[11] *V.C.H. Bed.*, i, 248; *V.C.H. Buck.*, i, 260.

[12] *Pipe R.*, 10 Hen. II, 23.

with the house of Clare is interesting, but is of too slight a character to lead to any useful deduction.

The descent of the line of Robert the sewer and Rohaise the countess,[1] his wife, will be found in the observations upon certain charters under the heading of "The Percy Fee."

Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, left an only child, Alice, subsequently married to Simon de St. Liz, earl of Northampton. He died in 1184, evidence of his decease being afforded by the sheriff of Leicester accounting at Michaelmas in that year for 46*s.* of the issues of Lowesby, "que fuit comitis Simonis";[2] by the sheriff of Northampton accounting for £18, 11*s.* 2*d.* of the rent of the earl's land in his bailiwick, out of which he had paid 12*s.* 6*d.* for the corrody of the countess during her stay at Harringworth;[3] and by the sheriff of Bedford accounting for 45*s.* of the issues of the late earl's manor of Kempston.[4] The countess, his wife, died in the ensuing year, leaving no issue; whereupon the inheritance reverted to Robert, younger brother of Gilbert, earl of Lincoln. He possessed a considerable fee in right of his first wife Alice Paynel.[5] Robert is supposed to have died in 1191,[6] when the inheritance of Gant descended to the eldest son of his second marriage, namely, to Gilbert, by Gunnora, sister and co-heir of Ralph de Aubigny. Gilbert was under age in 1197, when William de Stutevill proffered 1000 marks for the custody and marriage of Gilbert de Gant and William, son of Ranulf. In 1199 Stutevill accounted for the arrears of scutage of the fee late of Robert de Gant, but in 1202 Gilbert was of age and had acquittance of the third scutage, having served personally with his knights.

1140. Confirmation by Alice the countess, daughter of Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, to the canons of Bridlington of the gifts made by her grandfather, Walter de Gant, and his men, namely, of the church of Bridlington, the church of Filey with the mill, the churches of Willerby, Ganton, Edenham, Witham, the church of Swaledale with the town of Grinton, the church of Ilkeston, half the church of (South) Ferriby, 13 carucates in Bridlington with the mill belonging to the church, 2 bovates in Easton, 4 in Grindale, 4 in Buckton, and 4 in Reighton, also the gifts of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, her father, and of his men, namely, of the town of Bessingby with the appurtenances in Hilderthorpe of 2 carucates, in Wilsthorpe of 2 carucates, in Fordon of 1 carucate, and in Barton(-upon-Humber) of 1 carucate held by Lambert son of William; the town of Speeton with the service of Thecion and William son of Lambert; whatever her father had in Raincliff (in Reighton) and Walter son of Bertin and Audin de Hunmanby his men in the same meadow; in Burton (Fleming) 12 carucates with tillages; the church of Baumber with 1 carucate; in Barton(-upon-Humber) 1 carucate held by Hugh Escrop and tofts there of her father's gift; 4 bovates in Filey given by Ralph de Nevill;

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[1] See their charter and Rohaise's seal in Nichols, *Topographer and Geneal.*, i, 319 (Harl. ch. 55, E 13).

[2] *Pipe R.*, 30 Hen. II, 50. [3] *ib.*, 108. [4] *ib.*, 119.

[5] See the charters of the Paynel fee.

[6] Pipe R., 3 Ric. I, Linc. Mr. Stapleton incorrectly refers to the date of his death as 1192.

of her own gift, in exchange for the land and services of her father's ministers, the service of Gerard, son of Ralph de Feriby, and his land; also of her gift acquittance of the ferry in Barton and Ferriby. *c.*1180–1185.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 156. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 210.

A[licia] comitissa filia Gilberti comitis Linc[olnie] omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie Bridlintonensis et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam omnes donationes quas avus meus Walterus de Gaunt et homines sui fecerunt eidem ecclesie in ecclesiis et terris et tenuris ita liberas et quietas ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et geldis, preter solum Danegeldum, sicut ipse eidem ecclesie concessit et per cartam suam confirmavit; scilicet in Bridelintona ecclesiam ejusdem ville, ecclesiam de Fivelay cum uno molendino, ecclesiam de Willardeby, ecclesiam de Galmetona, ecclesiam de Edenham, ecclesiam de Witham, et ecclesiam de Swaldale cum villa Grentone et omnibus suis pertinentiis, ecclesiam de Elcasdona et dimidiam ecclesiam de Feribi; et in villa Bridelintona xiii. carucatas terre cum molendinis que eidem ecclesie adjacent et in Estona duas bovatas et in Grendal' iiii. bovatas et in Buctona iiii. bovatas et in Richtona iiii. bovatas. Item concessi et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi eidem ecclesie in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam [donationes] quas pater meus G[ilbertus] de Gaunt comes Lincoln[ie] et homines sui fecerunt ei, scilicet totam villam de Besingby cum omnibus ejusdem ville pertinentiis, videlicet in Hilderthorp' de ii. carucatis et in Wivelthorp de duabus carucatis et in Forduna de una carucata et in Bartona de una carucata quam Lambertus filius Willelmi tenet cum servitio ipsius Lamberti, et totam villam Spetone cum servitio Tecionis et Willelmi filii Lamberti et omnibus ejusdem ville pertinentiis, et quicquid pater meus habuerat in dominio suo in prato et in Ravenesclif et quicquid Walterus filius Bertini et Audoenus de Hundmanby homines sui in prato eodem habuerant, et in Burtona xii. carucatas cum culturis ad dominium pertinentibus et omnibus ejusdem terre pertinentiis, et ecclesiam de Bamburgh et in eadem villa unam carucatam et in Bartona unam carucatam quam tenet Hugo Eskrop cum tofto quod fuit Godrici piscatoris et aliis toftis que idem Hugo habet, et ex dono patris mei simul cum servitio ipsius Hugonis et ex dono Radulfi de Nova Villa iiii. bovatas in Fivelai. Et in escambium ministrorum quorum servitia et tenuras pater meus eidem ecclesie dederat et per cartam suam confirmaverat concessi et dedi eidem ecclesie et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam servitium Ger[ardi] filii Radulfi de Feriby cum tota terra sua quam de me tenuerat. Preterea dedi eis et concessi et presentis carte

testimonio confirmavi eidem ecclesie in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam quietantiam passagii in Bartona et in Feriby omnibus canonicis dicte ecclesie et dominicis hominibus eorum. Has omnes ecclesias, terras et tenuras cum omnibus suis pertinentiis cum libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis concessi, dedi et confirmavi eidem ecclesie in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, liberas et solutas et quietas ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et geldis preter Danegeldum. Hiis testibus, Philippo de Kyma dapifero, Helya Folyot, Gilberto de Umfravilla, Herberto filio Adelardi, T[ ] pilato, Ricardo clerico, Willelmo clerico, Alberico de Damartam, Willelmo de Kirdinga, Symone camerario, Symone de Belvaco, Safrido camerario, Willelmo de Rothomago, Willelmo de Cr[e]setchis, Willelmo de Amundavilla, Radulfo filio Gilberti, Hugone filio Radulfi.

1141. Confirmation by Robert de Gant, son of Walter de Gant, to the canons of Bridlington of the gifts made by his said father and by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, the grantor's brother, in lands and churches. 1170–1184.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 15^d. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 287, n. 10. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 211.

Robertus de Gaunt filius Walteri de Gaunt omnibus visuris vel audituris has literas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et mea carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brelintona et canonicis meis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, omnes concessiones et donationes quas Walterus de Gaunt pater meus et Gilbertus de Gaunt comes Lincolnie frater meus fecerunt eis in ecclesiis et terris et tenuris et omnibus pertinentiis earum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus sicut carte eorum testantur. Preterea concessi eisdem canonicis meis et hac mea carta confirmavi in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam omnes concessiones et donationes omnium liberorum hominum meorum de toto feodo meo in ecclesiis, in terris et tenuris et omnibus pertinentiis earum cum libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus suis sicut carte eorum testantur, salvo servitio meo mihi et heredibus de illis et heredibus illorum. Hiis testibus, Ernisio priore de Martona, Gilberto canonico de Martona, Galfrido canonico de Kirkeham, Henrico de Gaunt dapifero meo, magistro Roberto Es[c]rop, R[oberto] constabulario, W[altero] de Bovintona, W[illelmo] de Trop, W[illelmo] de Siwardebi et Roberto filio ejus, Malgero de Ricthona, Adam de Bovingtona, W[illelmo] filio Adelardi, G[ilberto] de Spetona, W[illelmo] de Flaynburg et Ricardo fratre ejus, H[enrico] Silver et Roberto fratre ejus, W[illelmo] de Bucktona, Malgero de Rudestane, Radulpho de Flaineburg, Osberto de Siwardebi.

1142. Confirmation by Henry I to the church of Bardney (*inter alia*) of the church of Hunmanby with the tithes, which Gilbert de Gant and Walter his son gave. 1100–1114.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 42*d* (old f. 38*d*).

H[enricus] rex Anglorum Os[berto] vicecomiti et omnibus baronibus suis et fidelibus Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse ecclesie de Bardeney omnes illas terras et decimas et ecclesiam de Bartona et cum decimis ejusdem ville et ecclesiam de Hundemanby cum decimis ejusdem ville, quas Gislebertus de Gant et filius ejus Walterus eidem ecclesie dederunt et concesserunt. Testibus, Ranulfo Mischin[1] et Willelmo conestabili comitis, apud Wintoniam.

Bardney must have been founded before 1114. Hunmanby church was confirmed to it by pope Gregory IX at Anagni, 17 June, 1st year (1227),[2] and again with its chapels of (Wold) Newton, Burton "Flamang," Fordon, Muston, and Reighton, at the Lateran, 3 April, 8th year (1234).[3]

1143. Writ of Henry I directing that the canons of Bridlington shall have tol, team, soc, sac, infangenthef and acquittance of toll and customs, and all such liberties and customs as other religious houses in Yorkshire have. 1119–1135.

Charter R., 5 Edw. II, m. 7; Chartul. of Bridlington, ff. 1, 159. Pd. in *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 187.

Henricus rex Anglorum archiepiscopo Eboracensi et justiciis et vicecomitibus et baronibus, omnibus[que] ministris et fidelibus suis de Ebora[ci]scira et totius Anglie salutem. Precipio et concedo quod ecclesia de Brellyntona et canonici regulares ibidem Deo servientes habeant tol et team et socam et sacam et infangenethef et quietationem teloneorum et omnium consuetudinum de dominicis rebus suis per totam terram meam, et alias libertates omnes et consuetudines quas alie ecclesie religiose in Ebora[ci]scira melius habent.[4] Teste Audino episcopo Ebroicensi,[5] apud Ebroicas.[6]

Audin, the chaplain of Henry I, was consecrated bishop of Evreux in 1113. He died at the priory of Merton, co. Surrey, 2 July, 1139.[7] The termination of the siege of Evreux in 1119 may be suggested as a probable occasion for the issue of this writ.

1144. Confirmation by Stephen to the canons of Bridlington of the gifts made by Walter de Gant, Jordan Paynel and other benefactors, and grant of 1½ carucate in Easton and ½ carucate in Hilderthorpe. 1135–1139.

Patent R., 2 Hen. IV, m. 21. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 289, n. 17; Stevens' *Continuation*, ii, app. 337*b*. Cf. abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, pp. 1 and 213.

In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti, amen. Stephanus Dei gratia rex Anglorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, principibus,

[1] "Misclun"; MS.
[2] Chartul., f. 42*d* (new).
[3] *ib.*, f. 25 (new).
[4] "habeant"; Chartul.
[5] "Ebor'"; MS.
[6] *ib.*
[7] *Orderic* (ed. Le Prevost), v, 118.

baronibus et universis fidelibus totius Anglie clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Quoniam ad hoc a superna potestate regalis celsitudinem potestatis accepimus ut in ecclesia Dei potentiam nostram juste pariter et misericorditer exerceamus, visum est nobis ut non solum sub nostra tuitione et munimine ab infestantium malitia atque calumpnia tueatur, verum[1] etiam ad suarum sustentationem necessitudinum nostri muneris liberalitate foveatur. Precipue vero illis hec facere debemus qui voluntariam subeuntes paupertatem sub regulari disciplina Domino militare decreverunt, ut secundum apostolum "ex nostra opulentia eorum suppleatur indigentia" et nos eorum interventu in eterna recipiamur tabernacula. Damus itaque et sub presentis hujus carte nostre privilegio atque attestatione confirmamus ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brellintona et canonicis regularibus Deo[2] ibidem servientibus duas carucatas terre ex meo dominio, quarum una et dimidia est in Estona, dimidia vero in Hildertorp, solutas et quietas ab omni geldo[3] et omnibus consuetudinibus;[4] cetera vero que[5] a Waltero de Gant et a Jordano Paganel vel ab aliis baronibus et vavassoribus meis data sunt predicte ecclesie et in hujus carte nostre pagina continentur concedimus atque ejusdem carte auctoritate confirmamus. Walterus de Gant dedit ipsi ecclesie tredecim carucatas terre in Brellingtona; Jordanus Paganel dedit in eadem villa unam carucatam terre pro anima Geretrudis uxoris sue, dono et concessione Stephani de Meinill privigni sui; homines Walteri de Gant dederunt eidem ecclesie concessione ipsius Walteri, [videlicet] Willelmus constabularius dedit unam carucatam in Basingeby; Forno dedit in eadem villa duas bovatas; Machernus[6] dedit duas bovatas in Hildertorp; Radulfus Buht[7] et Gozelinus filius ejus dederunt duas bovatas in Estona; Radulfus dedit quatuor bovatas in Grendala;[8] Gozo dedit quatuor bovatas in Buchetona; Malgerus dedit quatuor bovatas in Richtona; Morcarus dedit unam bovatam in Benitona[9] concessione Roberti de Brus domini sui. Item, Walterus de Gant dedit ecclesiam de Edenham et aliam de Wicham et dimidiam ecclesiam de Suthfereby et ecclesiam de Fiveley et ecclesiam de Sualadala; Adelardus autem venator dedit, concessione Henrici filii sui et concessu Walteri domini sui, ecclesiam de Wilardeby et de Galmetona; Stephanus comes de Albemara dedit ecclesiam de Bovintona; Willelmus filius Nigelli dedit ecclesiam de Flemeburhc et Eu-

[1] From "verum" to "foveatur" is omitted in Thoresby's MS.; Stevens' *Contin.*, ii, app., 337*b*; *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 289.

[2] "Domino" in both MSS.

[3] "calumpnia" in Thoresby's MS.

[4] "et geldis" follows in Thoresby.

[5] "terras vero quas" in Thoresby's MS.

[6] "Macherilus" in Thoresby's MS.; *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 289*b*.

[7] "Buche"; *ib.*

[8] "Grengala"; Chart. R.

[9] Now Binnington.

stachius filius Johannis concessit et in dedicatione ipsius ecclesie accrevit eidem ecclesie unam bovatam terre; ecclesiam quoque de Cuthuna dedit idem Eustachius; Everardus filius Petri dapiferi de Hildernessa dedit ecclesiam de Attingewic; Radulfus de Gosla[1] dedit ecclesiam de Sprotelaia. Has omnes ecclesias et terras dederunt predicti domini solutas et quietas ab omni geldo[2] et consuetudinibus preter geldum meum, videlicet Danegeldum. Preterea concedo et confirmo escambium toftorum quod fecerunt inter se canonici et Jordanus Paganel. Et ad hoc[3] Willelmus de Moion et uxor ejus Agnes dederunt ecclesiam de Wicheforda[4]; Emma uxor Alani de Perci dedit unam carrucatam terre, concessu Willelmi filii sui, in Neuton. Testibus, [Alexandro] episcopo Lincolniensi, N[igello][5] episcopo Eliensi et Rogero cancellario, apud Eboracum.

A very similar charter, purporting to have been granted by Henry I, is found in an *inspeximus* and confirmation granted by Edward II on 23 February 1312.[6] The variations have been recorded in the notes. Copies of the charter purporting to be the act of Henry I are also to be found in the Chartulary of Bridlington, f. 1 and f. 157*d*, in Thoresby's Script. Ebor. MS., f. 73, and in Patent[7] and Charter Rolls.[3] But these texts are probably spurious, while the charter of Stephen appears to be genuine, having been issued at York in the period 1135–1139. There is some probability that the copy of Stephen's charter preserved in Thoresby's MS. was made from the original.

A feature in the copies alleging the confirmation to have been granted by Henry I may be cited in support of its authenticity, viz. that it omits reference to the gift made by Emma, wife of Alan de Percy, with the consent of her son, apparently after Alan's death, which is thought to have occurred before 1136, though it can only with certainty be stated to have occurred before the summer of 1138. On the other hand, the omission of the testing clause is adverse to the authenticity of those copies.

1145. Writ of Stephen to the archbishop of York and ministers of Yorkshire in favour of the canons of Bridlington (as above). 1135–1154.

Charter R., 15–17 Richard II, n. 26; *inspeximus* dated 2 March, 15th year.

S[tephanus] rex Angl[orum] archiepiscopo Eboracensi et justiciariis et vicecomiti et baronibus et omnibus ministris et fidelibus suis de Eboraciscira et totius Anglie salutem. Precipio et concedo quod ecclesia de Brellintona et canonici regulares ibidem Deo servientes habeant tol et team et socam et sacam et infangenneteof et quietationem teloneorum et omnium consuetudinum de dominicis rebus suis per totam terram meam in burgo

[1] "Gossa"; Chart. R., Edw. II.
[2] "calumpnia" in Thoresby's MS.
[3] Thoresby's MS. "Adhuc"; Chart. R., Edw. II.
[4] This charter as copied in the Charter R., Edw. II, ends here.
[5] "H" (misread for N?), in all MSS. Hervey, bishop of Ely, died in 1131. Roger does not seem to have been chancellor till some years later.
[6] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 188. Stephen's charter is not recited here.
[7] Pat. R., 2 Hen. IV, m. 21; 1 Hen. V, pt. 4, m. 9; pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286, n. 3.

et extra et alias libertates omnes et consuetudines quas alie ecclesie religiose in Eboraciscira melius habent. Teste: N[igello] episcopo de Eli, apud Eboracum.

1146. Mandate of Stephen to William (of Albemarle), earl of York, to permit the prior of Bridlington to have his port of Bridington, as beneficially as Walter de Gant and Gilbert his father had it, and those plying thither to have the king's firm peace. 1138–1154.

Charter R., 5 Edw. II, m. 7. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286*b*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, pp. 2 and 215.

Stephanus rex Anglorum comiti Eboracensi et ministris suis salutem. Mando vobis quod permittatis priorem de Brillintona bene et in pace tenere et habere portum suum de Brillintona sicut Walterus de Gant et Gisl[ebertus] pater suus illum melius tenuerunt aliquo tempore, ne super hoc fiat ei injuria vel contumelia; et faciatis omnes ibidem applicantes juste habere pacem meam, ne aliquis eos injuste disturbet neque infestet. Teste, Ricardo de Lucy, apud Retheswordam.[1]

The place at which this writ was issued was possibly Rochford in Essex, or Rexworthy in Somerset; William of Albemarle was created earl of York in 1138, consequently the writ was issued between 1138 and 1154.

1147. Mandate of Stephen to Robert, bishop of Lincoln, and the ministers of Lincolnshire directing that the canons of Bridlington shall peaceably hold the church of Horncastle which he gave them, and all the churches of the soc of Horncastle belonging thereto. 1147–1154.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii. f. 329*d*.

S[tephanus] rex Anglorum R[oberto] episcopo Lincolniensi et justiciariis et vicecomiti et baronibus et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de Lincolscira salutem. Precipio quod canonici Sancte Marie de Britlintona bene et in pace, libere et quiete, teneant ecclesiam de Horncastre quam eis dedi et omnes ecclesias de soca que ad eam pertinent, cum terris et decimis et tenuris illis, quietas et solutas omni seculari exactione sicut liberius tenent suas alias tenuras, ne super hoc aliquis eis in contumeliam faciat quia eis in perpetuam elemosinam dedi. Testibus: Roberto de Ver et Ricardo de Luci, apud Lincolniam.

1148. Confirmation by Henry II to the canons of Bridlington of the gifts of Henry I, Walter de Gant, Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, and others. 1155–1157.

Charter R., 5 Edward II, m. 7. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286*b*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, pp. 2 and 213.

Henricus rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus,

[1] Perhaps "Rochefordam."

comitibus, justiciariis, baronibus, vicecomitibus, ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis totius Anglie Francis et Anglicis[1] salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse ecclesie Beate Marie de Brellintona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram elemosinam duas carucatas terre de dominio meo, quarum una et dimidia est in Estona, dimidia vero in Hildertorp, solutas et quietas ab omni geldo et omnibus consuetudinibus sicut carta regis Henrici avi mei testatur et confirmat. Preterea concedo eis et confirmo omnes donationes que eis rationabiliter facte sunt, videlicet ex dono Walteri de Gant tredecim carucatas terre in Brellintona et ecclesiam de Fivelai et ecclesiam de Edenham et ecclesiam de Wicham[2] et dimidiam ecclesiam de Suthferiby et ecclesiam de Elchesdona[3] et ecclesiam de Sualadala; ex dono comitis Gilberti de Gant totam villam de Besingeby cum omnibus eidem ville pertinentibus in Hilderthorp et Wyvelesthorp et Forduna et cum servitio Lamberti filii Willelmi de una carucata terre in Bartona, et tres carucatas terre in Spetona[4] quas Willelmus filius Lamberti de eo tenuit et in eadem villa servitium Tecionis de tribus carucatis terre et quicquid idem comes Gilbertus habebat in dominico suo in prato de Ravenesclif et quicquid Walterus filius Bertini et Audoenus de Hundemanneby homines sui in eodem prato habebant, et Burtonam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis tam in dominicis comitis Gilberti quam in servitiis illorum qui in eadem villa tenebant, et ecclesiam de Baenburgo et in eadem villa unam carucatam terre et servitia ministrorum comitis Gilberti qui terras de ipso tenebant, scilicet Johannis camerarii et Hugonis Escrop et Obbonis et Johel et Walteri Brand et omnium aliorum ministrorum predicti comitis, sicut carta sua eis testatur et confirmat; ex dono Rogeri de Molbraio unam carucatam terre in Freistingtorp et dimidiam carucatam terre in Martona; ex dono Roberti de Withvilla unam carucatam terre in Scireborna; ex dono Willelmi de Percy unam carucatam terre in Newetona; ex dono Willelmi filii Nigelli ecclesiam de Flamesburg; ex dono Eustachii filii Johannis ecclesiam de Scalleby et ecclesiam de Cutona; ex dono Everardi de Ros ecclesiam de Attingwyc; ex dono Gaufridi dispensatoris[5] ecclesiam de Bovitona; ex dono Athelardi venatoris ecclesiam de Wilardeby et ecclesiam de Galmetona; ex dono Radulfi de Gosla ecclesiam de Sprotelai; ex dono Roberti de Percy ecclesiam de Kerendeby; ex dono Jordani Paganelli unam carucatam terre in Brellintona; ex dono Radulfi Buc[6] duas bovatas terre in Estona; ex dono Radulfi de Grandala quatuor bovatas terre in Grandala; ex dono Gotsonis quatuor bovatas terre in Buchetona; ex dono Malgeri

[1] "laicis"; Chart. R. [2] "Witham"; *ib.* [3] Ilkeston, co. Derby.
[4] "Seytona"; Chart. R.
[5] Attributed to Stephen, earl of Albemarle, in Stephen's confirmation.
[6] "Buht" in Stephen's confirmation.

quatuor bovatas in Richtona; ex dono Morcari duas bovatas in Benitona; ex dono Willelmi de Moion ecclesiam de Wicheforda; ex dono Willelmi de Oteringeham ecclesiam de Oteringeham; ex dono Alani de Moncellis duas bovatas terre in Winchetona; ex dono Ernaldi duas bovatas terre in Martona; ex dono Radulfi de Gosla quatuor bovatas terre in Gosla; ex dono alterius Radulfi de Gosla quatuor bovatas terre in Biforda; ex dono Augrum de Frismarischo unam carucatam terre in Ledbrehtona; ex dono Anfridi de Fleineburg quatuor bovatas terre in Kilverdeby; ex dono Walteri de Rutha duas bovatas terre in Rutha. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod canonici predicti omnes istas tenuras habeant et teneant cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in boscho et plano, in pratis et pascuis, in viis et semitis, in aquis et molendinis et in mariscis et vivariis, infra burgum et extra, et in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus, cum soca et saca et toll et team et infangeneth[eof] et cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quas alie canonicorum ecclesie per Angliam melius habent, ita bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice et plenarie sicut carta regis Henrici avi mei et sicut carte donatorum eis testantur. Testibus, R[ogero] Eboracensi archiepiscopo, Hillario Cicestrensi episcopo, Toma cancellario, Johanne thesaurario Eboraci, Willelmo fratre regis, Hugone Bygod comiti de Norfolca, Maugero[1] Biset dapifero, War[ino] filio Ger[aldi] camerario, Eustachio filio Johannis, Ricardo de Campivilla, Roberto de Dunestanvilla et Simone filio Willelmi, apud Waltham.

1149. Mandate of Henry II that the canons of Bridlington shall be quit of toll and customs as fully as in the time of Henry I. At Saumur. 1156–1162.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 159. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 215.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum justiciariis et vicecomitibus et ministris suis Anglie salutem. Precipio quod canonici de Bridelintona sint quieti de telonio et omni consuetudine et de omnibus rebus suis dominicis sicut quietiores fuerunt tempore regis H[enrici] avi mei et sicut carta regis H[enrici] testatur; et prohibeo ne quis eos injuste disturbet super x. libras forisfacture. Teste Thoma canc[ellario], apud Salmurum.

1150. Writ of Henry II conferring on the canons of Bridlington such customs as other churches of canons in England have. 1156–1162.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 159. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 215.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum justiciariis et vicecomitibus et

[1] For "Manasser."

ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis Anglie salutem. Concedo canonicis de Bridlintona omnes consuetudines quas alie canonicorum ecclesie per Angliam melius habent; et si aliquis pro Dei amore aliquid de suo dare voluerit hoc concedo et pulchrum mihi erit, sicut rex H[enricus] avus meus eis concessit et carta sua confirmavit. Testibus, Thoma canc[ellario] et Ricardo de Hum[ez] constabulario et Mann[asser] Biset dapifero, apud Salmurum.

1151. Confirmation by Thurstan, archbishop of York, of the acquittance made to the church of St. Mary, Bridlington, and the brethren by archbishop Thomas II of episcopal custom, and confirmation *in proprios usus* of the church of Bessingby, situate in the parish of the said church (of Bridlington), with the consent of the chapter, and dedication thereof. *c.*1125–1133.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 321*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 431.

T[urstinus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus omnibus successoribus suis in Eboracensi ecclesia canonice substituendis salutem. Presentis cartule attestatione concedimus et confirmamus quietudinem quam [Thomas] secundus venerabilis antecessor noster concessit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona et fratribus in ipsa regulariter viventibus, videlicet ut sit quieta et libera ab omni episcopali consuetudine. Nos quoque preter id, auctore Deo, ex nostra humilitate donavimus, hac eadem libertate, in usus eorumdem fratrum ecclesiam de Basingby, consensu et assensu [capituli] nostri Eboracensis, qu[e] sit[a] est in parochia pretaxate ecclesie et nos eam dedicavimus. Hujus concessionis nostre testes sunt Hugo decanus, Adeloldus prior, Willelmus thesaurarius in cujus archidiaconatu ipsa est ecclesia, Hugo cantor et totum capitulum.

Mr. Lancaster gives the following abstract of a charter of archbishop Thomas II:[1]

> Remission by Thomas II, archbishop of York, to the church of the Blessed Mary of Bridlington of the annual payments of six pence for consecrated oil (*ad crisma*) and two shillings for synodals (*ad sinodalia*) which, like other parish churches, it was accustomed to render to the archbishop. This is with the counsel and consent of the chapter of St. Peter's, for the love and honour of the Holy of Holies, Our Lady, and the brethren who serve God in her church.

These documents prove conclusively that a religious body had been established in the parish church of Bridlington in the time of Thomas II, that is, before 24 February, 1114, the date of his decease. There is no reason to doubt that these were Austin canons. Possibly the influence of Geoffrey Bainard, who had a considerable estate in the East Riding at

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 431.

Burton Agnes, induced Walter de Gant to place canons regular at Bridlington. In 1104 Juga, sister of Ralph and Geoffrey Bainard, founded a priory of canons regular at Little Dunmow in Essex.[1] Or the example of Thomas II in placing canons regular at Hexham in 1113 may not have been devoid of effect in regard to this foundation.[2]

1152. Confirmation by Thurstan, archbishop of York, to the Augustinian canons of Bridlington of the church of Filey given by Walter de Gant, that of Flamborough by William Fitz-Neal, that of Scalby with its chapels by Eustace Fitz-John, that of Boynton by Geoffrey the dispenser, those of Willerby and Ganton by Adelard (de Willardby), that of (East) Cowton by Eustace (Fitz-John), that of (Grinton in) Swaledale by Walter de Gant, that of Sproatley by Ralph de Gousla, that of Atwick by Everard de Ros, also the chapels of Speeton, Buckton, Grindale and the mediety of that of Auburn. *c.*1135–1140.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 321. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 430.

T[urstinus] Dei gratia Eboracensis archiepiscopus universis sancte ecclesie filiis sibi successuris in perpetuum salutem et Dei benedictionem. Quoniam divine dispositionis vel jubente vel permittente consilio, in ecclesiastici regiminis specula constituti pastoralis cure suscepimus officium proculdubio exigitur a nobis ecclesiarum nobis commissarum utilitatibus pro virium nostrarum quantitate indesinenter providendo consulere. Eapropter fratrum in ecclesia que Bridlintone sita est sub institutione beati patris Augustini regulariter conversantium et religione provocati et necessitate compulsi omnes ecclesias possessionesque ecclesiasticas cum capellis suis, quas in parochia mea donatione principum et concessione pontificum habent, firmiter et integre concedimus presentisque cartule nostre pagina confirmamus, ab eisdem fratribus bene et in pace, libere et quiete imperpetuum possidendas, eo videlicet jure eoque tenore quo sua omnia apostolice auctoritatis privilegio communita sunt et corroborata. Iste sunt ecclesie cum capellis quas nostra communimus auctoritate: ipsa mater ceterarum que in Bridelintona est, illa de Fivelaio ex donatione Walteri de Gaunt, illa de Flainburgh ex donatione Willelmi filii Nigelli, illa de Scalleby cum capellis suis ex dono Euxtachii filii Johannis, illa de Bovintona ex dono Gaufridi dispensatoris, illa de Willardeby et alia de Galmetona ex dono Adelardi, illa de Coutona ex dono Eustachii, illa de Swaldal ex dono Walteri de Gaunt, illa de Sprotleya ex dono Radulfi de Gousle, illa de Attingwyk ex dono Ebrardi de Rossa, capella de Spetona, capella de Buctona, capella de Grendale, dimidietas capelle de Alburnia.

1153. Notification by William, dean of York, and the chapter of St. Peter that Serlo their canon has released to the church of

[1] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 145. [2] *ib.*, 181, n. 3.

Bridlington the claim which he had to the tithes of the parish in his prebend of Grindale; and that they, with the consent of William, elect of York, and archdeacon of the East Riding, confirm the act and release their claim, saving to this canon that right of an archdeaconry, which each canon of St. Peter has in his prebend. 1142–1143.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 321*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 431.

W[illelmus] Dei gratia Eboracensis decanus et capitulum Sancti Petri omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciant omnes sancte Dei ecclesie filii Serlonem canonicum nostrum calumpniam quam habuit in decimis et in omnibus que ad parochiam pertinent in terra prebende sue in Grendale liberam et quietam sine omni reclamatione in perpetuum matri ecclesie de Bridlintona dimisisse. Nos autem hoc factum attestantes atque confirmantes eandem calumpniam quantum ad capitulum pertinet eidem matri ecclesie de Bridel[intona] per assensum W[illelmi] Eboracensis electi et ipsius provincie archidiaconi remittimus; tantum jure archidiaconatus ut quique canonici Sancti Petri in prebendis suis habent ipsi canonico retento, sicut cyrographum inter ipsum canonicum et ecclesiam Bridelington[ensem] factum et sigillo nostro insignitum testatur. Ut autem inter nostram et Bridelington[ensem] ecclesiam pax integra et dilectio conservetur hoc in perpetuum conservari statuimus et confirmamus.

1154. Confirmation by Eugenius III to the canons of Bridlington of the churches of Bridlington, Filey, Willerby, Ganton, Edenham, Witham, Whichford, Baumber, (Grinton in) Swaledale, rights in that of South Ferriby, those of Boynton, Atwick, Sproatley, Ottringham, Flamborough, (East) Cowton, Horncastle, Ashby (by Partney?), Tissington (co. Derby), Mering, (co. Nott.?), Anderby, Maltby and Mareham (co. Linc.?), and lands in Easton, Hilderthorpe, Bridlington, Bessingby, Grindale, Buckton, Reighton, Bempton, (Wold) Newton, Sherburn, Fraisthorpe and Marton. 1145–1153.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 324. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 435.

Eugenius episcopus etc. Religiosis desideriis dignum est facilem prebere consensum, ut fidel[ium] devotio celestem sortiatur effectum. Ea propter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus clementer annuimus et predecessoris nostri felicis memorie pape Calixti vestigiis inherentes prefatam ecclesiam in qua divino mancipati estis obsequio sub Beati Petri et nostra protectione suscipimus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus; in primis siquidem statuentes ut ordo canonicus qui secundum Deum et Beati Augustini regulam in eodem loco noscitur institutus perpetuis ibidem temporibus inviolabiliter conservetur. Preterea quascumque possessiones, quecumque bona eadem ecclesia

in presentiarum juste et canonice possidet aut in futurum concessione pontificum, largitione regum vel principum, oblatione fidelium seu aliis justis modis, Deo propitio, poterit adipisci firma vobis vestrisque successoribus et illibata permaneant. In quibus hec propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: Ecclesiam de Fivele, ecclesiam de Willardeby, ecclesiam de Galmatona, ecclesiam de Edenham, ecclesiam de Witham, ecclesiam de Wicheforda, ecclesiam de Baemburg, ecclesiam de Swaladala, quicquid habetis in ecclesia de Suthferiby, ecclesiam de Bovintona, ecclesiam de Attingwik, ecclesiam de Sprotleya et ecclesiam de Otringham, ecclesiam de Flamesburg, ecclesiam de Coutona, ecclesiam de Hornecastra et ecclesiam Ascaby, ecclesiam de Ticintona, ecclesiam de altera Ticintona et ecclesiam de Maringa, ecclesiam de Anderby, ecclesiam de Moteby, ecclesiam de Maron, ecclesiam de Scalleby, cum pertinentiis earum; unam carucatam terre et dimidiam in Estona, dimidiam in Hilderthorp ex dono Henrici regis; in Brellintona quatuordecim carucatas; in Basingby unam carucatam et duas bovatas; in Estona duas bovatas; in Grinda[la] iiii. bovatas, in Bucatona quatuor bovatas, in Richtona iiii. bovatas, in Bemtona unam bovatam, in Neutona unam carucatam, in Schireburn unam carucatam, in Freystingtorp unam carucatam, et dimidiam in Martona. Prohibemus quoque ut nulli fratrum vestrorum post factam in eodem loco professionem sine prioris vel congregationis licentia fas sit temere de claustro discedere; discedentem absque communium litterarum cautione nullus audeat retinere. Obeunte vero te nunc ejusdem loci priore vel tuorum quolibet successorum nullus ibi qualibet surreptionis astutia seu violentia preponatur nisi quam fratres communi consensu vel fratrum pars consilii sanioris secundum Dei timorem et Beati Augustini regulam providerint eligendum. Decrevimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat prefatam ecclesiam temere perturbare aut ejus possessiones auferre vel ablatas retinere, minuere aut aliquibus vexationibus fatigare, sed omnia integra conserventur eorum pro quorum gubernatione et sustentatione concessa sunt usibus omnimodis profutura, salva sedis apostolice auctoritate et dyocesanorum episcoporum canonica justitia. Si qua igitur in futurum ecclesiastica secularisve persona hanc nostre constitutionis paginam sciens contra eam temere venire temptaverit, secundo tertiove commonita si non satisfactione congrua emendaverit, potestatis honorisque sui dignitate careat reamque se divino judicio existere de perpetrata iniquitate cognoscat et a sacratissimo corpore ac sanguine Dei et Domini redemptoris nostri Jhesu Christi aliena fiat atque in extremo examine districte ultioni subjaceat. Cunctis autem eidem loco justa servantibus sit pax Domini nostri Jhesu Christi quatenus et hic fructum bone actionis percipiant et apud districtum judicem premia eterne pacis inveniant. Amen.

Calixtus II (1119–1124), at the request of archbishop Thurstan, granted letters of protection to Guikeman, the first prior of Bridlington.[1] Honorius II (1125–1130) also granted protection to the prior and convent, and confirmed to them the churches of Filey and Scalby.[2] Celestine III granted privileges by letters issued from the Lateran on 15 kalends of March, 1194,[3] in the same terms as the earlier letters of Clement III.

The gift of a number of churches in cos. Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln, made to the canons in the time of Stephen, presumably by Gilbert de Gant, did not remain effective beyond Stephen's reign.

1155. Writ of Walter de Gant to Thurstan, archbishop of York, confirming 1 carucate in Bessingby, which William, the grantor's constable, gave to the church of Bridlington at the dedication of the chapel of Bessingby, quit of all demands except tenmanetale. 1119–1130.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 20*d*; Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 140*d*; clix, f. 157. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 25.

Turstino venerabili Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus fidelibus Eboracens[is]scire W[alterus] de Gaunt salutem. Sciatis quod concedo et confirmo per hoc breve meum unam carucatam terre in Besingby, illam quam Saxo tenuit, quam Willelmus constabularius meus dedit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlington in dedicatione capelle de Besingby, liberam, solutam ab omnibus consuetudinibus et geldis et servitiis preter tenmanetale. Hiis testibus: Herberto canonico Sancti Petri, Ulpho presbitero, Rogero presbitero, Jordano Painel, Hugone fratre ejus, W[illelmo] de Mundevill nepote ejus, Odone filio Johannis, Willelmo filio Guher, Radulfo de Grendal', Radulfo de Novavilla, Malghero de Erghom, Maleth et Gilberto fratre ejus, Waltero et Radulfo filiis Radulfi de Grendal', Reynfrido et Azor, Malgero de Thorp.

1156. Notification by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, to Henry, archbishop of York, of his gift and confirmation to the canons of Bridlington of the land which William the constable held of his fee in Yorkshire, namely the town of Bessingby with the appurtenances in Hilderthorpe, Wilsthorpe and Fordon. 1147–1153.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 20*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 26.

Henrico Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo et universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis, clericis et laicis, Francis et Anglis, Gilbertus de Gant comes Lincoln[iensis] salutem. Notum sit omnibus vobis quod ego dono et presentis carte testimonio confirmo ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] et canonicis meis in perpetuam elemosinam totam terram illam quam tenuit Willelmus constabularius de feudo meo in Eboraciscira, scilicet totam villam de Besingby cum omnibus eidem ville adjacentibus in Hilderthorp,

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 435. [2] *ib.* [3] *ib.*, 436.

in Willesthorp, in Forduna, in terra arabili, in pratis et pasturis, in mari, in litoribus, in aquis, in piscariis, in molendinis, in marisco, solutam, quietam et liberam ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus sicut aliqua elemosina liberior et quietior potest esse vel debet, pro animabus patris mei et matris mee et mea et parentum meorum. Hiis testibus, etc.

The fee of Bessingby, of which William Fitz-Neal, constable of Chester, had been enfeoffed, in marriage with Agnes (?), daughter of the first Gilbert de Gant, consisted of 8 carucates in Bessingby, 2 in Hilderthorpe, 2 in Wilsthorpe, 1 in Fordon, and 1 in Barton-upon-Humber, co. Lincoln.

William Fitz-Neal is said to have founded the priory of Norton in Cheshire in 1134.[1] It is elsewhere recorded that he died in 1133, after founding the priory of Runcorn, which his son removed to Norton.[2] He is named in the Lindsey Survey as the tenant of earl Richard in Irby. Before the death of Richard, first abbot of St. Werburgh's, Chester, in 1116, he gave the abbot half of Raby for a third part of Neston, co. Chester.[3] In 1130 William, son of William the constable, accounted in co. Leicester for 40 marks for a fine made for him by the king with the earl of Chester.[4] This entry does not prove that William Fitz-Neal was then dead, but it suggests that he was. The younger William died in the lifetime of Ranulf, earl of Chester, whose death occurred in 1153. This is proved by a writ of earl Ranulf to his ministers 'Twixt Ribble and Mersey, in favour of the monks of Evesham, which was attested by Eustace (Fitz-John), as constable of Chester.[5] The marriage of Eustace to Agnes, sister and co-heir of William the constable, the younger, must have taken place before 1130, for John son of Richard son of Eustace attested a charter to the monks of Rievaulx, to which archbishop Henry Murdac was also a witness.[6]

1157. Confirmation by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, to the canons of Bridlington of the gifts which Walter his father and his men made to the church of Bridlington; and further, of his own gift, the town of Bessingby with the appurtenances in the towns of Hilderthorpe, Wilsthorpe and Fordon, 1 carucate in Burton-Fleming, the town of Speeton, and other lands and services. 1147–1156.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 41. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Bridl.*, p. 54.

G[ilbertus] de Gaunt, comes Lincolnie, omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bredlingtona et canonicis meis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam omnes donationes quas pater meus et homines sui fecerunt eidem ecclesie in ecclesiis et tenuris et terris, ita liberas et quietas ab omnibus consuetudinibus et geldis preter solum Danegeldum sicut pater meus eidem ecclesie concessit et per cartam suam confirmavit.

[1] *Annales Cestrienses* (Lanc. and Chesh. Rec. Soc. xiv), 20.
[2] *ib.*, in notis.
[3] *Cal. Chart. R.*, ii, 317.
[4] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 88.
[5] Farrer, *Lancs. Pipe R.*, p. 319.
[6] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 22.

Preterea donavi eisdem canonicis meis et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam villam de Bestingebi cum omnibus eidem ville pertinentibus[1] in Hilderthorpe et Willesthorpe et Forduna, et in Bartona[2] [servitium] de una carucata terre quam Lambertus filius Willelmi tenet, et totam villam Spetone cum omnibus eidem ville pertinentibus et quicquid ego habebam in dominio meo in prato de Ravensclif[3] et quicquid Walterus filius Bertini et Audoenus de Hundemanbi homines mei in eodem prato habebant, et Burtonam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, tam [in] dominiis meis quam in servitiis illorum qui in eadem villa tenebant de me, et ecclesiam de Bamburg [et] in eadem villa unam carucatam terre et servitium Hugonis Scrop et Johannis camerarii et Obbonis et Johelis et Walteri Brande et omnium aliorum ministrorum meorum qui libere de me terras suas tenebant. Has omnes terras et tenuras dedi eis et confirmavi cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in terra arabili et in pascuis, in pratis et in mariscis, [in] molendinis, in mari et in piscariis, in viis et in semitis et in omnibus locis et in omnibus rebus ad eas pertinentibus, solutas et quietas et liberas ab omnibus consuetudinibus et geldis preter solum Danegeldum. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Gant fratre meo, Willelmo filio Walteri, Radulfo de Novavilla, Stephano de Farlintona, Galfrido filio Malgeri, Henrico de Willerdebi, Thoma arbalastario, Thoma filio Petri, Roberto filio constabularii, W[illelmo] Luvet, Simone capellano, Johanne camerario.

William, son of Walter de Welle, of co. Lincoln, held 6 knights' fees of earl Simon in 1166.[4] Geoffrey, son of Malger, was probably of Argam, and Henry de Willerdebi the son of Adelard Venator. Thomas Arbalaster held 1 knight's fee of earl Simon in 1166.[5] Robert, son of the constable, was an illegitimate son of William son of William, constable of Chester, and first of the line of the Constables of Flamborough. John the chamberlain held a 6th part of a fee of earl Simon in 1166.[6]

1158. Notification by Stephen to the archbishop of York and ministers of Yorkshire of his confirmation to the canons of Bridlington of the gift made by Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, of the land held of his fee in Yorkshire by William, the constable (of Chester). 1147–1154.

From the orig. formerly *penes* William Constable of Flamborough, bart.; Brit. Mus., Add. MS. 26736, f. 72*d* (old p. 138); Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 157. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 212.

S[tephanus] rex Anglorum archiepiscopo Eboracensi et justiciariis et com[iti] et baronibus et ministris et omnibus fidelibus suis de Eboraciscira salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Berlintona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donationem illam quam Gilbertus comes Lin-

[1] "pertinentiis"; MS.
[2] Barton-upon-Humber.
[3] Raincliffe Ings are in Reighton.
[4] *Red Bk.*, i, 383.
[5] *ib.*, 384.
[6] *ib.*, 382.

c[olnie] eis fecit de tota terra illa quam Willelmus constabularius ejus tenuit de feodo suo in Ebor[aci]scira. Quare volo et firmiter precipio quod predicta ecclesia et canonici terram illam bene et in pace et libere et quiete et honorifice teneant, cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus eidem terre pertinentibus, in perpetuam elemosinam sicut idem comes Gilbertus eam dedit et concessit et carta sua confirmavit. Testibus: Roberto Gresled et Willelmo Fossard, apud Lincolniam.

No seal remained when the original was transcribed.

1159. Mandate of Henry II to his ministers of Yorkshire that the canons of Bridlington shall peaceably hold the town of Bessingby and the other land which William (constable of Chester) held of the fee of earl Gilbert de Gant in Yorkshire. 1157–1158.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 157. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 212.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum justiciariis, vicecomiti et ministris suis de Eboraciskire salutem. Precipio quod canonici de Bridlingtona teneant totam villam de Bessingby et totam aliam terram quam Willelmus constabularius tenuit de feodo comitis Gilberti de Gaunt in Eboraciskire ita bene et in pace et juste et libere cum omnibus pertinentiis suis sicut predictus comes Gilbertus de Gaunt eis in elemosinam dedit et sicut carta sua testatur; et prohibeo ne quis eis super hoc injuriam inde vel contumeliam faciat. Teste comite Regin[aldo], apud Stanf[ordiam].

1160. Quit-claim by William son of Adelard de Bessingebi to the canons of Bridlington, his lords, of Brictiva, wife of William son of Ailmar of Bessingby, with her progeny. 1185–1195.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 310*d*.

Willelmus filius Adelardi de Besingebi omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me remisisse totam calumpniam quam habui in Brictiva uxore Willelmi filii Ailmari de Besingebi et eandem mulierem cum tota progenie sua quietam clamasse de me et de heredibus meis et concessisse et hac carta confirmasse in perpetuum sine ullo retenemento ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bredlington et dominis meis canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus. His testibus, Willelmo de Siwardebi et Ernaldo filio ejus, Stephano filio meo, Gilleberto de Speton, Waltero de Martona, Henrico Silver et Gregorio filio ejus.

William de Besingebi was amerced in 1195 as a surety of Roger son of Agnes, who had withdrawn from a plea without licence.[1] In 1207 Stephen

[1] Pipe R., 7 Ric. I.

de Bessingho (Bessingbi?) was amerced 6 marks.[1] Walter de Besingby had a daughter Cecily living 1339.[2]

1161. Testamentary grant by Malger de Bucton to the canons of Bridlington of 2 bovates of his 5 bovates in Buckton, lying on the south next the bovate of Warin his nephew. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 38. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 50 and facsimile.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Malgerus de Bucton dedi cum meipso et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, duas bovatas terre in Buctona de quinque meis bovatis, illas scilicet que jacent propinquiores soli infra bovatam Gerini nepotis mei, cum tofto quod Willelmus Kide tenuit et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus et aysiamentis in villa et extra villam, liberas et quietas in perpetuum ab omni servitio seculari et exactione. Ego autem Malgerus et heredes mei acquietabimus eandem terram ex omni servitio seculari et exactione et warantizabimus eandem terram prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Grendal', Waltero fratre ejus, Malgero de Buctona[3] et Radulfo fratre ejus, Malgero de Ergom, Radulfo de Nevill, Adam de Bovingtona, Waltero de Thorp, Eustacio de Rychtona, Gilberto de Spetona, Waltero de Bovingtona et Willelmo filio ejus, Stephano de Gant et Waltero Burdon.

From William, brother of Malger de Bucton, descended Arnald his son, who confirmed these 2 bovates to the canons as of the gift of Malger his uncle.[4] He held 4 bovates in Buckton of the canons for 14*s.* rent.[5] He had a son, William, against whom Roger Bigod demanded customs in respect of the fee which William held of him in Buckton and Patrington by the 12th and 10th parts of a knight's fee, and arrears of service for three years past. Ralph Bigod, brother of the said Roger, alleged that Roger their father had enfeoffed him of the land and service of William de Buckton. Roger alleged that his father only enfeoffed Ralph of the lands, and reserved the service. The feoffment was ordered to be produced later at Westminster.[6] This William had a son William,[7] who held land of Walter de Wildeker in Kirkby Grindalythe in 1284–5.[8] A contemporary, Walter de Buckton of Muston, seems to have been son of Arnald, son of Walter, son of Arnald,[9] son of William, named above.

1162. Grant by Arnald son of William de Bucton to the canons of Bridlington of a toft in Buckton next the land of master Gilbert Silver. 1185–1195.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 39. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 52.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Ernaldus filius Willelmi

[1] Pipe R., 9 Jno. [2] Dodsw. MS. vii, 312.
[3] Apparently altered to "Rictona"; MS. [4] *Chartul.*, p. 50. [5] *ib.*
[6] Assize R., 1042, m. 18. [7] *Chartul.*, p. 209. [8] *Kirkby's Quest*, 73.
[9] The brothers William and Arnald, sons of William, occur about 1200; *Chartul.*, p. 38.

de Bucton salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum in Buctona juxta terram magistri Gilberti Silv[er] versus occidentem, illud scilicet quod Willelmus filius Brunmanni tenuit. Hanc autem donationem warantizabimus ego et heredes mei predictis canonicis contra omnes homines et adquietabimus de rebus omnibus. Hiis testibus, Osberto et Roberto capellanis Brid[lintonensibus], Ricardo et Stephano dyaconis, W[illelmo] de Scures, Willelmo de Lekeburn', Thoma de Buthum, Malgero, Johanne, Roberto de Buctona, Gregorio de Flainburg', Gilberto de Spetona et Petro filio ejus.

1163. Mandate of Henry I to Walter Espec, Anschetil (de Bulmer) the sheriff, and the ministers of Yorkshire, to permit the prior and canons of St. Oswald's (Nostell) to hold their land of Burton(-Fleming) in peace. 1124–1129.

Chartul. of Nostell; Vesp. E. xix, f. 6*d* (old p. 10).

Henricus rex Anglorum Waltero Espec et Ansch[etillo] vicecomiti et ministris suis de Eborac[i]sira salutem. Precipio vobis quod permittatis priorem et canonicos de Sancto Oswaldo tenere terram suam de Burton et omnes res suas ita bene et in pace et honorifice sicut unquam melius hucusque tenuerunt, et sicut concessi eis per mea alia brevia. Teste G[alfrido] cancellario, apud Wodestoc'.

Hugh de Muscamp gave to the canons of Nostell 1 carucate in Burton-Fleming and William Fitz-Neal (constable of Chester) gave ½ carucate there.[1] This Hugh may perhaps be identified as father of Robert de Muscham, whose son Hugh quit-claimed to the canons of Bridlington the foreign service of the land belonging to the church of Ilkeston, co. Derby. This church had been given to the canons by Walter de Gant, and the gift had been confirmed by Gilbert de Gant, his son, during the period 1149–1156.[2] "Hugh" was the tenant of the archbishop of York in Dowsby, co. Linc., at the Domesday Survey. There, and at Graby, co. Linc., and in North and South Muskham and Carlton-upon-Trent, co. Nott., Hugh's grandson, another Hugh, held 2 fees in 1166, at which time he was also the tenant of the fee of Gant in cos. Derby and Nott.[3]

It is not improbable that the 1½ carucate in Burton-Fleming thus given to the canons of St. Oswald's was the land held before the conquest by Chilbert.

1164. Confirmation by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, to the canons of Bridlington of Burton (Fleming), the service of Tecion for 3 carucates in Speeton, that of Lambert, son of William, for 1 carucate in Barton(-upon-Humber), and that

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[1] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 94; *R. Chart.*, 215.
[2] *Chartul.*, p. 423. [3] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 13*b*; *Red Bk.*, 383, 414.

of Hugh Escrop, John the chamberlain, Obbo, Johel, Walter, and all his ministers. *c.*1155–1156.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 41*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 54.

G[ilbertus] de Gant, comes Lincolniensis, omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Burtonam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in dominiis et in servitiis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, et servitium Tecionis de tribus carucatis terre in Spetona, et servitium Lamberti filii Willelmi de una carucata terre in Bartona et servitium Hugonis Escrop et Johannis camerarii et Obbonis et Johelis et Walteri et omnium ministrorum meorum qui de me libere tenuerunt terras suas. Has omnes terras et tenuras concessi et dedi eisdem canonicis meis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis solutas et quietas et liberas in perpetuum ab omnibus consuetudinibus et geldis preter solum Danegeldum. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Gant fratre meo, Willelmo filio Walteri,[1] Radulfo de Novavilla, Galfrido filio Malgeri,[2] Henrico de Willardeby, Stephano de Ferlington, Thoma Areblastario, Thoma filio Petri, Symone capellano.

Lambert, son of William, was the tenant of 1 carucate in Barton-upon-Humber, co. Linc., which the canons held of the constable of Chester in alms.[3] Lambert, who is once called the councillor (*consistor*), had a son William.[4]

1165. Notification by Henry II to the archbishop of York and his ministers of Yorkshire of his grant that the court and houses of the canons of Bridlington in Burton (Fleming), which Ralph de Nevill made, shall remain as they are; the canons to make a new road in place of that which existed there. 1154–1158.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 157*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 213.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum et dux Normannorum et Aquitanorum et comes Andegavorum archiepiscopo Eboracensi et omnibus justiciariis et baronibus et vicecomiti et ministris et fidelibus suis de Eboraciskire salutem. Concedo quod curia et domus canonicorum de Bridlintona quas habent in Burtona, quas Radulfus de Nova Villa fecit, remaneant integre sicut modo sunt ita quod non ponantur in querelam propter antiquam viam que ibi fuit; ita tamen quod predicti canonici convenientem viam alibi faciant. Testibus, R[ogero] Eboracensi archiepiscopo et Thoma canc[ellario][5] et Johanne thesaurario Eboracensi, apud Waltham.

[1] de Welle.
[2] de Erghom.
[3] Cf. *Testa*, 314*b*.
[4] See below, n. 1167.
[5] Qy. "cantore."

1166. Notification by Robert de Gant that he was present when earl Gilbert, his brother, made his bequest in his last illness and gave to the church of Bridlington with his body Burton (Fleming), the service of Hugh Escrop with 1 carucate in Barton(-upon-Humber) and of all his free serjeants (there), the service of Thecion for 3 carucates in Speeton, that of Lambert, son of William, for 1 carucate in Barton, belonging to the fee of Bessingby; and that the same Gilbert requested Robert to be present at the writing and sealing of these charters, and when read John the chamberlain received the seal from Robert's hand and sealed them, of which proceedings the said Robert is witness. 1156–1157.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 41*d*. Dodsw. MS. ix, f. 146, clix, f. 133. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 54.

R[obertus] de Gant omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me presentem fuisse ubi Gilbertus comes, frater meus, fecit divisam suam in extrema egritudine sua, coram hominibus suis qui presentes fuerunt; et dedit ecclesie de Bridlington cum corpore suo, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam, Burtonam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis et servitium Hugonis Escrop cum una carucata terre in Bartona et omnium liberorum servientium suorum; et preterea servitium Thecionis de tribus carucatis terre in Spetona et servitium Lamberti filii Willelmi de una carucata terre in Bartona, que carucata pertinet ad feodum de Besingeby quod dederat prius eidem ecclesie. Hec omnia confirmavit eidem ecclesie cum libertatibus que sunt in carta sua. Et precepit mihi, sicut fratri suo et homini, ut ego ad scribendum et ad sigillandum presens essem cum hominibus suis qui tunc erant cum eo; et cum lecte essent carte de hiis coram nobis, per consilium et assensum eorundem hominum suorum, de manu mea accepit Johannes camerarius sigillum et sub testimonio nostro sigillavit eas. De hac re testis sum ego et, si aliquis contradicere voluerit, paratus sum ego de hoc facere quicquid pertinet ad testem legitimum. Valete.

1167. Grant by James de Watsand to the canons of Bridlington of 3 bovates in Burton(-Fleming), which Peter de Fribois gave him for the duel which the donor waged for him at York, and 2 bovates in Burton by Hornsea, which his father sold to him for 14 marks; for which the canons will make his eldest son a canon when aged 20, and find him meanwhile in necessaries. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 43*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 58.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis Jacob[us] de Watsande salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lington] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis

suis in Burtona quas Petrus de Friboys dedit michi, pro servitio meo, scilicet pro duello quod feci pro eo apud Eboracum, et duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Burtona juxta Hornese quas pater meus vendidit mihi pro quatuordecim marcis argenti; has v. bovatas terre dedi predicte ecclesie pro animabus patris et matris mee et pro anima mea in elemosinam perpetuam et liberam, salvo servitio forensi; et canonici prefati facient filium meum majorem natu canonicum cum fuerit xx. annorum et interim invenient ei necessaria. Hiis testibus, Petro de Friboys, Malgero de Ergom', Henrico de Friboys, Helia sacerdote, Symone filio Galfridi, Willelmo Trailand, Galfrido filio Anketil', Herberto filio Rod[berti], Willelmo filio Lamber[ti], Gilberto de Spetona, Henrico filio Herberti, Alexandro de Hospitali, Baldwyno filio Rod[berti], Alexandro filio Willelmi, Hugone de Friboys.

1168. Confirmation by Peter de Fribois, with the consent of Geoffrey, his son and heir, to the canons of Bridlington of 3 bovates in Burton-Fleming which James de Watsand gave them, to hold by doing forinsec service, where 5 carucates make a fee. 1175–1185.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 43*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 58.

Petrus de Friboys omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse, concessione et assensu Gaufridi filii et heredis mei, ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Flandrensi Burtona, illas scilicet quas Jacobus de Watsanda dedit prefatis canonicis in elemosinam, salvo forensi servitio mihi et heredibus meis quantum pertinet ad tres bovatas terre ubi quinque carucate terre faciunt servitium unius militis, liberas et quietas ab omnibus aliis rebus. Quod si forte canonici predictam terram perdiderint per placitum nec ego nec heredes mei dabimus eis inde escambium. Hiis testibus, Waltero de Bovington, Willelmo de Thorp, Ricardo de Flaynburg, Osberto de Syward[eby], Henrico Silv[er], Radulfo de Butha, Greggorio Silv[er] et Luca fratre ejus, Willelmo de Willardeby, Benedicto de Eboraco, Eudone de Thorneton, Willelmo de Clocton, Adam de Bovincton, Willelmo de Ergom, Willelmo filio Roberti de Rudestain.

Peter de Friboys, with the consent of Geoffrey and Peter his sons, gave to the canons 1 bovate in Barrow, co. Linc., in exchange for 1 bovate in Beeford.[1] Alice de Muscamp, (daughter of Ivo de Muscamp),[2] gave 2 bovates in Burton-Fleming, and her son and heir, William de Cotes, son of Hermer son of Dreu, confirmed.[3] Geoffrey, son of Peter de Friboys, confirmed to the canons of Bridlington 3 bovates in Burton-Fleming given by Baldwin de Wickham, 3 bovates there given by James de Watsant, 2

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 350. [2] *ib.*, 57. [3] *ib.*, 351.

bovates there given by Alice de Grimesby, or de Muscham, and 4 bovates purchased by the canons from Adam de Tuier, to hold by doing foreign service of 12 bovates, where 5 carucates make a knight's fee.[1] Later, Geoffrey Berchout confirmed these 12 bovates, and pasturage for 120 sheep given by John de Fribois.[2]

There was also a Peter de Fribois of Burton-Fleming, a benefactor to Bardney, as the next charter shows. Possibly he was son of the above-named Peter, and brother of Geoffrey. Simon, son of Peter de Fribois, gave to Bridlington 1 bovate in Burton-Fleming.[3]

1169. Grant by Peter de Fribois, with the consent of Aubreye his wife and Simon his heir, to the monks of Bardney of a toft in the town of Burton-Fleming, between the way leading to Hunmanby and the demesne of the prior of Bridlington towards the east. 1190–1200.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 195*d*. Abstr. in *Cal. Chart. R.*, iv, 256.

Petrus de Fribois de Burtona omnibus hominibus has literas visuris vel audituris salutem. Sciatis me, consensu et voluntate Albride uxoris mee et Simonis heredis mei, dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et monachis de Bardeney unum toftum in parte aquilonari ville de Burtona Flamang' inter viam que extendit versus Hundemanbi et demenium prioris de Bridelingtona versus orientem, scilicet illud toftum quod Malgerus Chase tenuit, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam libere et quiete ab omnibus secularibus servitiis, pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum. Et ego predictus Petrus et heredes mei warantizabimus et defendemus predictis monachis de Bardeney predictum toftum contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Et ut hec mea concessio et donatio rata et stabilis permaneat hoc presens scriptum sigilli mei appositione roboravi. Hiis testibus, magistro Leonio, Ricardo filio Juliane de Burtona, etc. (Hoc confirmat Simon filius ejus.)

1170. Quit-claim by Richard, son of Juliana de Burton, and Juliana his wife, to the monks of Bardney of a toft in Burton(-Fleming). 1190–*c.*1200.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 196.

Omnibus hominibus has literas visuris vel audituris Ricardus filius Juliane de Burtona et Juliana uxor sua salutem. Sciatis nos concessisse et quietum clamasse clamium nostrum et totum jus nostrum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro animabus nostris et animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum, Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et monachis de Bardeney, quod clamavimus habere in quodam tofto in Burtona quod Ailof mercenarius tenuit de abbate et de monachis de Bardeney. Et preterea ego Ricardus et Juliana uxor mea affirmavimus et juravimus pro nobis

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 60. [2] *ib.* [3] *Chartul. of Bridlington*, 60.

et pro heredibus nostris quod nunquam de cetero clamium habebimus erga abbatem vel monachos de Bardeney pro predicto tofto. Et ut ista quieta clamatio stabilis et rata permaneat in perpetuum de nobis et heredibus nostris hoc presens scriptum sigillorum nostrorum appositione roboravimus. Hiis testibus, Bartholomeo capellano, etc.

1171. Agreement between the canons of Bridlington and Alan, clerk of Kilham, whereby the canons demised to Alan 2 bovates in Burton-Fleming of the carucate which Walter de Gant gave to Simon, his cook, to hold for 2*s*. yearly while Alan continues in the secular garb; the canons to receive him if he desires to become a canon; with other provisions. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 46. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 62.

Hec est conventio facta inter canonicos Bridel[intonenses] et Alanum clericum de Killum, quod canonici concesserunt eidem Alano duas bovatas terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Flandrensi Burtona de illa carucata quam Walterus de Gant dedit Symoni coco suo, tenendas de eis quamdiu prefatus Alanus in habitu seculari vixerit pro duobus solidis annuatim solvendis, medietate ad Pentecosten et medietate ad festum Sancti Martini, liberas et quietas ab omnibus rebus ad canonicos prefatos pertinentibus. Et si predictus Alanus canonicus esse voluerit canonici Brid[lintonenses] illum suscipient et canonicum facient. Si vero in seculo tam diu conversatus fuerit ut morte preoccupetur habitum suum illi tradent si vivum reperierint, si vero mortuum illum tanquam canonicum suum suscipient et facient pro eo sicut pro canonico suo. Quodcumque horum de Alano contigerit predicte bovate cum omnibus suis pertinentiis libere et quiete et sine omni impedimento ad canonicos revertentur. Hanc autem conventionem sine fraude tenendam juravit Alanus, ita scilicet quod nec ipse nec alius homo per ipsum artem vel ingenium quereret unde bovate supradicte impediantur vel ab ecclesia Bridel[intonensi] elongentur. Hiis testibus, Stephano de Killom, Waltero de Bovington, Petro de Fryboys et Gaufrido et Petro filiis ejus, W[ ] de Thorp, et Waltero de Karethorp, Waltero de Killom, Herberto de Stana, Henrico Silv[er], Roberto fratre ejus, Osberto de Siuuardeby, Willelmo dyacono de Langetofte, Thoma de Hale,[1] Roberto filio Farolf.

Stephen de Killum had brothers Alan and Roger, and a son Alan, but neither Alan can be identified as the grantee of this charter.[2] Alan, probably the son, is named in the sheriff's roll for 1195.[3] As Alan, son of Stephen, he confirmed to the canons 2 bovates in Rudston given by John de Rudstan, clerk, sometime rector of a mediety of the church of South Ferriby, who had them by the feoffment of Stephen de Killum.[4]

[1] Possibly "Bale."
[2] *Chartul.*, 159, 167.
[3] Pipe R., 7 Ric.
[4] *Chartul.*, p. 187.

1172. Grant by Theobald de Wikham, with the consent of Beatrice his wife, to Eilwald, son of Edwald of Burton-Fleming, of 3 bovates with 2 tofts in the same Burton, namely 2 bovates which Edwald his father held of the grantor with the toft between land of Alice, daughter of Ivo de Muscamp, and the East Field, and 1 bovate between the land of Hugh de Fribois with the toft between the Hospitallers' land and that of the said Alice; to hold for 10*s.* yearly and by doing forinsec service where 5 carucates make a fee. 1170–1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 43. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 57.

Omnibus presentibus et futuris Theobaldus de Wikham salutem. Sciatis me, concessu et voluntate Beatricis uxoris mee, dedisse et concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Eilwaldo filio Edwaldi de Burtona le Flam[ang] tres bovatas terre in eadem Burtona et duos toftos, scilicet duas bovatas quas Edwaldus pater suus tenuit de me cum tofto qui jacet inter terram Aaliz filie Yvonis de Muscamp et campum orientalem, et unam bovatam que jacet inter terram Hugonis de Friboys cum tofto qui jacet inter terram Hospitalis Jherusalem et terram predicte Aaliz, cum omnibus pertinentiis infra villam et extra villam; tenendas de me et heredibus meis illi et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate, libere, quiete et honorifice propter homagium suum et servitium; reddendo per annum x. solidos, quinque ad Pentecosten et quinque ad festum Sancti Martini, pro omnibus servitiis que ad me vel ad heredes meos pertinent, faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad tres bovatas terre quando quinque carucate terre faciunt servitium unius militis. Et si quis hanc terram calumpniare voluerit ego et heredes mei warantizabimus illam Eiluuardo et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Et ad hanc cartam confirmandam Beatrix uxor mea appendit suum sigillum. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Boythorp, Roberto fratre suo, Radulfo sac[erdote] de Ergom, Galfrido filio Astini de Burtona, Philippo clerico, Willelmo Fossard de Neubigging, Waltero fratre ejus, Waltero filio Yvonis de Hundmanby, Thoraldo de eadem villa, W[illelmo] Mansel, Martino filio Willelmi de Burtona, W[illelmo] de Friboys, Galfrido clerico fratre ejus, Henrico filio Herberti de Burtona, et aliis.

A similar grant was also made by Baldwin, son of the said Theobald de Wikham, and later a release of the service of Ailward, son of Edwald, which Adam, son and heir of Baldwin, confirmed.[1] These people were of Wykeham, near Hutton Bushel. Possibly the land given to the canons was the marriage dowry of Beatrice.

1173. Grant by William son of Botilda to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft with ½ acre in Ellerton upon Derwent,

[1] *Chartul.*, p. 57.

also common of pasture and a place in (the river) Derwent for a fish-weir. 1180–1200.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 162*d*.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas has quod ego Willelmus filius Botilde et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus et hac carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis toftum unum et dimidiam acram terre continuam predicto tofto in Elretuna super Derwentam, et communem pasturam cum omnibus aisiamentis que ad eandem villam pertinent, et unum locum in Derwenta ad sepem piscatoriam faciendam; in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus humanis preter orationes pauperum. Hanc autem elemosinam dedimus eis et contra omnes homines warantizabimus ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei tam in vita quam in morte. Hiis testibus, Radulfo presbitero de Burum, Johanne presbitero, Thoma filio Rankil, Hugone filio Rannulfi presbiteri, Roberto genero suo, Willelmo cognato Adam de Rid[er], Tedbaldo lorimer, Johanne de Leitop, et multis aliis.

In 1207 Gilbert de Gant released his claim against William, son of Ranulf (de Greystoke), to one of two goshawks which he had claimed as the service due for 1 carucate in Ellerton. William acknowledged the service of one goshawk, which was to be delivered at the court of Gilbert at Hunmanby between the feast of the Assumption (15 August) and the Nativity of the Virgin Mary (8 Sept.).[1]

1174. Confirmation by the countess Alice, daughter of earl Gilbert, to Geoffrey de Nevill of the tenement which Ralph de Nevill, his father, held of Walter de Gant, the grantor's grandfather, and of Gilbert de Gant, her father, as the charter of the said Walter testifies, namely in Fordon 5 carucates, in Filey 5½ carucates, in "Sleeton" and Muston 7 carucates and 6 bovates with Woodman-acre, in Marton 2 carucates and in Reighton 3 carucates, to hold for the service of 2 knights. 1160–1176.

From the original transcribed in Christopher Hatton's Book of Seals; Dodsw. MS. xc, f. 146.

Aeliz comitissa filia Gilleberti comitis omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et confirmasse Gaufrido de Nevilla et heredibus suis omnes tenuras quas Radulfus de Nevilla pater suus tenuit de Waltero de Gant avo meo et de Gilleberto de Gant patre meo et sicut carte Walteri de Gant testantur: scilicet, v. carucatas terre in Forduna, et in Fifle v. carucatas et dimidiam, in Sleetun et in Mussetuna vii. carucatas et vi. bovatas et cum his Wdemaneacher, et in Martona ii. carucatas, et in Rictona iii. carucatas, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in feudo et hereditate; tenendas de me et

[1] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 287.

heredibus meis bene[1] et in pace et honorifice per servitium duorum militum. Hiis testibus: Elia abbate de Ruford, Rogero de Nevilla monacho, Balduino Builot, Gilleberto de Umfravill, Waltero de Clottona, Simone camerario, Willelmo Luvet, Waltero filio Ernaldi, Eudone Falvel, Andrea de Norwic', Radulfo de Nevilla, Radulfo Flambard, Turstino filio Radulfi, Radulfo Pil-[ate] qui fecit hanc cartam apud Folchingham.

Vesica-shaped seal, the whole chevronelly, as depicted in Nichols, "The Topog. and Genealog.," i, 319; the legend broken off.

The 5 carucates in Fordon represented all but 1 carucate of Carle's manor of Fordon, the excepted carucate representing the berewick in Ledemare; 5½ carucates represented all Filey, except the glebe; the 4 carucates in Muston and 3 carucates in "Scloftone,"[2] here named "Sleeton," a lost hamlet of Muston, represented the socage of Hunmanby in the Survey, to which were added 6 bovates of Alden's manor in Muston; the 2 carucates in Marton represented a third part of Marton, soc of Bridlington; the 3 carucates in Reighton represented one of the manors held respectively by Tof and Gam, together assessed at 5 carucates. This confirmation definitely states that Walter de Gant had enfeoffed Ralph de Nevill of these 23 carucates and 2 bovates for his service of 2 knights. This feoffment indirectly illustrates the policy of Henry I in erecting new baronies, to be held by a definite service of knights, and is consistent with the supposition that the enlargement of the fee of Gant in Yorkshire was effected by Henry I, probably after Tinchebrai.

There was a near kinship between the Nevills of Muston and the Nevills of Scotton, co. Linc., tenants of the abbey of Peterborough. "Ralph" held at the Survey 2 carucates in Manton, 3 bovates in Appleby, Riseby and Sawcliff, and 2 carucates in Raventhorpe, co. Linc., of the abbot of Peterborough.[3] From the claims in the West Riding of Lindsey we learn that "Ralph" was Ralph de Nevill, and that he also held of abbot Thorold 1 carucate in Northorpe. This carucate had been held by Siward Rufus with sac and soc, although it was described in the Survey as soc of Scotton, a manor held at the Survey by "Richard," but later by the Nevills.[4] "Gilbert," who also held land in co. Lincoln of abbot Thorold, was Gilbert de Nevill, ancestor of the Nevills who held extensive estates under the bishop of Lincoln and the Arsic family. From the list of knights of the abbot of Peterborough, compiled during the period 1100–1120, we learn that Gilbert de Nevill held 2 carucates in co. Linc. for 1 knight,[5] and Ralph de Nevill 10 carucates in that county, and 1½ hide in co. Northampton for 3 knights.[6] Hugh Candidus refers to the 10 carucates as being in Scotton and Manton. He should have added Holme (near Bottesford) and Raventhorpe, as part of those 10 carucates. He wrongly included them in Northamptonshire.[7]

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[1] "In bene"; MS.

[2] The vicar of Filey (Rev. A. N. Cooper) tells me that the name "Sleeton" is not known, but that there is a field in Muston still known as "The Scolf." In Brompton, twelve miles from Filey, there is a field known as "Scolf Carr." He adds: "All to the north of the Ravine (in Filey) used to be in the North Riding; and I can remember in 1884, when the church (which is on the north side of the ravine) was broken into, we had to send to Scarboro' for a North Riding policeman, the East Riding policeman in Filey not being allowed to act."—ED.

[3] *Dom. Bk.*, i, 346.

[4] *ib.*, 376*b*.

[5] *Chron. Petroburgense* (Camden Soc.), 171.

[6] *ib.*, 175. See also Round, *Feudal Engl.*, 166.

[7] *ib.*, 166.

It is probable that this Ralph was father of the Ralph whom Walter de Gant enfeoffed of Muston and Filey. There is a reference in 1165, in the account of the sheriff of Lincoln, to 50*s.* 8*d.* received for the chattels of Ralph de Nevill.[1] This may refer to some purpresture made by Ralph, which had been seized at his death. At any rate Geoffrey, son and heir of Ralph, was in possession of the Yorkshire estate in 1166.[2] In 1181 Geoffrey de Nevill, described as of Muston to distinguish him from the Geoffrey of Burreth, co. Linc., and Sheriff-Hutton, co. York, was amerced 2 marks for going away from a recognition, or view, without licence.[3] The next link in the descent is defective.

Contemporary with Geoffrey de Nevill were Robert de Nevill of co. Northampton and Ralph de Nevill of co. Lincoln. In 1175 Robert de Nevill proffered £30 for Upton, co. Northampton, late of Ralph de Waltervill;[4] and in the same year Walter de Nevill had licence to make an agreement in co. York with William son of Fulk (de Malteby).[5] In the ensuing year the sheriff of Lincoln accounted for the issues of the land of Ralph de Waltervill in Burton, Sotby, Thimbleby, Lincoln city, and Thorpe (-Langton?); whilst earl Simon, Ralph de Nevill and his brothers, Philip de Kime, Simon his brother, Simon son of Philip de Kime, Richard de Flete, William de Barchwurth and Peter de Estane proffered 90 marks for the redemption of Ralph de Waltervill, whose forfeiture was possibly connected with the revolt of 1173.[6] In 1178 Ralph de Nevill had a duel with William, son of Godric, of Yorkshire.[7] These entries may relate to the families of Muston and Scotton, but it is impossible to be certain. In 1189 the latter family was represented by Ralph de Nevill, who then held 3 fees of the abbot of Peterborough in Scotton, Manton and elsewhere.[8] In 1212 these fees were held by Robert de Nevill;[9] in 1227 by Ralph de Nevill,[10] and in 1243 by Philip de Nevill,[11] who had a grant of free warren in Scotton in 1248.[12] During the period 1209–1219 Robert de Nevill, knt., presented to the church of Scotton.[13] In 1221 Ralph de Nevill was pardoned 5 marks for a palfrey by which Robert de Nevill, his brother, had made fine with king John for letters of request to the abbot of Peterborough to excuse him his relief.[14]

Some further details of the family of Nevill of Muston may be gleaned from an early connexion by marriage with the Percies of Kildale. Hadewise, the wife of Ralph de Nevill of Muston, seems to have been a daughter of the first Ernald de Percy, and sister of Ernald II and Robert. Through this union Ralph doubtless acquired 2 carucates and 1 bovate in Nunthorpe, with a mill. Having founded a small Cistercian nunnery at Hutton[15] Rudby in the fee of Christ Church, Canterbury, Ralph de Nevill removed it *circa* 1162 to Nunthorpe and endowed it with the tenement named above, Adam de Brus and Ernald de Percy giving their consent to the new foundation.[16] In 1194 Geoffrey de Nevill, son and heir of Ralph, claimed an interest in 8 carucates in Kilnwick Percy as nephew of Robert de Percy of Kildale.[17]

This connexion explains the existence in the 13th century of a family of Nevill at Cawthorne, in the parish of Middleton in Cleveland, where the nuns of Rosedale had ½ carucate.[18] Walter de Nevill, living in 1175, may

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[1] *Pipe R.*, 11 Hen. II, 39. [2] *Red Bk.*, 384. [3] *Pipe R.*, 27 Hen. II, 43.
[4] *ib.*, 21 Hen. II, 47. Cf. *R. de Oblat.*, 38.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 21 Hen. II, 182. See a charter of William, son of Fulk; n. 748.
[6] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 86. [7] *ib.*, 24 Hen. II, 71.
[8] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iv, 277.
[9] *Red Bk.*, 522; *Testa*, 345. [10] *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 20.
[11] *Testa*, 306. [12] *Cal. Chart. R.*, i, 328.
[13] *Reg. Welles*, i, 14. [14] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 454*b*; see 593*b*.
[15] Tanner, *Notitia Monast.* [16] *Mon. Angl.*, v, 508.
[17] *R. Cur. Regis* (Pipe R. Soc. xiv), 21. [18] Feet of F., 44, n. 79.

have been a younger son of Ralph de Nevill of Muston, and from him probably descended Ralph de Nevill of Nunnington, and an un-named brother of Ralph, who had a son William de Nevill of Cawthorne,[1] dead before September, 1238. Eustace, son of this William, was then under age.[2] In 1284–85 William de Nevill held land in Cawthorne of John, son of Baldwin Wake,[3] and in 1303 William de Nevill held 2 carucates there of dame Joan Wake.[4]

Returning to the Nevills of Muston we find Robert Fitz-Richard engaged in Michaelmas term, 1199, in a suit *re* lands in Yorkshire against Robert de Nevill.[5] Here Robert may be an error for Ralph, for in 1202 the same Robert Fitz-Richard was demanding against Ralph de Nevill the manors of Filey, Muston, "Slocton" and Reighton as his inheritance, whereof his grandfather was seised *temp.* Henry I. As Robert did not name his grandfather, the court gave judgment that Ralph and his heirs should hold in peace for ever.[6] On 22 January, 1221, the king granted, until he attained his majority, to Ralph de Nevill of "Scottun" a weekly market on Friday at Ralph's manor of Filey (*Fislei*) with a mandate to the sheriff of York.[7] Ralph was living in 1230 when Robert son of Gerebrict demanded against him 2 bovates in Muston with 2 tofts as his right, into which Ralph had no entry except by Geoffrey de Nevill, to whom Gerebrict de Muston, father of the plaintiff, demised them for a term only. Ralph answered that he had entry by Ralph de Nevill, father of the said Ralph (*sic*), who died seised thereof, and Robert acknowledged this.[8] This seems to imply that Geoffrey de Nevill died without issue, and that Ralph his brother was father of this Ralph living 1202–1230. Gilbert de Gant was unsuccessful in a plea in 1231 against Ralph de Nevill, Simon de Cockesfeud and Isabella his wife, wherein he complained that they held a market in Filey to the injury of his market in Hunmanby.[9]

Before August, 1240, Ralph had been succeeded by William de Nevill, named in an agreement whereby Simon de Cokefeud assigned 4 bovates in Muston, partly adjoining William's land there, in satisfaction of a claim made by Matilda, late the wife of Walter Escrop, to dower in 18 bovates in that town.[10] About this time Christiana, daughter of William Tedbald of Flixton, granted to Simon de Cokefeud and Isabel, his wife, 3 messuages in Filey of her inheritance, namely 2 messuages and tofts between the toft of William son of Hugh and that of Jordan Crukel, and 1 messuage and toft with a croft between the toft of Alan Codling and that of Robert, son of Yvo; for 1*d.* yearly.[11]

Roger de Nevill, a younger brother of Ralph de Nevill, occurs in 1219, when Joan his wife was arraigning an assize of *novel disseisin* against the abbot of Whitby.[12] Before 1227 Roger de Nevill appears to have been slain under circumstances which connected the men of the abbot of Whitby with the affair. In that year the abbot had respite of payment of 80 marks proffered by him for an inquiry before the justices at the last eyre touching the death of the said Roger.[13] He left issue two daughters, through whom this fee ultimately descended, as will be seen below.

In 1231 an old-standing dispute between the convent of Bridlington and the men of Filey was settled before Ralph de Nevill and Simon de Cockfeld by William Spirling, William son of Adam, Geoffrey son of Avice and

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[1] *Chartul. of Bridlington*, pp. 106–7, 125.
[2] *ib.*, p. 136. See *Chartul. of Whitby*, p. 391*n.*
[3] *Kirkby's Quest*, 143.
[4] *ib.*, 240.
[5] *R. Cur. Regis*, ii, 28.
[6] Cur. Regis R., n. 25, m. 2*d.*
[7] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 446*b.*
[8] Assize R., 1042, m. 23.
[9] Add. MS. 12269, f. 70*d.*
[10] Feet of F., 32, n. 87.
[11] Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 323*d.*
[12] Assize R., 1040, m. 2*d.*
[13] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, i, 157.

Elured Busing, proctors for the community of Filey, namely that the men of Filey should be allowed to deduct their expenses in food and drink, salt and fuel, when they went to fish at "Doggedraue," the modern Dogger Bank, before paying tithe of oil then collected, namely 40*d.* yearly from each ship by custom; from boats from which they paid at will a 15th, 16th, or sometimes a 17th, they were in future to pay the right tithe (a 10th) every fortnight; they were no longer to use the fishery of "Crokesi," but if they did they were to pay tithe; the 12th penny of the tithes from large ships and boats which the men used to take as their share they were to take no longer, nor to receive anything out of the tithe towards the repair of nets and lines, towards their breakfasts or other benefits.[1]

Early in the year 1241 Gilbert de Gant complained that William de Nevill's market at Filey injured his own market at Hunmanby. An agreement was, however, made, Gant granting the Friday's market to Nevill and a fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Bartholomew, on condition that a moiety of the fruits and profits arising from the markets and fair from tolls, stallage, and amends of the assize of bread and ale should be given to Gant. There was to be a joint-bailiff, or each could have his own to collect the dues on sea and land.[2] William de Nevill of Muston married Isabel, daughter of Brian Fitz-Alan, who settled upon them and their issue 3 carucates in Fimber. As there was no issue of the marriage the land was afterwards granted by Brian Fitz-Alan, grandson of the above, to Sir Thomas Burdun of Kexby.[3]

The next link is defective. In 1293 Richard Malebisse, great-grandson of Richard living *temp.* John, and great-grandson of Ralph de Nevill (1194–1202), was a co-parcener of this fee with Margery, wife of John de Heselerton, and Cecily, wife of Robert de Heselerton, the great-great-grand-daughters of the said Ralph de Nevill.[4] They were also co-heirs of their brother Simon de Lowthorpe, son of Thomas, son of Walter de Lowthorpe by Hawise, his wife, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Nevill, named above. Richard Malebisse was son of William Malebisse by Matilda his wife, daughter and co-heir of the said Roger de Nevill. These descents are recorded on the inquest taken after the death of Robert de Heselerton in 1308.[5]

1175. Grant by Ralph de Nevill, for the soul of Avice, his wife, to the canons of Bridlington of ½ carucate in Filey, quit save of Danegeld; and confirmation of this gift by Geoffrey, son and heir of Ralph. 1160–1165.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 57*d.* Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 76.

Radulfus de Nevill' omnibus amicis suis et hominibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Deo et canonicis de Brid[lintona] dimidiam carucatam terre in Fivel[e] in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam solutam et quietam ab omni re preter Danegeld'. Hanc terram dedi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[elintona] pro anima mea et pro anima Avis uxoris mee et pro animabus antecessorum et heredum meorum. Hiis testibus, Ricardo Murd[ac], Galfrido herede suo donationem patris sui predictam concedente, Thoraldo de Nevill' et Roberto et Alano de Nevill, Malgero clerico de

[1] *Chartul. of Bridlington*, 78.
[2] Feet of F., 35, n. 27.
[3] Dodsw. MS., ix, f. 86*d.*
[4] *Plac. de quo Warranto*, 207.
[5] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, v, 54.

Hundmanby, Theobaldo filio Adhelardi, Willelmo de Caltorn, Henrico filio Arnaldi, Malgero filio Alani, Willelmo nepote Willelmi Tosti. Valete.

1176. Grant by Ralph de Nevill, son of Ralph, to the canons of Bridlington of stone in the quarry of Filey for the building of their monastery and offices, to be delved and taken at their charges, and a good free way over the cliff of the quarry for the length of the said cliff in the place called Le Hoke and elsewhere where they can find rock, and free entry and egress for their carts. 1194–1230.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 59*d*. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 288, n. 14. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 80.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Radulphus de Nevill filius Radulphi de Nevill salutem. Noveritis me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie et canonicis de Bridlintona, petram in petraria de Fivele ad fabricam monasterii sui et officinarum suarum omnium ubique illis habendam et ad sumptus suos fodiendam et capiendam ubi quantum et quando voluerint. Et preterea concessi quod habeant largam, liberam et rationabilem viam super falesium [1] petrarie per totam longitudinem dicti falesii et ubique, scilicet tam in loco qui appellatur Le Hok quam alibi ubi possunt petram invenire, cum libero ingressu et egressu ad carrectas suas ad predictam petram cariandam. Et ego et heredes mei predictam petrariam cum rationabili via et aliis pertinentiis predictis canonicis contra omnes homines warantizabimus imperpetuum et defendemus. In hujus autem rei testimonium huic scripto sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, etc.

1177. Adjudication by the abbot of Rievaulx and others, in pursuance of the mandate of Celestine, in a dispute between the canons of Bridlington and the monks of Whitby, namely that the canons shall have the tithe of fish of parishioners of the church of Filey plying to Whitby, and inhibition of the monks of Whitby from exacting tithe from those men, and judgment against the monks in 50 marks for tithes unjustly taken. 1196.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 58. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 77. See *Chartul. of Whitby*, n. 374.

E[rnaldus] dictus abbas Ryevallis et W[illelmus] de Kyrkeham et J[ ] de Wartre priores omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Mandatum domini pape suscepimus in hec verba:

Celestinus episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis abbati Ryevallensi, de Kirkeham et de Wartre prioribus, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Conquesti sunt nobis dilecti filii nostri canonici de Brid[lintona] de dilectis

[1] Fr. "falese," Old Fr. "falaize," a down, a hill by the sea.

filiis monachis de Wyteby qui decimas a pyscatoribus parrochianis eorum contra rationem extorquent ad ecclesiam de Brid[lintona] sicut dicitur pertinentes. Ideoque discretioni vestre per apostolica scripta mandamus quatinus si verum est quod asseritur eosdem monachos ab hujusmodi decimarum, appellatione postposita, faciatis exactione cessare, cogentes eos de hiis que de hujus[modi] provenientibus illicite acceperunt eis satisfacere competenter. Quod si omnes hiis exequendis nequiveritis interesse duo vestrum ea nichilominus exequantur. Datum Laterani iii. idibus Martii, pontificatus nostri anno primo [1191–2].

Partibus itaque legitime citatis et coram nobis comparentibus, receptis ex utraque parte testibus et eorum attestationibus tandem publicatis, auditis etiam per plures dies de eisdem disputationibus, post multas allegationes et rationes hinc inde propositas, cum intentio canonicorum plenissime nobis constaret et pars adversa in probatione transactionis et longissimi temporis prescriptionis[1] quas objecerant omnino defecissent, post quadriennium in majori ecclesia Eboracensi presentibus partibus, ascitis nobis multis viris discretis et honestis tam religiosis quam secularibus, decimas piscium parrochianorum ecclesie de Fivele apud Wyteby applicantium predictis canonicis adjudicavimus, auctoritate apostolica sub intimatione anathematis prohibentes ne monachi de Wyteby decetero a parrochianis predictis decimas percipere presumerent, eosdem etiam monachos in summam quinquaginta marcarum ablatarum memoratis canonicis condempnavimus. Et ut hec nostra diffinitio rata in posterum perseveret eam presentis scripti munimine et sigillorum nostrorum appositione duximus roborandam.

1178. Settlement of a dispute between the canons of Bridlington and those of Grimsby touching certain tithes whereby the right of the canons of Bridlington was fully established and the canons of Grimsby were condemned to pay 10 marks for tithes wrongfully exacted and were inhibited from henceforth exacting tithes from the parishioners of Filey who were fishermen. 1190–1196.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 59. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 79.

E[rnaldus] dictus abbas Ryevallensis et A[nsketillus] prior de Nostele et H[amo] precentor Eboracensis universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos litere presentes pervenerint salutem in vero salutari. Provida jurium prudentum decrevit religio causarum decisiones scriptis memorialibus commendandas ne sententia canonica terminata negotia recidiva litigantium contentione suscitarentur. Ea propter predecessorum nostrorum vestigiis inherentes presentibus literis duximus insinuandum qualiter in causa que

[1] See n. 874.

vertebatur inter canonicos de Brid[elintona] et canonicos de Grimesby super decimationibus commissa processerimus et quem finem eidem negotio auctoritate nobis facte commissionis imposuerimus. Convocatis itaque partibus et diversis, observata juris sollempnitate, cytationibus emissis, presentibus hiis quos causa contingebat, dies partibus constitutus fuit peremptorius ut testes producerent et assertiones suas probationibus quibus vellent affirmarent. Die vero statuto testes ex parte canonicorum de Brid[elintona] fuerunt producti, jurati et examinati; cum ex adversa parte nec testes aliqui producerentur nec alie competentes probationes exhibentur, cumque ex parte canonicorum de Brid[elintona] trina fuisset facta testium productio per quos omni exceptione majores nobis de eorundem canonicorum de Brid[elintona] intentione fides plena facta fuisset, cumque de contumacia canonicorum de Grimesby nobis plene constituisset, restitutionem ablatorum prescriptis canonicis de Brid[elintona] juxta formam mandati apostolici adjudicavimus, prescriptos canonicos de Grimesby condempnantes in summam decem marcarum nomine proventuum ex prefatis decimationibus injuste perceptorum extimationis taxatione legitime facta; eisdem vero auctoritate summi pontificis in hac parte nobis commissa precepimus quatinus decetero ab hujusmodi decimationum parochianorum de Fivele piscatorum exactione omnino desisterent.

1179. Grant by Ralph de Nevill, for the soul of Walter de Gant, to the chapel of St. James the Apostle of Fordon of 10 acres of land in Fordon. 1139–1156.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 196*d*.

R[adulfus] de Novilla omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, scilicet clericis et laicis, Francigenis et Anglicis, salutem et orationum suffragia. Vestre vero fraternitati obnixe notifico me concessisse capelle Sancti Jacobi apostoli de Fordun, pro redemptione peccatorum meorum et pro anima Walteri de Gant uxorisque ejus cum liberis, et pro anima patris matrisque mee et infantium et omnium antecessorum meorum, in elemosina decem acras terre ex utraque parte ville, liberas et quietas ab omni servitio, et unam mansuram in eadem villa. Teste, Gilberto de Gaunt, etc.

1180. Notitia of the foundation of a hospital of one alderman and 14 brethren and sisters, known as Carman-spitell, in Flixton, in the parish of Folkton in Hartfordlithe, by Acehorn, lord of Flixton, in the time of king Athelstan, and endowment with a toft, a croft and 2 ridges of moor and pasture in Flixton.

Patent R., 25 Henry VI, part ii, m. 17. Pd. in *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 613.

. . . Cum quidam miles nobilis et devotus nomine Acehorn, quondam dominus de Flixton, in parochia de Folketon in Hert-

forthlith in comitatu Eboraci, pia accensus devotione transacto tempore non modico, videlicet tempore christianissimi regis Athelstani quondam regis Anglie progenitoris nostri, auctoritate et licentia ipsius quondam regis, quoddam hospitale unius aldermanni et quatuordecim fratrum et sororum infra Flixton predictam, pro conservatione populi inde transeuntis, ne populus ille per lupos et alias bestias voraces et silvestres tunc inibi existentes devoretur, fecissit, fundasset et stabilisset, et eisdem aldermanno, fratribus et sororibus quoddam toftum, unum croftum, duos seliones more et pasture cum pertinentiis in Flixton predicta, ac communiam pasture sufficientem ad viginti et quatuor vaccas et unum taurum ibidem per quendam locum vocatum Le Forthside usque Lingholme circa quendam locum vocatum Staxtonmere usque metam de Muston vocatum Mustonmere et ad omnimoda alia averia sua ibidem quolibet anni tempore communabili dedisset et concessisset, habenda eis et successoribus suis imperpetuum, etc.

In 1447 Richard Perron, then alderman, and the brethren and sisters stated that they had from time immemorial possessed 30 acres of arable land in Flixton of the grant of other persons in frank-almoign; that king Athelstan had conferred on them within their precinct as much liberty and franchise as pertained to Beverley, that the vicar of the church of Folkton and his predecessors had been wont to come yearly on St. Andrew's day to the chapel within the hospital dedicated in honour of God, the Virgin, Jesus Christ and St. Andrew the Apostle to celebrate mass there with the benediction of the chalice, and after mass to bless bread and water and to divide it among the people and sprinkle them, that divers popes had granted great indulgences to all hearing the mass and receiving the bread and water and to the benefactors of the hospital, and that the evidences anciently made thereupon had long been burned, and that divers lieges of the king passing at night by the hospital in winter, unless they be entertained there, would be in danger of water, marshes, and swamps, and that they were now threatened with expulsion by the king's ministers because they were not able to call upon their founder or produce their evidences; the king therefore ratified the hospital, and granted that the alderman, brethren and sisters of Carman-spitell be incorporate and capable of pleading or being impleaded, and confirmed to them the premises.[1]

Spittal House stands on the high-road near Staxton, where the road to Seamer leaves the main road leading from Malton to Hunmanby and Filey. The bridge which carries the first-named road over the river Hartford is known as Spittal Bridge.

Upon the partition of the fee of Gant in 1309 among the heirs of Robert de Tateshale there were included among the possessions awarded to Thomas de Cailli "the fees that the brethren and sisters of the hospital of St. Mary, Hareford, held in Staxton."[2]

1181. Grant by Gilbert de Gant to the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a rent of 10*s.* from the mill at the donor's stew in Hunmanby.

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[1] *Cal. Pat. R.*, 1446–52, p. 69. [2] *Cal. Close R.*, 1307–1313, p. 100.

This or a larger rent, and the mill with the profit thereof, the donor gave to the brethren. 1142–1147.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 181.

G[ilebertus] de Gant omnibus fidelibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Notum vobis sit omnibus me concessisse et dedisse hospitali Sancti Petri de Eboraco redditum quendam decem solidorum in quodam molendino meo ad vivarium meum de Hundemanneby in elemosinam, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro anima mea et omnium parentum meorum. Hanc elemosinam concessi et dedi hospitali eidem liberam et quietam a me et omnibus heredibus meis. Hiis testibus: Rodberto decano, Radulfo de Novilla, Willelmo nepote episcopi, Ricardo Scrop, Waltero filio Ivonis et Willelmo fratre ejus, Almerico de Rictun, Gaufrido filio Maugeri, Willelmo filio Mororheri. Hunc redditum molendini, si emendare et perficere possunt, bene concedo eis et molendinum et totum proficuum quod inde poterunt perquirere; eisdem testibus prenominatis.

1182. Grant by Gilbert de Gant to the abbey of Rievaulx of 2 bovates in Hunmanby. 1147.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 50*d* (old f. 46*d*). Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 78.

Gillebertus de Gant omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego dedi abbatie de Rievalle in elemosinam perpetuam duas bovatas terre in Hundemanebia quietas et liberas ab omni servitio et omnibus consuetudinibus, et communem pasturam ejusdem ville per omnia sicut ad meum proprium opus habeo. His testibus: G[alfrido] de Gant, W[illelmo] filio W[alteri], Philippo de Chima, R[icardo] filio G[illeberti], S[aiero] de Arceles, R[adulfo] filio R[adulfi], G[alfrido] filio M[algeri], G[regorio?] de Galmetuna, W[altero] filio Bertini.

It is recorded in the chartulary that "in the time of dom. Ailred, the abbot, Gilbert de Gant gave to us the grange of Hundemanebi with its appurtenances."[1] This entry follows those which are assigned to the year 1145. As abbot Aelred became abbot in 1147, and as Gilbert de Gant was created earl of Lincoln in 1147–8, it is evident that this charter was executed in 1147.

Some difficulty attends the identification of the witnesses, owing to the use of the initial letter only of the name. The first was no doubt Geoffrey, brother of the donor;[2] William, son of Walter de Welle, was one of the chief tenants in Lincolnshire in 1166 of the fee of Gant;[3] Saier de Arceles, predecessor of Leon de Arceles, also a tenant of this fee in 1166:[4] the next may be Ralph, son of Ralph de Grendale;[5] Geoffrey, son of Malger, was of Erghum, now Argam, and was living in 1166;[6] G. de Galmetun, evi-

[1] *Chartul.*, 260.
[2] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 288, n. xi.
[3] *Red Bk.*, 383; *Testa*, 352.
[4] *Red Bk.*, 383.
[5] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286, n. 1.
[6] *Red Bk.*, 384.

dently a tenant in Ganton, may be Gregory, father of William de Galmeton; Walter, son of Bertin, was a tenant in Hunmanby.[1]

1183. Grant by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, to the canons of Bridlington of pasture in Hunmanby for 500 sheep, and 2 acres for the site of a sheep-fold. 1147–1156.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 55; Dodsw. MS. clix, p. 134. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 72.

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit G[ilbertus] de Gant, comes Lincolnie, salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie de Bridlington et canonicis meis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sufficientem pasturam ad quingentas oves in campo de Hundemanby cum situ unius bercarie in una parte campi, duas acras continente, cum libero introitu et exitu per terram meam in eodem campo. Hanc elemosinam feci canonicis meis pro anima mea et omnium parentum meorum et hominum meorum qui sunt mortui vel sunt morituri. Hiis testibus, etc.

1184. Notification by Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, of his gift to the canons of Bridlington of whatever he had in demesne in the meadow (of Hunmanby) and in Raincliff; and of his confirmation of the gifts of Audin de Hunmanby and Walter son of Bertin of their part of the said meadow. 1147–1156.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 32. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 41.

Gilbertus comes Lincoln[iensis] dapifero suo et ministris suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] et canonicis meis ibidem Deo servientibus quicquid habui in dominio meo in prato et Ravenclif; et preterea concessi et confirmavi donationes Audoeni de Hundemanby et Walteri filii Bertini quas fecerunt eidem ecclesie de suis partibus quas habuerunt in eodem prato. Hiis testibus, etc.

1185. Grant by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, to the church of Rievaulx of 2 bovates in Hunmanby and confirmation of the gift of Ralph de Nevill of the carucate formerly of Alfric in Reighton. 1148–1156.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 51 (old f. 47). Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 79.

Gillebertus de Gant, comes Lincolniensis, omnibus fidelibus suis et hominibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus duas bovatas terre in Hundemanebia quietas et liberas ab omni servitio et omnibus

[1] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286, n. 2.

consuetudinibus et communem pasturam ejusdem ville per omnia plenarie [et] quantum pastura pati potest, omni occasione remota, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Preterea concedo et confirmo donationem quam Radulfus de Novilla fecit eis de una carrucata terre que fuit Alfrici in Strop in elemosinam perpetuam sicut idem Radulfus sua carta testatur. Quare volo et precipio ut predicti monachi elemosinas predictas libere et quiete et solute teneant et habeant. T[estibus], Philippo de Kime dapifero meo, Bald[wino] de Gant, Rogero de Trihantun, Herberto de H[arpham ?], G[ ][1] de Arcels, G[alfrido] filio Malgeri,[2] G[regorio ?] de Galmetuna, Waltero camerario, Outhan de Hund[emanebi], Amalri de Rithun, et Johanne camerario.

This gift was confirmed by earl Simon and countess Alice, his wife.[3] In another confirmation by the countess the tenement of the monks of Rievaulx, in Hunmanby, was described as "Grangia de Kamp," or de Kamb.[4] Walter de Shankes, or Shaukes of Flotmanby, gave to the monks 2½ acres of land in Suthdeiles (or dales) upon Stokelin-hil towards the south side, and 1 rood in the valley below Kambe next the boundary of Folkton.[5] A great number of small gifts to the monks in Hunmanby, Folkton, Willerby, Flotmanby and in Swaledale are described in the great confirmation charter issued by Edward III in 1327.[6]

The locality of "Strop" has not been identified, but it lay somewhere in Reighton, as shown by the charter of Ralph de Nevill the donor.

1186. Grant by Simon, earl of Northampton, to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of Walter, son of Arnald of Hunmanby, with his children, chattels and tenement of 5 bovates in Hunmanby, in exchange for the mill of Hunmanby, which earl Gilbert (de Gant) gave them. 1156–1174.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York ; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 181.

Universis filiis sancte matris ecclesie Simon comes Norhamtune salutem. Notum sit vobis me et heredes meos concessisse et dedisse Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis Walterum filium Arnaldi de Hundemanabi cum omnibus liberis et catallis et toto tenemento suo, scilicet quinque bovatis terre in Hundemaneby, plenariis in terra arabili, pratis et pascuis, aquis et viis et semitis et communi pastura ejusdem ville et omnibus aisiamentis que ad eandem villam pertinent, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio preter orationes pauperum. Hoc autem eis feci quoniam ipsi concesserunt mihi et heredibus meis molendinum suum de Hundemaneby quod comes Gilebertus eis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam dederat, tenendum de eis jure hereditario, reddendo illis annuatim unam libram piperis ad Pentecosten pro

[1] Perhaps for S[aiero].
[2] "Malgrim"; MS.
[3] See *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 286, n. 2.
[4] Dodsw. MS., vii, f. 101. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, p. 115*n*.
[5] *ib.*, p. 299.
[6] *ib.*, 297–305.

omni servitio quod ad eos pertinet; et ut ego et uxor mea et antecessores et heredes nostri simus participes omnium bonorum que fient in illa domo nunc et imperpetuum. Hiis testibus: Simone fratre comitis, Juliano capellano, Rogero constabulario, Hereberto filio Alardi, Andrea de Muscampo, Ernisio de Novavilla, Willelmo filio Walteri, Roberto filio ejus de Wella, Hugone filio Radulfi, Gaufrido Baard, Adam de Bovingtona, Roberto de Rosel, Thoma pincerna, Ricardo dispensario, Ricardo coquo, et multis aliis.

1187. Confirmation by earl Simon to the monks of Rievaulx of 2 bovates in Hunmanby which earl Gilbert de Gant gave; and grant with the consent of Alice his wife of pasture for 500 sheep, and for oxen and horses for 4 ploughs. Also confirmation of the carucate late of Alfric in "Strop" given by Ralph de Nevill, and the gift made by Ranulf son of Walter (de Greystoke) in Folkton. 1160–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 51*d* (old f. 47*d*). Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 80.

Omnibus filiis sancte matris ecclesie comes Symon salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea carta confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie et monachis Rievall[is] duas bovatas terre in territorio de Hundemanebi, eas videlicet quas comes Gillebertus de Gant antea illis donaverat, tam plenarie quam eas tenuerunt die qua fuit ipse comes vivus et mortuus, in pratis et aquis et ceteris omnibus eisdem bovatis pertinentibus, et mansionem fratribus eorum sicut fossata eorum per circuitum premonstrant. Item concessi eis communem pasturam in eodem territorio ad quingentas oves et ad boves et equos quantum pertinet ad iiii^or carrucas, ita ut foris et intus libere pascant ubicunque oves et animalia aliorum hominum ejusdem ville pascunt. Et hanc meam donationem illis tuebor et warantizabo contra omnes homines. Omnia ista predicta concessi eis pro salute anime mee, patris et matris et uxoris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, concessu et bona voluntate A[elize] uxoris mee, in perpetuam elemosinam, libera et quieta a me et heredibus meis et soluta ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione. Preterea presenti carta confirmavi eis donationem quam Radulfus de Novilla fecit eis de una carrucata terre que fuit Alfrici in Strop', in elemosinam perpetuam sicut ejusdem Radulfi carta testatur. Item confirmavi eis donationem quam Rannulfus filius Walteri fecit eis in Folchetun sicut carta ejus testatur, salvo tamen servitio meo et heredum meorum de Radulfo et Rannulfo et heredibus eorum, nam monachi omnino quieti sunt de hoc servitio et liberi. His testibus, Hugone abbate de Sancto Laurentio,[1] Symone cellerario de Sartis, Juliano capellano, Ricardo de Luvetot, Willelmo de

[1] Of Revesby, co. Linc.

Colevilla, Rogero de Bennigw[ord], Simone filio Simonis, Rogero filio Reinfridi, Willelmo filio Walteri, Helia Foliot, Hugone de Muscampo, Andrea fratre ejus, Waltero de Cloptona, Simone camerario, Willelmo de Remo.

1188. Similar confirmation by countess Alice de Gant. 1160–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 109*d* (old f. 102*d*). Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, n. 159.

Universis sancte ecclesie filiis comitissa A[elicia] de Gant salutem. Noveritis me concessisse et presentis mee carte munimine confirmasse Deo et Sancte Marie de Rievalle et monachis ibidem servientibus Deo duas bovatas terre in Hundemanebi, bene et honorifice in perpetuam elemosinam tenendas, in pratis et pascuis et in omnibus rebus eisdem duabus bovatis pertinentibus, libere et quiete ab omni consuetudine et exactione terrena. Preterea donationem quam Radulfus de Novilla fecit eis de una carucata terre in Strop' et donationem quam Rannulfus filius Walteri fecit eis in territorio de Folketun, concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi plenarie per omnia, salvo tamen servitio meo et heredum meorum de Radulfo et Rannulfo et heredibus eorum, ita ut monachi sint liberi et quieti de hoc servitio sicut eorum carte testantur. Hec omnia concessi et confirmavi eis sicut in carta patris mei Gilleberti de Gant et in carta domini mei Symonis habetur. Propter hanc concessionem et confirmationem dederunt michi predicti monachi duas marchas argenti. His testibus, Hugone abbate Sancti Laurentii, Juliano capellano, Symone fratre comitis, Ricardo [de] Luvet[ot], Willelmo de Colevila, Helia Foliot, Rogero filio Reinfrei, Symone cam[erario], Andrea de Muscham, Willelmo de Rothom[ago].

1189. Grant by earl Simon, for the health of the soul of the countess Alice de Gant, his wife, to the monks of Bardney of the moor in Hunmanby lying on the east side of the vivary between the Templars' toft and the Spittle (or Leper-house) which is on the south side of the moor. 1156–1184.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 75.

Comes Simon omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis presentibus et futuris salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta mea, sigillo meo apposito, confirmasse, pro salute mea et uxoris mee comitisse Aliz de Gaunt et pro animabus omnium antecessorum nostrorum, Deo et Sancte Marie et Sancto Oswaldo de Bardeney et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus moram unam in territorio de Hundemanebi que jacet in orientali parte vivarii, inter toftum quod est Templariis et maladeriam que est in australi parte ipsius more. Totam hanc predictam moram dedi et concessi predictis monachis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam;

et licebit eis facere de ea quicquid eis et suis magis expedire noverint. Hiis testibus, etc.

1190. Grant by Osbert Manaunt of Hunmanby to William, son of John de Hundmanby, of 1 bovate in Hunmanby lying near the ½ carucate of Ralph the butler, the donor's brother, with one of his 3 tofts, namely that next the stew of Hunmanby, to hold for 12*d.* yearly and by doing forinsec service where 10 carucates make a fee. 1155–1165.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 55. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 73.

Osbertus Manaunt de Hundmanby universis audituris et visuris has literas salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et concessisse et hac carta mea confirmasse Willelmo filio Johannis de Hundmanby et heredibus suis, pro homagio suo et servitio et pro pecunia quam mihi dedit, unam bovatam terre in Hundmanby que jacet ubi[que] propinquior dimidie carrucate terre Radulfi pincerne fratris mei, cum uno tofto de tribus toftis meis quod jacet propinquius vivario de Hundman[by] et cum omnibus aliis suis pertinentiis infra villam et extra vi[ll]am, in viis et in semitis, in pratis et in pascuis et in omnibus libertatibus ad prefatam bovatam terre pertinentibus; tenendam de me et heredibus meis in feodo et hereditate, liberam, solutam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis et exactionibus, pro duodecim denariis mihi et heredibus meis annuatim reddendis, scilicet medietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini, et faciendo forinsecum servitium quantum pertinet ad unam bovatam terre unde decem carrucate faciunt feudum unius militis. Hiis testibus, Thoma sacerdote, Radulfo pincerna, Rogero filio Malgeri, Almarico, Waltero filio Yvonis, Toraldo, Ernaldo de Pratis, Symon[e] filio Malgeri, Waltero filio Opsabg'l,[1] Everardo[2] filio Cherdric, et multis aliis.

1191. Confirmation by Osbert Manaunt of Hunmanby to the canons of Bridlington of 1 bovate in Hunmanby, which William son of John of Hunmanby held of the donor and gave to the canons with himself, which lay (as above). 1165–1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 55. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 73.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Osbertus Manut de Hund[maneby] concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam unam bovatam terre in Hundmanby, quam scilicet Willelmus filius Johannis de Hundmanby tenuit de me et quam ipse dedit secum[3] eidem ecclesie

[1] *Sic.* [2] Or "Cuerardo."
[3] "sem" altered to "semel," but "secum" probably meant.

Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona], que jacet ubique propinquior dimidie carrucate terre Radulfi pincerne fratris mei, cum uno tofto de tribus toftis meis propinquius vivario de Hundmanby et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus intra villam et extra villam ad prefatam bovatam pertinentibus; tenendam de me et heredibus meis liberam, solutam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis et exactionibus secularibus preter forinsecum servitium domini regis quod ipsi canonici facient pro illa terra, quantum scilicet pertinet ad unam bovatam terre unde decem carrucate terre faciunt feudum unius militis. Hiis testibus, Willelmo de Lekeburun, Herberto de Harpham, Roberto coco, Rogero mariscallo, Rogero de celario, Hugone de Norwygia, Jocelino de Suthferiby, Gregorio de Buctona, Gaufrido portario.

1192. Grant by Emery, son of Audin de Hundemanby, to the monks of Bardney of 3 perches in Hunmanby lying at Ruchau between land of Thorald and land of the son of William, son of Ailef de Burton. He made this gift when he set forth towards St. James (of Compostella). 1173–1184(?).

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 187.

Sciant tam presentes quam futuri quod ego Almaricus filius Auhuuini de Hundemanby, consensu et assensu heredum meorum, dedi et concessi et hac mea presenti carta confirmavi Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et monachis de Bardeney tres perticatas terre in territorio de Hundemanby, scilicet de illa terra que jacet apud Ruchau inter Thoraldum et filium Willelmi filii Ailef de Burtona, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro anima mea et antecessorum meorum. Hanc autem donationem feci eis quando ivi versus Sanctum Jacobum et has tres perticatas dedi monachis predictis in illa parte que est propinquior Thoraldo. Hiis testibus, Simone capellano de Bardeney, Willelmo fratre abbatis, etc.

1193. Grant by Emery, son of Audin de Hundemanby, to the monks of Bardney of the messuage formerly of Folberic, his father's man, with the croft in Hunmanby. 1173–1194.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 188.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Amalricus filius Audoeni de Hundemanby salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et, concessu heredum meorum, presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et monachis de Bardeney in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio seculari, mansuram unam que fuit Folberici quondam hominis patris mei et croftum eidem mansure pertinentem in territorio de Hundemanbi, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et antecessorum meorum et heredum meorum. Ego autem et heredes mei ad-

quietabimus et warantizabimus eis hanc donationem. Testibus, Johanne presbitero, etc.

The following gifts in Hunmanby were made to the convent of Bardney: (1) William Gos gave a bovate which Evrard his father and Henry his brother and afterwards the donor had held of the convent; also a rood on the south side of Akerdic with the mill standing on that land which he held of the convent; attested by Walter, dean of Folkton.[1] (2) Arnald de Buketon gave half a bovate which Alan, son of Emery de Foletorpe, had given him; attested by William, then vicar of Hunmanby.[2] (3) Thomas, son of Athelard de Willardebi, with the consent of Matilda his wife gave half a bovate, which Philip Escrop formerly held, with the toft and croft. Ivo, son of Walter (de Stacheston?), confirmed this gift.[3] (4) Walter de Stratton (*sic*) gave parcels of land which he had purchased of William, son of Gerard de Hundemanby, viz. in the south field at Linghou-dales 2*a.* and ½*r.* extending eastward from the Burton road to the tillage of Sir Gilbert de Gant in Barkedale; between the ditches 3½*r.*, at "wandailes de Caldhouscore" 1*r.*, upon Caldhouberw and at the wandailes towards Bicton (?) 2*a.*, in the west field upon Mikelfeld 3*r.*, and on the east side at Stainhou 3½*r.*, on the west side of Stainhou 3*r.*, in Hengenclif ½*a.*, upon the tofts 1*r.*, at Wramscore 3*r.*, from Crakenhou-gate to Suddaile 1½*a.*, and towards the south of Grethou 3*r.*; witnesses, Arnald de Buketon, Robert de Munceus, William de Ergum.[4] (5) Walter, son of Isabel, and Roger his son gave to the church of All Saints of Hunmanby and to Robert, abbot of Bardney (1187–1197), ½*a.* on the south side of his house by the road to Barkedale on the east, 1½*a.* between the ditches towards Burton by land which Gerard held of the monks on the west.[5] (6) Henry, son of Albert Sargant, gave to the church of All Saints of Hunmanby 1*a.* of his half carucate, whereof 2*r.* were of the gift of Albert his father, 1*r.* of the gift of Herbert, the father of his kinsman Geoffrey, and 1*r.* of his own gift; witness, Ralph de Ergum.[6] (7) Arnald, son of Hilda, gave to the same church of Hunmanby and to Robert, abbot of Bardney, the patrons, an acre of meadow on the south side of his house upon Calvehil, next the meadow of Malger de Ergum towards the west; witnesses, Ralph de Ergum, Simon de Burton.[7] (8) William de Cresacre of Hunmanby gave to the monks land lying in length from Akerdike to Thomas de Rossal's land, and between land of Bardney and that late of Ives de Drax; witnesses, Walter dean of Folkton, Adam vicar of Muston.[8] (9) Edric Tr(o)p gave to the church of Hunmanby land on the north side of Northdale, viz. 2½*r.* by Orthgerhou towards the west, 1½*r.* at Middlebula; witness, Ralph, chaplain of Arram (*Ergum*).[9] (10) Thorald de Hundemanby gave to the same church 3*r.* in the town-fields, viz. between the road from Spelhou and Linghou-stich; witnessed as the last.[10]

1194. Fine made at Northampton on Sunday after the Conversion of St. Paul, 2 Richard (27 January, 1191), between Henry de Gant, attorney of Robert de Gant, and Richard de Bardeney, attorney of the abbot of Bardney, concerning (*inter alia*) a toft in Hunmanby formerly of the tillage of Walter de Gant. Released to the abbot. 1191.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 48*d.*

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Norhamtoniam die Dominica proxima post Conversionem Beati

[1] Chartul., f. 183*d.* [2] *ib.* [3] *ib.*, f. 184. [4] *ib.*
[5] *ib.*, f. 185. [6] *ib.*, f. 185*d.* [7] *ib.*,
[8] *ib.*, f. 186. [9] *ib.* [10] *ib.*, f. 187.

Pauli apostoli anno secundo regni regis Ricardi, coram comite de Arundel et Willelmo Marescallo et Willelmo de Briwerre et Hugone Bardulf et G[ilberto] filio Petri et Roberto de Witefeld et Simone de Patushill et aliis baronibus et fidelibus domini regis ibidem tunc presentibus, inter Henricum de Gant, positum loco Roberti de Gant ad lucrandum vel perdendum, et Ricardum de Bardeney, positum loco abbatis de Bardeney, de v. solidis de duabus bovatis terre in Folkingham, et de uno tofto in Hundemanby ex occidentali parte ville quod fuit de cultura Walteri de Gant; unde placitum fuit inter eos in curia domini regis, scilicet quod predictus Henricus de Gant clamavit predicta quieta, scilicet et v solidos de duabus bovatis terre in Folkingham et unum toftum quod fuit de cultura Walteri de Gant in Hundemanby, prenominato Ricardo ad opus abbatis et monachorum de Bardeney in puram et perpetuam elemosinam. Et pro hac fine et concordia predictus Ricardus de Bardeney dedit prenominato Henrico de Gant quinque marcas argenti.

1195. Grant by Robert de Gant to the monks of Bardney of a toft on the western side of Hunmanby, formerly of the tillage of Walter de Gant. 1191.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 70.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus Robertus de Gaunt salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et monachis de Bardeney toftum unum apud Hundemaneby ex occidentali parte ejusdem ville quod fuit de cultura Walteri de Gaunt, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, et ex eodem tofto liberum exitum et introitum ex occidentali parte usque ad viam; et preterea quietos clamo memoratis monachis quinque solidos de duabus bovatis terre pertinentibus ad ecclesiam de Folkingham, unde placitum fuit inter me et abbatem de Bardeney in curia domini regis. Testibus, Hugone priore de Bridelingtona, magistro Roberto de Harden', etc.

1196. Agreement between Robert, abbot, and the convent of Bardney and Hugh, prior, and the canons of Bridlington in a dispute about thraves of the tithes of St. John of Beverley in the parish of Hunmanby. The abbot releases all claim and the prior agrees that between Christmas and Easter the number of the ploughs shall be taken by the canons' serjeant before 2 or 3 liege men and by this number the canons shall at harvest receive the corn of St. John from the monks' sheaves either in the fields or in the yard before removal to the monks' grange. 1187–*c.*1197.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 97*d.*

Sciant omnes tam presentes quam futuri causam que vertebatur inter Robertum abbatem et conventum de Bardeney et Hugonem

priorem et canonicos de Bridelingtona super travis decimarum Sancti Johannis de Beverlay in parochia de Hundemanebi hoc modo sopitam fuisse, videlicet quod predictus Robertus abbas de Bardeney in jure confessus est se nichil juris habere in supradictis travis, et firmiter promiserunt ipse et conventus suus quod de cetero nullam penitus questionem super hiis movebunt adversus ecclesiam de Bridelingtona. Prior vero et canonici de Bridelingtona predictas travas libere percipient et quiete possidebunt in perpetuum, ita scilicet quod inter Natale Domini et Pascha numerentur caruce per servientem canonicorum sub testimonio duorum vel trium legalium hominum die vel termino quando ipse serviens canonicorum hoc facere voluerit, et secundum hanc numerationem legitime factam tempore autumpni recipient canonici bladum Sancti Johannis in predicta parochia de Hundemanebi de tassis monachorum in campis vel in curte, simul in uno capite vel in altero, vel in medio a summo usque deorsum antequam monachi aliquid de blado suo carient in grangiam, et cum vocatus fuerit serviens canonicorum per servientem monachorum in autumpno ad recipiendum predictum bladum ipsa die vel in crastino vel cum citius commode poterint sepedictum bladum recipient canonici. Et ut firmum et stabile sit in perpetuum quod inter partes terminatum est presentem paginam eedem partes mutuis sigillis suis communierunt.

1197. Grant by Robert, the chaplain of Hunmanby, to the convent of Bardney of a bovate in Hunmanby which John the chaplain, his uncle, held of the convent.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 183*d*.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, etc. Robertus de Hundemanby capellanus salutem. Noveritis me dedisse et concessisse, etc. [*as n.*1199] unam bovatam terre in territorio de Hundemanby, cum tofto et omnibus pertinentiis suis, quam Johannes capellanus avunculus meus tenuit de eis, que scilicet fuit Osgoti pastoris, habendam et possidendam, etc. Ego vero Robertus etc. Hiis testibus, Roberto, Ricardo capellanis de Bardney, etc.

1198. Grant by Geoffrey, son of Emery de Hundemanby, to the convent of Bardney of a bovate in the territory of "Folethorpe" of the fee of Wihomarc the knight, except 4½ acres, for which he assigns the same extent elsewhere, belonging to his 2 bovates. 1191–*c.*1210.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 183.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus [ad quos presens carta pervenerit] Galfridus filius Amalrici de Hundemanby salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me dedisse et concessisse [et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et abbati et conventui de Bardney, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum

meorum] unam bovatam terre et dimidiam in territorio de Folethorpe cum omnibus pertinentiis et libertatibus suis, scilicet de feodo Gumeri militis, exceptis quatuor acris terre et dimidia minus, pro quibus assignavi eis alibi tot acras ad valenciam illius terre de duabus bovatis meis, partes scilicet ex parte orientali vivarii assignavi tres rodas, et ex parte aquilonari crofti Willelmi Houner quinque rodas et dimidiam, et ad Billinghou duas rodas et dimidiam, et ad Paddemar in tribus locis duas rodas et dimidiam, et ad Langsic unam rodam, et ad Caldhou tres rodas, et ad Cotehou dimidiam acram, habendas et tenendas, etc. Ego vero, etc. Hiis testibus, magistro Leonio vicario de Burtona, etc.

1199. Grant by Geoffrey, son of Emery de Hundemanby, to the convent of Bardney of a bovate in Hunmanby on the west side of John Dun's bovate. 1191–*c.*1210.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 183.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens carta pervenerit Galfridus filius Amalrici de Hundemanby salutem. Noverit universitas [vestra] me dedisse et concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et abbati et conventui de Bardney, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, unam bovatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in campis de Hundemanby quam tenui de domino G[ilberto] de Gaunt, que scilicet jacet proxima bovate Johannis Dun ex occidentali parte, habendam et possidendam in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda. Ego vero predictus Galfridus et heredes mei predictam terram predictis monachis warantizabimus contra omnes homines in perpetuum; et ut donatio mea stabilis et firma permaneat in perpetuum, presentem cartam sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus, Ricardo et Roberto capellanis de Bardney, magistro Leonio, Johanne de Beningwrde, Walwano, Willelmo de Ounesby, Rogero clerico de Sancto Botulfo, Nicholao, Giffardo servientibus domini abbatis de Bardney, Thoma de Poingt[ona], Thoma de Berri, Roberto portario.

1200. Confirmation by Gilbert de Gant to the monks of Bardney of a bovate in Hunmanby given by Geoffrey son of Amalric (Emery) de Hundemanebi; a bovate with 2 tofts in Barton (-upon-Humber) given by Hugh the clerk, son of Lambert. 1191–*c.*1210.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 70.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Gilbertus de Gaunt salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse, pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, Deo et Sancto Oswaldo et monachis de Bardeney donationem unius bovate terre cum pertinentiis suis

in territorio de Hundemanebi quam Galfridus filius Amalrici de Hundemanebi illis dedit in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, sicut carta ipsius Galfridi quam inde habent testatur. Concedo etiam eisdem monachis et confirmo donationem unius bovate terre cum duobus toftis et omnibus pertinentiis in territorio de Bartona quam Hugo clericus filius Lamberti eis dedit in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et quietam ab omni seculari servitio et demanda. Et in hujus rei robur et testimonium presens scriptum sigillo meo roboravi. Hiis testibus, etc.

1201. Grant in fee by Walter de Percy to Erneis, son of Besing, of those 2 carucates in (Wold) Newton which the grantor's mother gave him of her marriage, to hold quit of all custom and service except Danegeld, Erneis and his heirs paying 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly to redeem the service of this fee from all charges; upon condition that after the grantor's death Erneis shall hold the tenement of the monks of Whitby, to whom the grantor, by the confirmation of William de Percy, his brother, had given those carucates, stipulating that they would never alienate the service of Erneis and his heirs. 1142–1154.

Chartul. of Whitby, f. 54*d;* Add. MS. 4715, f. 110*d.* Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 207.

Walterus de Perci omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis et universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et dedisse et hac mea carta confirmasse, Hernisio filio Besing et heredibus suis in feudo et hereditate illas duas carucatas terre quas mater mea michi dedit in Neutona de matrimonio suo, ad tenendum de me solutas et quietas ac liberas ab omni consuetudine et servitio, excepto recto Danegildo regis. Prefatus vero Hernisius, ut sibi et heredibus suis servitium hujus liberi feudi ab omnibus aliis rebus redimeret, concessit ut ipse et heredes sui post ipsum reddant michi pro illis duabus carucatis terre et pro omnibus pertinentiis suis annuatim viginti sex solidos et octo denarios; et hoc concessi et pro hoc homagium suum accepi, ita tamen ut cum obierim predictas carucatas terre quas ego pro redemptione anime mee ecclesie Sancte Hilde de Wyteby, concessione ac confirmatione Willelmi de Perci fratris mei, dedi in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, predictus Hernisius et heredes sui teneant cum omnibus pertinentiis suis de ecclesia Sancte Hylde de Wytebi cum predicto jure et cum tota libertate cum quibus de me tenuit, videlicet ut nichil amplius ecclesie isti pro terra ista faciant quam reddere annis singulis viginti sex solidos et octo denarios, dimedietatem ad Pentecosten et medietatem ad festum Sancti Martini, et quod ecclesia Sancte Hylde de Wyteby servitium Hernisii et heredum suorum nemini det, sed in manu sua retineat. Et ego Galterus de Perci et heredes mei warantizabimus totam predictam terram

cum omnibus pertinentiis suis predictis Hernisio filio Besing et heredibus suis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Roberto decano Sancti Petri Eboracensis, Geroldo canonico, Serlone canonico, Toma filio Paulini canonico et aliis.

1202. Confirmation by William de Percy, for the soul of Walter, his brother, to the monks of Whitby of 2 carucates in (Wold) Newton which the said Walter gave them. 1142–1154.

Chartul. of Whitby; Add. MS. 4715, f. 7*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, p. 364.

Willelmus de Percy omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Notum sit vobis et omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris me dedisse et concessisse ecclesie Sancti Petri et Sancte Hylde de Whiteby et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et antecessorum meorum et pro anima Walteri fratris mei, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam duas carucatas terre in Neuetona[1] solutas et quietas et liberas ab omni servitio et consuetudine, quas predictus Walterus frater meus prefate ecclesie dedit; et ego ut advocatus do et concedo et utriusque nostrorum, mei scilicet et Walteri fratris mei, presenti carta mea confirmo donationem. Testibus hiis, Osberto archidiacono, Arnaldo presbitero de Tatecastre et Nicholao filio ejus, Arnaldo de Walton,[2] Gilberto canonico filio Fulconis, Willelmo clerico de Heala, Gilberto de Arches, Hugone filio Adriani de Mundebegun,[3] Ricardo filio Osberti, Roberto dapifero de Aichton, Rogero de Frodingheia, Radulfo de Irton et Daniele fratre ejus, Ernisio de Eboraco et Aldredo fratre ejus et multis aliis.

1203. Confirmation by William de Percy of the gift which Emma, his mother, made to the canons of Bridlington of 1 carucate in (Wold) Newton of her marriage (dowry), quit of all customs save the king's geld, which is called "Tenemantale." *c.* 1140–1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 54. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 72.

W[illelmus] de Percy omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis quod mater mea Emma dedit ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlington et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam carucatam terre in Neutona de maritagio suo, solutam, liberam, et quietam ab omni servitio [et] ab omnibus consuetudinibus, in elemosinam, preter geldum regis quod dicitur Tenemanetal; ego vero concedo, confirmo, et do eandem ipsam carucatam predicte ecclesie solutam, liberam, et quietam ab omni servitio et ab omnibus consuetudinibus preter predictum geldum regis, in elemosinam, tam pro anima mea quam pro animabus omnium predecessorum et decessorum parentum et amicorum meorum.

[1] "Newton Rocheforth" in *Chartul.* [2] "Welton" in *Chartul.*
[3] "de Mundeg."; *ib.*

Hanc autem concessionem et donum meum confirmo hujus presentis sigilli mei testimonio atque istorum testium. Hiis testibus, etc.

Emma, the wife of Alan de Percy, was a daughter of Gilbert de Gant I, who had a berewick in Wold Newton belonging to his manor of Hunmanby, rated at 7 carucates, and a manor of 1 carucate which Chilbert had formerly held in Hunmanby. The king likewise had a manor in Newton, rated at 3 carucates, which Chilbert had held, and 1 carucate which Ligulf had held. According to *Kirkby's Quest* there were 12 carucates in Wold Newton of the fee of Gant, held by Percy, of which the canons of Bridlington had 1 carucate, the monks of Whitby 2 carucates, the parish church 2 bovates, and Percy's tenant, Rocheford, 8 carucates and 6 bovates.[1] In addition to Wold Newton the Percies held of the fee of Gant 3 carucates in Ganton and 6 carucates in Staxton.

1204. Fine made at York on Wednesday after the octave of Peter and Paul the apostles, 33 Henry II (8 July, 1187), between the abbot and monks of Bardney and Simon de Rocheford, touching the chapel of (Wold) Newton. Simon released his claim.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 48*d*.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Eboracum die Mercurii proxima post octabas apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regis Henrici Secundi trecesimo tertio, coram G[aufrido] de Luci et Hugone de Morwic et Jocelino archidiacono Cicestrie et Willelmo Vavasore etc., justiciariis domini regis qui tunc ibi aderant, inter abbatem et monachos de Bardeney et Simonem de Rocheford super capella de Neutona, unde asisa summonita fuit in curia domini regis; scilicet quod predictus Simon de Rocheford totum jus et clamium quod in predicta capella clamabat quietum clamavit de se et heredibus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro anima patris sui et uxoris sue et antecessorum suorum predicto abbati et monachis de Bardenaya.

1205. Fine made at York on Saturday after the octave of Peter and Paul the apostles, 3 Richard (11 July, 1192), between Robert, abbot of Bardney and William de Rocheford, concerning the advowson of the chapel of (Wold) Newton. William released his right for 5 marks.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 48.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Eboracum, die Sabbati proxima post octabas apostolorum Petri et Pauli, anno regni regis Ricardi tertio, coram H[uberto] decano Eboracensi et R[icardo] archidiacono Hereford et Hugone Bardulf et Willelmo de Stutevilla et Willelmo filio Aldel[ini] et Henrico de Wichetton, tunc justiciariis domini regis, et aliis baronibus et fidelibus domini regis ibidem tunc presentibus, inter Robertum abbatem de Bardeney tenentem et Willelmum de Rocheford

[1] *op. cit.*, 53.

petentem, de advocatione capelle de Neutona, unde placitum fuit inter eos in curia domini regis et unde recognitio de ultima presentatione summonita fuit inter eos in curia domini regis, scilicet quod prefatus Willelmus quietum clamavit in perpetuum de se et heredibus suis totum jus et clamium suum quod habuit in predicta advocatione capelle de Neutona prefato Roberto abbati de Bardeney et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus. Et pro hac quieta clamantia et fine et concordia predictus Robertus abbas dedit prenominato Willelmo quinque marcas argenti.

It is evident that Simon de Rocheford died between July, 1187, and July, 1192.

1206. Quit-claim by William de Rochford to Robert, abbot, and the convent of Bardney of his right in the chapel of (Wold) Newton. 1192.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 196.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, etc. Willelmus de Rochford' salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me quietum clamasse totum clamium meum et quicquid juris habui in capella de Neutuna Roberto abbati et conventui de Bardeney in puram et perpetuam elemosinam de me et de heredibus meis in perpetuum, pro salute anime mee et pro animabus patris et matris mee et antecessorum meorum, ita quod neque ego neque heredes mei in eadem capella nec in ejus pertinentiis aliquam reclamationem habebimus nec habere poterimus in futurum. Testibus, Willelmo de Stutevilla, etc.

1207. Confirmation by William, son of Simon de Rocheford, to the canons of Bridlington of the carucate in (Wold) Newton, which Emma de Gant gave and William de Percy her son confirmed; and quit-claim of the service which he had claimed from their men of Newton. For this prior Hugh gave him 1 mark. *c.*1190–1195.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 54. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 72.

Willelmus filius Symonis de Rocheford omnibus fidelibus salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac carta confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam illam carrucatam terre in Neutona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam Emma de Gant dedit eis et Willelmus de Percy filius ejus confirmavit. Preterea quietum clamavi in perpetuum de me et de heredibus meis eidem ecclesie et eisdem canonicis totum servitium quod clamabam de hominibus eorum in Neutona. Et Hugo prior et memorati canonici dederunt mihi unam marcham argenti pro ista quieta clamantia. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Grendale et Thoma fratre ejus, Willelmo de Boytorp, Waltero de Folketon, Jordano de

Ping', W[illelmo] Pigace, Willelmo de Lekeburn, Gilberto fratre ejus, Benedicto de Eboraco, Jocelino de Suthferiby, Roberto coco.

1208. Grant by Malger de Ergom and Geoffrey his son and heir, with the consent of Walter de Gant, to St. Mary's, Bridlington, of ½ carucate in Reighton, quit except of tenmanetale. 1130–1139.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 35. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 45.

Notum sit omnibus ecclesie filiis quod Malgerus de Ergom et Gaufridus filius ejus et heres illius dederunt Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] dimidiam carucatam terre in Ryctona solutam et quietam ab omnibus servitiis excepto geldo regis quod est temanetale, concessu domini Walteri Gant. Hiis testibus, Tosti canonico Sancti Petri, Morcario,[1] Willelmo consistore, Lamberto consistore, Radulfo de Nova-villa, Willelmo de Munda-villa, Ricardo filio Fulconis, Syuuaredo de Karthorp', Gocelino Buc, Adellardo filio Willelmi consistoris, Almarico fratre Malgeri, Morello preposito.

1209. Grant by Ralph de Nevill, with the consent of Geoffrey, his son and heir, and Hadewise his wife, to the church of Rievaulx of 1 carucate in Reighton which Aluric held of him. 1148–1156.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 52 (old f. 48). Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 81.

Omnibus filiis sancte ecclesie tam presentibus quam futuris Radulfus de Novavilla salutem. Notum sit omnibus tam presentibus quam futuris me dedisse et concessisse, per concessum filii mei Gaufridi qui est heres meus et per concessum uxoris mee Hadewise, Deo et ecclesie Beate Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima mea et uxoris mee et filii mei et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, unam carrucatam terre, illam scilicet quam habui in Rihtuna quam Aluricus de me tenuit, plenarie cum omnibus eidem carrucate pertinentibus in pratis et pasturis et aliis rebus, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et consuetudine et assisis et auxiliis in perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, domino abbate Elia de Ruchforde, Waltero decano de Rudestein, Rogero presbitero de Hundemanebi, Elfwino presbitero de Rihtuna, Willelmo de Rudestein, Gaufrido filio Malgeri, Henrico de Wilardebi, Turoldo de Novavilla, Roberto filio Malgeri, Eustachio de Moncell[is], Guarino de Rihtuna, Alurico filio Arthuri et Gerbodo filio suo.

The second Gilbert de Gant founded the abbey of Rufford when earl of Lincoln. As we have seen, he was not yet earl when he gave land in Hunmanby to Rievaulx in the time of abbot Aelred, who succeeded to the government of that house in 1147. It is therefore probable that Rufford was

[1] "Mortario"; MS.

founded in 1148, as chronicled by the "Annales Cestrie."[1] Consequently this gift, being attested by Elias, the first abbot of Rufford, is unlikely to have been made earlier than that year.

It is interesting to note that Eustace de Monceaux was a witness of this gift. He held land in Reighton of the fee of Albemarle of Holderness.[2]

1210. Grant by Malger de Richton to the canons of Bridlington of 2 bovates of those 2 carucates in Reighton which were of his mother's marriage dowry, and which he held of Ralph de Nevill, with a toft of 2 acres. 1190–1210.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 35*d*. Pd. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 46.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Malgerus de Rychtona dedi et concessi et hac carta mea confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[linton] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam duas bovatas terre de duabus carucatis maritagii matris mee in Rychtona quas teneo de Radulfo de Nevill' et que jacent propinquiores soli, cum tofto duarum acrarum propinquiori tofto Serlonis fabri versus occidentem et cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis et libertatibus et aysiamentis in villa et extra villam, liberas et quietas in perpetuum ab omni servitio seculari et exactione. Ego autem Malgerus et heredes mei adquietabimus eandem terram de omni servitio et exactione et warantizabimus eam prefatis canonicis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Grendale, Waltero de Bovington, Willelmo filio ejus, Waltero de Thorp, Willelmo de Percy, Thoma de Alost, Gilberto de Scrop, Eustachio de Rychton, et filio ejus Adam.

1211. Grant by Ralph, abbot, and the convent of Bardney, to William their clerk, son of Malger de Ergum, of their chapel of Arram with the tithes of 1 carucate of the said Malger in that town belonging to the church of Hunmanby, rendering a yearly pension of 10*s*. to the convent. Malger affirms this obligation and pledges himself that his son William shall do the same when of age. *c.*1195–1214.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 195.

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens cirographum pervenerit Radulfus abbas et conventus de Bardeney salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos concessisse et dedisse et presenti cirographo confirmasse Willelmo clerico nostro, filio Malgeri de Ergum, capellam nostram de Ergum cum omnibus pertinentiis suis de nobis tenendam, et decimas unius carucate terre de terra predicti Malgeri in eadem villa ecclesie nostre de Hundemanby pertinentes, sub annua pensione decem solidorum nobis ad duos terminos solvendorum, videlicet v solidos ad Pentecosten et v solidos ad festum Sancti Martini. Predictus vero Malgerus pro

[1] Cotton MS.

[2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 77, 377.

se et pro Willelmo memorato filio suo super sacrosancta juravit de fidelitate nobis servanda et de predicta pensione ad predictos terminos fideliter solvenda, et quod memoratus Willelmus filius suus idem sacramentum faciet de predicto beneficio et de fidelitate servanda cum ad etatem pervenerit. Sepedictus vero Malgerus tanquam testis et plegius parti nostre hujus cirographi sigillum suum apposuit; nos autem partem cirographi Willelmi filii sui clerici nostri sigillo capituli nostri confirmavimus, salvis in omnibus matricis ecclesie libertatibus et debitis consuetudinibus ei exhibendis. Hiis testibus, Radulfo de Galmertun' decano, Simone capellano de Burtona, etc.

1212. Notification by William de Ergum to Matthew, abbot of Bardney, of his resignation of the chapel of Arram. 1217–1223.

Chartul. of Bardney; Vesp. E. xx, f. 195.

Viro venerabili et domino in Christo karissimo M[atthaeo] Dei gratia abbati de Bardeney suus Willelmus de Ergum eternam in Domino salutem. Vestra noverit discretio me capellam de Ergum per litteras istas patentes vobis resignare, vestre significans excellentie quatinus de ipsa tanquam de vacante disponatis. Et in hujus rei testimonium presenti scripto sigillum meum apposui. Valete in Domino.

1213. Surrender by Malger, son of Turold de Rudstane, to Robert de Gant for 30 marks and a horse worth 20*s*. of 1 carucate in Rudston, on condition that he gives it to the church of Bridlington. 1156–*c*.1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 143. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 191.

Malgerus filius Turoldi de Rudstan omnibus hominibus tam presentibus quam futuris salutem. Sciatis me sponte reddidisse et quietam de me et heredibus meis clamasse Roberto de Gaunt unam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in Rudstan pro triginta marcis argenti et pro uno equo pretii viginti solidorum. Hac conditione terram prefatam Roberto de Gaunte reddidi, ut eam ecclesie Sancte Marie Bridelingtone in elemosinam perpetuam daret. Preterea sciatis me affidasse et jurasse quod nec ego nec aliquis pro me in terra prenominata jus aliquod clamabit vel inde uncquam querelam aliquam movebit. Hiis testibus, Mascia [1] de Curcy et Ricardo filio ejus, Willelmo capellano de Rudstan, Roberto de Belgrant, Willelmo de Playz [2] et Rogero filio ejus, Waltero de Bempt[on], Willelmo filio consistoris de Spetona, Reginaldo filio Edmundi de Thorp' et Roberto fratre ejus, Osberto de Martona, Henrico Silver, Simone de Stayngrive, Serlone Talun. Valete.

[1] *i.e.* Mathia; see n. 1214. Better is Masci; *Red Bk.*, p. 430.
[2] "Ployz"; MS.

At the Survey Ralph Paynel held Merlesuen's late manor in Rudston, assessed at 8 carucates. Early in the reign of Henry II this tenement was held by Malger, son of Thorold de Rudston, of Robert de Gant for the service of one knight. Before 1166 it had passed to Robert de Rudstan, brother of Malger.[1] The chartulary of Bridlington shows that a great many parcels of land in this place were given to the canons of Bridlington, who had 4 carucates there in 1284–5 held of the fee of Luterel.[2]

1214. Grant by Robert de Gant for the souls of earl Gilbert (de Gant), Alice the grantor's wife and Avice his daughter, to the convent of Bridlington of 1 carucate in Rudston which Malger, son of Turold (de Rudstan), had surrendered to him. 1156–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 143. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 191.

R[obertus] de Gaunt universis sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona] unam carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis apud Rudstan quam Malgerus filius Turoldi aliquo tempore de me tenuit et quam idem Malgerus, renunciato suo jure, mihi reddidit. Hanc carrucatam terre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis dedi et confirmavi ecclesie predicte in elemosinam perpetuam, liberam et quietam ab omni servitio et consuetudine et geldo preter Danegeudum, pro anima mea et pro animabus patris et matris mee et comitis Gilberti et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro animabus Adeliz uxoris mee et Aviz filie mee et omnium antecessorum earum. Hiis testibus, Mathia de Curcy et Ricardo filio ejus, Willelmo de Ploiz et Rogero filio ejus, Willelmo capellano de Rudstan, Simone de Stayngrive, Roberto de Belgant, Waltero de Bempton', Willelmo filio consistoris de Speton', Reginaldo filio Edmundi de Thorp' et Roberto fratre ejus, Osberto de Marton', Serlone Talun, Henrico Silver.

1215. Quit-claim by William de Thorp to the canons of Bridlington of 1 carucate in Rudston, which he purchased for the use of the canons from Malger son of Thorold and Robert his brother, with the consent of Robert de Gant. *c.*1175–1191.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 143. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 191.

Willelmus de Thorp omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse et quietam clamasse et hac carta confirmasse in perpetuum ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[lintona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus unam carrucatam terre in Rudstan cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, illam scilicet quam emi ad opus eorundem canonicorum a Malgero filio Thoraldi et Roberto fratre ejus, concedente Roberto de Gaunte, ita quod

[1] *Red Bk.*, 433. [2] *Kirkby's Quest*, 56.

illi fratres juraverunt nunquam se illam terram calumpniaturos per se vel per alium hominem; et quam de ipsis canonicis tenui per annos aliquot sub firma annuali quamdiu illis et michi placuit. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Grendale et Thoma fratre ejus, Willelmo de Sywardeby, Malgero de Erghom, Willelmo filio Adelardi de Besingby, Gilberto de Speton', Henrico Silver et Gregorio et Henrico filiis ejus, Willelmo de Logeville, Willelmo de Lekeburn', Ricardo de Bucton', Willelmo de Edlington, Ern[aldo] filio[1] Willelmi de Bucton, Philippo de Traneby, Hugone de Clive.

1216. Grant by Robert Escrop to Wimarcha and her lawful heir of his house (in Barton-upon-Humber?) next that of Reiner, for 4*d.* yearly; the grantor acquitting the tenement against the earl and his heirs. 1156–1184.

Belvoir Castle deeds. Pd. in *Hist. MSS. Com.* (1905), p. 82.

Robertus Escrop omnibus hominibus suis et amicis tam Francis quam Anglis tam futuris quam presentibus salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Wimarche et cuicunque ei libuerit suum heredem facere, pro quodam falvo equo et xx^ti^ solidis, domum meam que est proxima domui Reinerii cum toto purprisio, in feodo et hereditate de me et heredibus meis tenendam, ab omni servitio et exactione et consuetudine liberam et quietam, preter tamen quatuor denarios singulis annis infra octavas Pentecostes reddendos; et siquid servitium vel exactio vel consuetudo a consule sive heredibus suis sive ministris suis inde exigatur, ego vel heres meus adquietabo. Test[ibus] his, Ricardo Escrop decano, Gaufrido capellano, Hugone Escrop, magistro Robberto de Maltona, magistro Alano de Bartona, Alexandro de Lening, Johanne de Metheltona, Johanne de Bondebi, Thoma filio Toke de Hedona, Girardo de Auresbi, Walwano, Saxelino de Hesel, R . . . rio[2] Blasel, Wlm[er]o, Gamello mercatore, Agmundo Ferthig, Gilberto filio Morelli, Radulfo clerico, Ernisio filio Brictive, Ricardo filio Hugonis de Crostona, R[oberto?] filio Ernisii, Waltero de Kilum, . . . Arnaldo de Harenis.

The inferior limit of date of this document may be fixed by the reference to the "consul," who was the superior lord of the fee. Robert Scrope held 1 knight's fee in 1166 of earl Simon of Northampton, the "consul" of the charter, who died in 1184. Walter de Kilham is named in the Pipe Roll of 1158, and Robert son of Walter in that of 1196.

The first upon record of the name Scrope or L'Escrop was Richard Escrop, who married Agnes, daughter of Richard Fitz-Gilbert (de Clare) (as it would appear from the next charter below), and held of the fee of Gant the fourth part of the town of Barton-upon-Humber.[3] He was the father of Robert Escrop, and perhaps of Hugh Escrop, whose service for land, perhaps in Barton-upon-Humber, was given to Bridlington by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln.[4] R. Escrop, who gave to the same house 2 bovates in

[1] "filii"; MS.
[2] Document defective.
[3] *Mon Angl.*, vi, 286.
[4] See p. 434 above.

Flotmanby, may be identified as Richard Escrop or Robert his son.[1] Master Robert Escrop attested charters of Robert de Gant,[2] brother of Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, and may have been a brother of Richard Escrop.

Richard Escrop was a witness, before 1173, of a charter of Gilbert de Gant II,[3] and is probably the person who attested the charter above as "decanus." It will be seen from a charter given below that the countess Aliz de Gant, daughter of Gilbert de Gant, gave to Robert Scrop of Barton, son of Richard Scrop and Agnes, the grantor's maternal aunt, land which his ancestors had held of her ancestors and of her in Barton, namely the fourth part of the town of Barton, doing the service of half a knight. Among the witnesses were Hugh Scrop, Josceline Scrop, Richard (Scrop) the dean and John Scrop.[4] The date of this grant would appear to be subsequent to the death of earl Simon in 1183 or 1184. It would be interesting to know if the donee was the same Robert as the tenant in 1166 of earl Simon. It is possible that he was a nephew of the elder Robert, and that the latter's sons were Philip and Simon Escrop of Flotmanby, whose issue determined in the male line in the time of John and Henry III.

In 1189 Robert Escrop accounted in the Lincolnshire roll for an amercement; and William Escrop for having withdrawn a plea.[5] In 1194 Robert "Estcrop" instituted a claim against William de Boythorpe for one knight's fee in Boythorpe and Millington. He still owed 100*s.* in 1204 for the writ of right thereof;[6] Philip Escrop rendered an account for the archbishop;[7] and in a plea between Ralph de Gousel and the abbot of Newhouse about land in Newhouse, co. Linc., Robert "de Scrope" essoined himself by Andrew de Barton, and Andrew de Scrop by Sefrid.[8]

Robert "de Scrup" of Barton-upon-Humber was succeeded by William his son before June, 1202, when Agnes, relict of Robert, by her said son recovered a small tenement in Barton. A few days later Robert "de Scrob" released his right in a toft in Barton.[9] From 1201-1203 Philip Escrop acted as under-sheriff of Cumberland for William de Stutevill.[10] He probably died in 1203 or 1204. Another Philip Escrop, of co. Nottingham, returned to allegiance in 1217, and with Hugh de Cappella recovered seisin in 1218 of the manor of Oxton, co. Nott.[11] On 27 May, 1217, the land of Robert Estrop (Escrop?) in Coleby, co. Linc., was committed to Philip the clerk,[12] possibly Philip Escrop. This Coleby branch of the family is noticed below.

From Bridlington charters preserved by Dodsworth, supplemented by a final agreement made in 1205, it appears that Philip Escrop of Flotmanby had daughters Alice and Matilda, who married Thomas de Willardby, and in that year they brought an assize of *mort d'ancestor* against Simon Escrop, their uncle, touching 6 bovates in Flotmanby, 1 bovate in Hunmanby and 2 bovates in Willerby; as a result of the plea Simon acknowledged their right, and they settled it upon him and the heirs of his body with reversion in default of an heir to their own right heirs.[13] A charter executed at York on Tuesday before St. Gregory, 6 John (8 March, 1204-5), points to a connexion between the Escropes of Flotmanby and those of Barton-upon-Humber. By this deed Matilda and Alice, her sister, granted to Simon Scrop, their uncle, for his homage and service 1 carucate of land in Flotmanby, the service of Walter Chaukes for 2 bovates, a windmill and 2

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[1] *Mon. Ebor.*, 227.
[2] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 288.
[3] *Cal. Chart. R.*, 1300-26, p. 11.
[4] Dodsw. MS., vii, 310.
[5] *Pipe R.*, 1 Ric. I, 62, 72.
[6] In 1205 the entry appears no longer.
[7] *ib.*, 6 Ric. I, Yorks.
[8] *R. Cur. Reg.* (Pipe R. Soc. xiv), 6.
[9] *Lincs. Fines*, pp. 40, 47.
[10] Pipe R.
[11] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 323, 358*b*. See Thoroton, *Notts* (ed. Throsby), iii, 44. About the same time Walter Escrop was prior of Thornholme; *Selby Chartul.*, ii, 297.
[12] *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 309*b*.
[13] *Yorks. Fines*, John, n. 244.

bovates in Willerby, 1 bovate in Hunmanby, 2 bovates and the service of 2 other bovates in Folkton, ½ carucate of land in Newbigging and the service of William Scrop of Barton for 28 acres of land, the said Simon doing forinsec service.[1] By another deed (attested by four local men, who also attested the last, and by Walter Scrop), Thomas de Willardby and Matilda his wife released to Henry le Scrop, son of Simon le Scrop, her uncle, their right in 2 bovates in Flotmanby which Philip le Scrop, her father (*pater noster*), held of the alms of St. Mary's, Bridlington, with a windmill which he held of the house of Thornton (co. Linc.) at one penny rent, and 2 bovates in Folkton of the fee of Robert de Boythorpe, and in all other the lands and services of the said Philip.[2] One of the above tenements, namely 2 bovates in Flotmanby, had been given to Bridlington by Simon Scrop,[3] who also enfeoffed Walter, son of Walter son of Reginald the usher, of 2 bovates in Flotmanby.[4]

Simon Escrope was succeeded by his son Henry Escrope, who married Juliana, daughter of Roger Brune of Thornton. He and his wife gave to Whitby 2 bovates in North Fyling, during the abbacy of Roger (1223–44).[5] As Henry, son of Simon Scrope, he gave to Bridlington land in Flotmanby, and the service of Walter Shaukes and his heirs for 2 bovates there which Alice le Scrope, relict of Ivo, son of Walter de Staxton, released to the canons.[6] He also released to the canons other lands in Folkton, Willerby, Flotmanby and Hunmanby.[7] In 1229 Elias, son of Osbert Fisher (of Flotmanby), appealed Amfrey, son of Arthur, of the death of Geoffrey Scrop of co. York.[8]

The family continued to hold a diminishing interest in Flotmanby. Walter, son of Gilbert Scrop, confirmed to Rievaulx 50 acres in Flotmanby which belonged to 6 bovates of his demesne there, and which Simon Scrop of Flotmanby gave to the monks. The witnesses show that the confirmation was made during the early years of Henry III.[9] On 3 November, 1239, Matilda, relict of Walter "Escrep," quit-claimed to master Simon le Conestable her right of dower in 5 bovates and 33 acres of land in Flotmanby, for which he gave her for life a toft formerly held by Emma, the relict of Osbert Fisher, certain easements of his fee and 6 marks.[10] Some years later than this transaction Richard de Bernevill gave to the canons of Bridlington 5 bovates, a messuage with a chapel and certain buildings in Flotmanby, which he had by the gift of Agnes, daughter of Ascelin Scrop.[11] These seem to be the last references to the family of Scrop at Flotmanby.

For some time we hear little more of the Scropes of Barton. In Easter term, 1248, Margaret, relict of Philip Scrope, demanded against Agnes Brian her dower or third part of 30 acres of land in Barton. Agnes called to warrant, as to 4 acres of the tenement, Henry Scrope.[12] In 1283–1284 an assize came to recognise if Robert le Scrop, father of Jocean le Scrop, was seised of 2 tofts and the third part of 2 bovates of land in Barton-upon-Humber, which Gilbert de Gaunt then held. They afterwards made concord.[13]

We now return to the line settled at Coleby. About the year 1210 Hugh de Traneby granted to Geoffrey Escrop, his nephew, a toft and all his land in Tranby, near Kingston-upon-Hull, which Hubert his father gave to Hulina, the grantor's sister, in marriage, doing forinsec service. The

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[1] Dodsw. MS., vii, 321*d*. [2] *ib*. [3] *ib*., 308*b*.
[4] *ib*., 324. [5] *Chartul. of Whitby*, 127.
[6] *ib*., citing *Controversy between Scrope and Grosvenor*, p. 8.
[7] *Cal. Pat*., 1307–13, p. 444. [8] *Close R*., 1227–31, p. 143.
[9] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 239. [10] Feet of F., 31, n. 1.
[11] Dodsw. MS., vii, 309*b*.
[12] Assize R. 273, m. 8*d*; *Linc. N. and Q*., vi, 159.
[13] Assize R. 502, m. 29; *Linc. N. and Q*., ix, 190.

witnesses of this deed were, Ralph de Colebi, Turstin de Colebi, Ralph son of Ralph de Colebi, Lawrence son of Thurstan de Colebi, Anketin de Tranebi and Ivo his son, Robert de Hesel and John his son (?), William Cantecler and Robert his brother.[1] In 1272 Gerard, son of Robert Scrope of co. Linc., obtained a writ for an assize of *mort d'ancestor;* but it was subsequently cancelled.[2]

From an extent made in December 1282, it appears that William le Scrope held at the death of Peter of Savoy a twelfth part of a knight's fee in Castle Bolton, and rendered 9 shillings rent for land in East Bolton, in Wensleydale.[3] He confirmed to Rievaulx a bovate in East Bolton.[4] I suggest that the Scropes of Bolton sprang from the line at Coleby, the determining cause of the migration being the influence of Peter of Savoy, who was chief lord of both places.

1217. Confirmation by Alice de Gant, countess (of Northampton), daughter of Gilbert de Gant, to Robert Scrop of Barton (-upon-Humber), son of Richard Scrop by Agnes (his wife), the grantor's maternal aunt, of the land which Robert's ancestors held of her ancestors in Barton(-upon-Humber), namely a 4th part of the town, doing the service of half a knight; and of common of pasture for all cattle and sheep in Litelmersc, acquittance of tolls and other dues, and liberty to take hares in her warrens. 1184–1185.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 310.

Aliz de Gant comitissa, filia Gileberti de Gant, omnibus amicis et hominibus suis tam Francis quam Anglis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea presenti carta confirmasse Roberto Scrop de Barton, filio Ricardi Scrop et filio Agnetis matertere mee, totam terram quam antecessores sui tenuerunt de antecessoribus meis et de me in Barton, scilicet quartam totius ville de Barton cum suis pertinentiis in campis, in pratis, in pascuis, in viis, in semitis, in aquis, in molendinis et in omnibus aisiamentis in villa et extra villam, scilicet illi et heredibus suis, tenendum de me et heredibus meis libere et quiete et honorifice in feodo et hereditate; faciendo mihi et heredibus meis servitium dimidii feodi unius militis pro omnibus que ad me pertinent. Et ego Aliz comitissa concessi predicto Roberto et heredibus suis et confirmavi [habere] cum bobus suis, vaccis et equis et ovibus et cum omnibus averiis et pecoribus tam parvis quam magnis communem pasturam in Litelmerse sine omni dono et solutione et pretio et demanda de me et de heredibus meis. Et predictus Robertus et heredes sui et omnes homines sui erunt quieti et liberi de teloneo et stalagio et cariagio per mare et per terram et in portu cum mercatoriis suis et de loquelis et de causis et de placitis et de omnibus querelis in curia mea que ad me pertinent. Et ego Aliz de Gant et heredes mei warantizabimus predicto Roberto et

[1] Dodsw. MS., vii, 325.
[2] *Excerpt. e R. Fin.*, ii, 560.
[3] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, ii, 222, 343.
[4] *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, 97.

heredibus suis libertatem habendi canes et capiendi lepores in warendis nostris ubique tam libere quam corporibus nostris sine impedimento alicujus et sine causa. Et ego Aliz de Gant et heredes nostri concessimus et confirmavimus predicto Roberto et heredibus suis libertatem quam habet de terra sua de Barton in omnibus locis ubicunque tenet terram de nobis. Hiis testibus, Phillippo de Kima, Willelmo filio Walteri, Herberto filio Alardi, Petro de Scrembi, Hugone filio Radulfi, Radulfo filio Gilberti, Lamberto de Scotenni, Waltero de Scotenni, Hugone de Scotenni, Waltero Picot, Hamone Franceis, Hugone Scrop, Jocelino Scrop, Ricardo decano, Johanne Scrop.

On 27 January, 1202, Gilbert de Gant confirmed by fine to William de Stutevill 4 bovates and 7 tofts with other tenements in Barton, 25 bovates in Litelmersc, and 2 bovates in Hunmanby, which Stutevill had purchased of Gilbert's fee. Gilbert also demised to him for life 1 carucate in Barton which Peter de la Stane held (*tenuit*). For this Stutevill relinquished his purchases in Gilbert's fee in Swaledale and delivered up the charters made to him by Robert de Gant, Gilbert's father.[1] It will be remembered that Gilbert had been in ward of Stutevill for some years before 1201.

1218. Grant by William de Siwardebi, with the consent of Leceline his wife and Arnald his heir, to the canons of Bridlington of Stephen Harald and his progeny. 1185–1195.

Brit. Mus., Add. ch., n. 20551.

Willelmus de Siwardebi omnibus amicis suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Sciatis me, assensu et concessione Leceline uxoris mee et Ernaldi heredis nostri, dedisse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bredlingtona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Stephanum Harald et omnes suos, liberos et quietos de me et de omnibus meis. His testibus: Ernaldo et Helya presbiteris, Willelmo de Buketona, Henrico Silver et Luca filio ejus, Willelmo filio Adelardi,[2] Gilleberto de Spetona, Godefrido de Martona, Hereberto de Harpam, Roberto de Sualadala, Symone de Hundemanebi, Rogero filio Ernaldi.

Circular seal of dark green wax, equestrian. Legend: +SIGILL' WILLELMI DE SIWARTBI.

1219. Grant by Gilbert de Gant, earl of Lincoln, for the welfare of Baldwin his brother, to the canons of Bridlington of 3 carucates in Speeton which William son of Lambert held of him. 1147–1156.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 32; Dodsw. MS. clix, f. 131*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 41.

Gilbertus comes Lincolnie omnibus hominibus suis Francis et Anglis salutem. Notum vobis sit me dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie Brideling[tonensis]

[1] *Linc. Fines*, p. 17.

[2] de Bessingby.

et fratribus ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuam elemosinam tres carucatas terre in Spetona, illas videlicet quas Willelmus filius Lamberti de me tenuit. Hanc terram concessi et dedi eis cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in villa et extra villam, in terra arrabili et in pascuis, in prato et in ripa, in terra et in mari, in viis et in semitis, pro animabus antecessorum meorum et pro remissione omnium peccatorum et nominatim pro Baldwyno fratre meo. Hiis testibus, Gaufrido de Gaunt, Roberto de Gaunt, Philippo de Kyma dapifero, Herberto filio Adelard' constabul[ario], Willelmo filio Walteri, Radulfo filio Gilberti, Radulfo de Novavilla, Gaufrido filio Malgeri, Thoma de Belveer, Radulfo Pylato, Johanne camerario, Gilberto de Lahe, Hugone de Gant, Willelmo de Barchewritha, Ryc[ard]o nepote Samsonis, Roberto filio constabularii, Nigello filio camerarii, Thoma filio Wizonis, Thoma de Picawrda, Johanne nepote Herberti.

1220. Fine at Westminster at the Michaelmas exchequer, 28 Henry II, namely on Saturday next (before) the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist (16 October, 1182), between the canons of Bridlington and Thomas de Alost, whereupon the canons put themselves on the assize of Windsor whether they or Thomas had the best right to the town of Speeton, and Thomas quit-claimed the town to them for 1 carucate in Fraisthorpe, to be held of them for 2*s*. yearly.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 32. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 41.

Hec est finalis concordia facta in curia domini regis apud Westmonasterium ad scaccarium Sancti Michaelis anno xxviii r[egni] r[egis] Henrici secundi die Sabbati proxima festo Sancti Luce evangeliste, coram R[icardo] Wintonensi et G[aufrido] Elyensi et J[ohanne] Norwicensi episcopis et Rannulpho de Glanvill' et Ricardo thesaurario et Godefrido de Luci et Willelmo Maud[uit] et Willelmo Bass[et] et Alano de Furnell[is] et Roberto de Witefeld' et Rayin[aldo] de Gedding[es] et aliis justiciariis et fidelibus domini regis qui tunc ibi aderant, inter canonicos de Brid[linton] et Thomam de Alost de villa de Spetona, unde predicti canonici posuerunt se in assisam de Windlesor' utrum illi an predictus Thomas majus jus in terram illam haberet; scilicet quod predictus Thomas clamavit quietam predictam villam de se et heredibus suis predictis canonicis imperpetuum pro una carucata terre in Fraystingthorp quam ipse Thomas et heredes tenebunt de canonicis, reddendo eis inde annuatim ii. solidos argenti. Et pro hac concordia predicti canonici dederunt predicto Thome viginti marcas argenti.

1221. Confirmation by Henry de Galmton to the canons of Bridlington of 1 bovate in Staxton which Richard his father gave to the

church of St. Peter of Willerby when he deraigned the land of Staxton; and a toft, and 3 tillages there, which the said Richard gave to the canons of Bridlington for having a chantry at the chapel of Staxton, reckoned as 2 bovates, namely one to the west of the hospital of Staxton and the other to the west of the hospital of Flixton, and the third on the wold to the east of the boundary of Willerby. 1180–1200.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 70*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 92.

Sciant omnes presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus de Galmtona concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam illam bovatam terre in Staxtona quam Ricardus pater meus dedit ecclesie Sancti Petri de Willardby quando disrationavit terram de Staxtona, cum tofto quod Godwinus tenuit, et tres culturas terre arabilis in eadem Staxtona quas idem Ricardus pater meus dedit ecclesie de Bridelintona, pro habenda cantaria capelle in Staxtona, que computantur pro duabus bovatis; quarum una jacet ad occidentem hospitalis[1] de Staxtona, altera ad occidentem hospitalis de Flixtona ex altera parte vie, tertia super waldum ad orientem divise de Willardby. Hec omnia concessi et confirmavi predictis canonicis in perpetuam elemosinam, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in villa et extra villam, libera et quieta ab omnibus consuetudinibus et servitiis sine aliquo retinemento, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et mea et pro animabus omnium antecessorum meorum. Ego autem Henricus et heredes mei warantizabimus predictam terram memoratis canonicis contra omnes homines. Hiis testibus, Willelmo et Johel' capellanis Bridelintonensibus, Henrico Silver et Luca filio ejus, Willelmo de Lekeburn, Roberto de Harpham, Gaufrido porter de Bridelintona, Hugone de Norweg[ia], Roberto coco.

1222. Notification by Walter de Gant to Thurstan, archbishop of York, of the gift made by Adelard de Willardby, his man, to the canons of Bridlington of the church of Willerby. *c.*1130–1139.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 76; Dodsw. MS. clix, f. 148; ix, f. 141. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 100.

T[urstino] Dei gratia Eboracensi archiepiscopo et omnibus fidelibus sancte Dei ecclesie Walterus de Gaunt salutem. Notifico vobis quatinus Adelardus de Willardeby, homo meus, dedit et concessit ecclesiam de Willardby, que est in feudo meo, ecclesie Sancte Marie Bridlington[ensis] et canonicis qui sunt in eadem ecclesia Domino servientes in elemosinam, cum omnibus rebus que ad eandem ecclesiam pertinent, me presente et concedente. Hiis testibus: Jordano Painello, et Roberto fratre meo, Fornone pres-

[1] "hospitalem"; MS.

bitero de Rudestan, et Godrico filio suo, Theobardo fratre ejusdem Adelardi et presbitero ejusdem ecclesie, Ulfo presbitero, Willelmo constabulario, Malgero de Erghom, Ricolfo de Galmeton, Radulfo de Novavilla, W[illelmo] de Mundavilla, Ricardo Baart, Balledo filio Gilberti, Gocelino Buc, Odone, Ivone militibus Jordani,[1] Ernaldo de Marton, Waltero de Harpham, Henrico filio ejus[dem] Adelard[i], Rogero presbitero filio Gerberti, Ricardo pincerna et Gerardo fratre ejus, Ernaldo de Hundmanby, et multis aliis.

1223. Confirmation by Walter de Gant to St. Mary's, Bridlington, of a messuage in Willerby which renders 4*d.* and an acre of land obtained by exchange, given by Henry de Willardby. *c.*1130–1139.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 88. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 118.

Universis sancte ecclesie fidelibus Walterus de Gaunt salutem. Notum vobis sit quod ego concedo et confirmo Sancte Marie de Bridlintona unum mansum terre in Willardby quod reddebat iiii. d., et cum manso unam acram per cambicionem alterius acre; hoc est quicquid fossatis canonicorum ibidem inclusum est; e[t] hoc dono et concessu Henrici de Willardby. Hii sunt testes, Robertus de Gaunt, Galterus filius Rageineri, Radulfus de Nova Villa, Lambertus consistor, Rogerus de Amundavilla, Galterus de Humbi, Toli de Driffeld.

1224. Confirmation by Henry de Willardby of the gift made by Adelard his father of the church of Willerby and ½ carucate; and gift to the canons of Bridlington, with the consent of Adelard his son, of ½ carucate near the other ½ carucate, and pasture for 500 hog-sheep; for the souls of Walter de Gant, and earl Gilbert, his lords. 1165–1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 76. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 100.

H[enricus] de Willardby omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego concessi et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi donationem quam fecit Adelardus pater meus de ecclesia de Willardby cum dimidia carucata terre in eadem villa cum omnibus suis pertinentiis in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridel[intona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus. Preterea dedi et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi eidem ecclesie in perpetuam elemosinam aliam dimidiam carucatam terre juxta priorem dimidiam carucatam cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, et preterea pasturam sufficientem quingentis arietibus in campo ejusdem ville in perpetuam elemosinam. Hec omnia concessi et dedi et confirmavi predicte ecclesie, cum con-

[1] Jordan Paynel.

sensu et assensu Adelardi filii mei et heredis mei, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam ita quod ego et heredes mei adquietabimus totam illam carucatam terre de omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus preter Danegeldum, pro animabus dominorum meorum Walteri de Gaunt et comitis Gilberti et pro anima patris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro anima mea et omnium parentum et amicorum meorum. Hiis testibus, Baldrico presbitero, Everardo clerico, Galfrido filio Malgeri,[1] Radulfo fratre ejus, Roberto Hascin, Thoma de Buct[ona], Herveo de Rottese, Willelmo fratre ejus, Lamberto fratre meo, Willelmo filio meo, Henrico filio Petri, Ivone de Willard[eby].

A charter in this series indicates that Henry de Willardby succeeded his father Adelard "venator" before the death of Walter de Gant in 1139. He lived until as late as 1172 at least, and Adelard his son until 1192[2] or later. Adelard had several sons and daughters and a brother Roger, whose issue are traceable in the chartulary of Bridlington; but, their ancestors having alienated most part of their fee in Willerby to the canons, the family fell into obscurity. Ganton had been granted out to free tenants, and was held during the 13th century by the families of Acclum and Bosshale.

1225. Confirmation by Henry de Willardby to the canons of Bridlington of the gift made by Adelard his father of the church of Willerby with ½ carucate; grant also with the consent of Adelard his son and heir and Henry his younger son of 7 bovates in Willerby and pasture for 500 hog-sheep, the lordship of the pasture of Willerby, and Theobald son of Licolf with his progeny and the toft with the houses thereon. 1165–1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 76*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 101.

Henricus de Willardby omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego concessi et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus donationem quam fecit Adelardus pater meus de ecclesia de Willardby cum dimidia carucata terre in eadem villa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. Preterea concessi et dedi eidem ecclesie et canonicis ejus septem bovatas terre in Willardby cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et insuper pasturam sufficientem quingentis arietibus in campo ejusdem ville in elemosinam perpetuam et liberam. Concessi etiam et dedi predicte ecclesie et canonicis illius totam pasturam meam de Willardby et dominium totius pasture ejusdem ville et Theobaldum filium Licolfi cum liberis et cum tofto integro quod de me antea tenuerat et cum domibus que in ipso tofto fuerunt in die quo feci hanc donationem in elemosinam liberam et perpetuam. In fide vero mea pactus sum predictis canonicis quod nunquam faciam attractum virorum religiosorum

[1] de Erghum.

[2] *Chartul.*, p. 102.

vel aliorum in terram de Willardby, ne pastura illorum impediatur. Hec omnia concessi et dedi et hac mea carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridelintona et canonicis ejusdem ecclesie cum consensu et assensu Adelardi filii et heredis mei et Henrici filii mei in elemosinam perpetuam et liberam; ita quod ego et heredes mei warantizabimus et adquietabimus omnia prenominata de omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus et geldis preter Danegeldum, pro animabus dominorum meorum Walteri de Gaunt et Gilberti comitis et pro anima patris mei et omnium antecessorum meorum et pro anima mea et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum. Hiis testibus, Thoma et Odone canonicis de Novo Burgo, Radulfo canonico de Boltona, Galfrido canonico de Wartria, magistro Reynero, Simone de Folketon, Petro de Siglesth[orn], Alexandro de Brignest[ona], Roberto de Scraingesham, Francone clerico, Roberto portario, Gregorio et Malgero clericis, Willelmo de Brus, Adam de Compoland',[1] Rogero de Thornetona, Umfrido de Croiuil',[2] Henrico Silver, Reynero pincerna, Serlone Talum, Godefrido de Martona, Ern[isio] et Goldeuec fratre ejus, Roberto de Baeng',[3] Willelmo de Torn[etona],[4] Thoma de Kernet[by], Radulfo de Bray, Ricardo filio Petri de Sigelesthorn, Reynero cast[eloc], Benedicto de la Hall'.

1226. Confirmation by earl Simon of the gift made by Adelard, father of Henry de Willardby, and the same Henry, to the canons of Bridlington of the church of Willerby and ½ carucate there, and of ½ carucate adjoining the same, which the same Henry gave with the consent of Adelard his son, and pasture for 500 hog-sheep in Willerby; which gift Henry acknowledged and warranted before the grantor in the court of Hunmanby. 1166–1180.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 97*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 132.

Comes S[imon] omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego concessi et presentis carte testimonio confirmavi donationem quam fecit Adelardus pater Henrici de Willard[by] et idem[5] Henricus de ecclesia de Willardby cum dimidia carucata terre in eadem villa cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, in perpetuam elemosinam, ecclesie Sancte Marie de Brid[elintona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus. Preterea concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi eidem ecclesie in perpetuam elemosinam aliam dimidiam carucatam terre juxta priorem dimidiam carucatam cum omnibus pertinentiis suis quam predictus Henricus dedit in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam eidem ecclesie de Brid[elintona], et preterea pasturam sufficientem quingentis arietibus in campo ejusdem ville in perpetuam elemosinam. Hec omnia concessi et

[1] "Coupland" in Adelard's confirmation. [2] "Crouile"; *ib.*
[3] "Elkesdon"; *ib.* [4] "Thort'"; *ib.* [5] "eisdem"; MS.

confirmavi sicut idem H[enricus] eadem confirmavit cum assensu et consensu Adelardi filii sui, ita quod idem Henricus et heredes sui adquietabunt totam predictam carucatam terre de omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus preter Danegeldum, sicut carta ipsius H[enrici] testatur quam ipse recognovit et warantizavit coram me in curia mea apud Hundmanby et rogavit me ut hec omnia confirmarem per cartam meam. Hiis testibus, Juliano capellano, Galfrido de Novilla, Herberto filio Adelardi, Ricardo de Galmet[ona], Andrea de Muscham, Willelmo de Bariawrd',[1] Waltero de Cloct[on], Willelmo de Rothomago, Lamberto fratre Henrici et Rogero filio Henrici, Serlone Talun, Willelmo de Creseta, H[enrico] filio Ricardi de Balm'.

1227. Confirmation by earl Simon to the canons of Bridlington of 3 bovates in Willerby given by Henry (de Willardby), besides the carucate mentioned in the grantor's other confirmation, and besides the lordship of the whole pasture of that town, and 2 tofts there given by Adelard. *c.*1170–1180.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 97*d.* Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 132.

Symon comes omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridel[intona] et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus tres bovatas terre in Willardeby ex donatione Henrici cum suis pertinentiis, preter unam carucatam terre quam in alia carta eidem ecclesie confirmavi in eadem villa, et preterea dominium totius pasture ejusdem ville, et ex donatione Adelardi duo tofta in eadem villa. Hec omnia eis confirmavi ita libere et quiete sicut carte donatorum testantur. Hiis testibus, Juliano capellano, Hugone de Lisuris, Rogero filio Hugonis, Petro de Stanes, Andrea de Muscham, Petro de Screnby, Radulfo de Grendal', Willelmo Luvet, Rogero camerario, Milone, Thoma filio Johannis, Hugone filio Ernisii de Nevilla, Ricardo Cola, Thoma filio Rogeri, Radulfo de Gousla, Willelmo de Octona, Stephano de Grendal, Willelmo de Thornetona, Philippo Scrop, Serlone Talun et Roberto nepote ejus, Reinaldo Casteloc et Gregorio fratre ejus.

1228. Grant by Henry de Willardby, with the consent of Adelard and Henry his sons, to the monks of Rievaulx of 5 acres in Willerby by the way to Foxholes, 2½ acres below Galeclint tending towards the bounds of Fordon and 2½ acres below Crostdic, also ½ acre in Greindeslac west of Midelberg for a sheep-fold and a messuage at Kornedale for a dwelling for the monks and

[1] Probably for "Barcaw(o)rd."

their household; also pasture for 300 sheep. This grant was first made in 1152 and renewed in 1172.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 86. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 114.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Henricus de Willard[by] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievall[ensis] et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, consensu et bona voluntate Adelardi et Henrici filiorum meorum et ceterorum heredum meorum, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et omnium parentum meorum, pro redemptione anime mee et heredum meorum, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam x. acras terre in campo de Willardby, v. videlicet juxta viam que vadit de Willardby ad Foxholes ad orientem ejusdem vie supra Survesdal' et duas acras terre et dimidiam subtus Galeclint que tendunt usque ad divisas de Fordona; et item duas acras terre et dimidiam subtus Crostdic [1] ad aquilonem. Preter hec dedi predictis monachis dimidiam acram terre in Greindeslaca [2] ad occidentem de Midelberg', ubi poterunt facere bercariam suam; et mansuram unam dedi eis in Kornedale ubi poterunt edificare domum ad habitandum fratribus et familie sue, et pratum quod vocatur Houedele octo perticatas habens in latitudine, et aliud pratum quod vocatur Wandele habens in latitudine quinque perticatas et tendit ad aquam que vocatur Havereford.[3] Et preter hec do eis pasturam ad trecentas oves per omnem pasturam de Willardby intus et extra per omnia, exceptis segetibus et pratis. Hec omnia dedi eis libera et quieta tenenda in perpetuum ab omni terreno servitio et seculari consuetudine et exactione. Hanc donationem ego Henricus et heredes mei warantizabimus monachis contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hanc donationem dedi domui Rievallensi in anno Domini M°.C°.LII, sed eam renovavi in anno ejusdem Domini M°.C°.LXXII. Hiis testibus, Roberto capellano de Helmesle, Roberto clerico de Sancto Oswaldo, Hugone clerico Everardi [4] de Ros, Roberto clerico de Sproxtona, Ricardo clerico de Neutona, Roberto de Sproxtona, Tecius, Hugone filio Willelmi, Willelmo Engelram, Willelmo de Rudestan, Roberto de Tweng', Roberto filio Radulfi, Stephano de Killum, Huroldo [5] de Novavilla, Roberto filio Hasculfi, Willelmo de Thorp', Henrico [de] Everingham, Malgero de Ergom, Willelmo filio Roberti, Waltero filio Willelmi, Thoma filio Gualonis, Lamberto de Willardby, Henrico filio Henrici.

The next deed in the chartulary (f. 86*d*) is a confirmation, with the same witnesses, by Adelard, son of Henry de Willardby. The dating clause is omitted.

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[1] "Crorstdic" in Adelard's confirmation.
[2] "Greinesdalaca"; *ib.*
[3] "Haveresford"; *ib.*
[4] "Everardo de Ros"; *ib.*
[5] "Turoldo"; *ib.*

1229. Grant by Alard de Willardeby to the monks of Rievaulx of 3½ acres of land in Willerby. 1172–1175.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 102 (old f. 96). Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 147. See Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 86*d*.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Alardus de Willardebi salutem. Notum sit vobis me dedisse et presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, pro anima patris mei et matris mee et pro anima mea et omnium parentum meorum, in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam tres acras prati et dimidiam in prato de Willardebi de dominio meo per easdem divisas quas ego et Malgerus monachus fecimus. Hanc donationem feci predictis monachis sub testimonio Gregorii prioris et capituli Sancte Marie de Bredlintona, et quia volui hanc donationem meam esse ratissimam et perpetuo stabilem prece mea dominus prior predictus de Bredlintona sigillum suum carte mee affixit. His testibus, Baldewino de Gant et Gilleberto, canonicis Bredlintonie, Gaufrido cellarario de Bredlintonia, Roberto presbitero de Willardebi, Turoldo de Novavilla, Thoma filio ejus, Henrico fratre meo, Odone de Neutona, Serlone Talun, Roberto filio Victoris, Ernaldo, Roberto Joie, Willelmo de Tornetona, Ivone de Willardebi, Goldheuce.

1230. Grant by Silvan, abbot, and the convent of Rievaulx to the canons of Bridlington of those 10½ acres of land in Willerby and other tenements there given to the monks by Henry de Willardby; and demise of pasture for 300 sheep of the warranty of Turold de Nevill and Odo de Neuton. Done in 1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 86*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 115.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis frater S[ilvanus] vocatus abbas et conventus Rievallenis salutem. Sciatis nos dedisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridelintona et canonicis illius decem acras terre arabilis et dimidiam in campo [de] Willard[by] in elemosinam perpetuam et liberam sicut Henricus dominus ejusdem ville nobis eas dedit; quarum v. sunt juxta viam que vadit de Willardby ad Foxholes ad orientem ejusdem vie supra Surbuskedale et due acre et dimidia subtus Galeclinth et tendunt usque ad divisas Fordone, et alie due acre et dimidia subtus Crostdic a[d] aquilonem, et dimidia acra terre in Grenesdaleslack' ad occidentalem partem Midelberhe, que omnes acre efficiunt x. acras et dimidiam. Preterea concessimus et dimisimus ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona et canonicis ejusdem ecclesie omnes conventiones et donationes quas Henricus de Willardby nobis fecit quietas in perpetuum, preter pratum de dominio ejusdem Henrici quod nobis retinuimus. Super hec omnia concessimus et dimisimus predictis canonicis pasturam

trecentarum ovium de warantizatione Turoldi de Nevilla et Odonis de Neutona et successorum eorum quietam, quam ipsi canonici nobis concesserant. Hanc cartam fecimus et tradidimus ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona anno Domini M°.C°.LXXV°. Hiis testibus, Ricardo priore de Novo Burgo et Bernardo canonico ejus, Roberto filio Simonis de Sigillo, Henrico molendinario de Scardeburg, Thoma et Ricardo de Novoburgo, Serlone Talun, Roberto filio Victoris, Roberto de Edenham, Thoma et Ern[isio] de Bridlintona, Radulfo de Camera, Alberto et Henrico canonicis de Giseburna.

1231. Confirmation by Alexander III to Silvan, abbot of Rievaulx, of a fishery given by Bernard de Balliol and possessions given by Acharis de Tunstal, Henry de Willardeby and Adelard his son. 1174–1178.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 184*d* (old f. 167*d*). Pd. in *Chartul. of R.*, p. 378.

Alexander episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Silvano abbati et fratribus Rievallensibus salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Justis petentium desideriis dignum est nos facilem prebere consensum et vota que a rationis tramite non discordant effectu sunt prosequente complenda. Eapropter, dilecti in Domino filii, vestris justis postulationibus grato concurrentes assensu piscariam et alias possessiones a Bernardo de Bailloil monasterio vestro pia largitione concessas, et possessiones illas quas Acharias de Tonstal et Henricus de Willard[ebi] et Alardus filius ejus prescripto monasterio in perpetuam elemosinam dederunt, sicut eas rationabiliter possidetis, vobis et per vos eidem monasterio auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Decernimus ergo ut nulli omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre confirmationis infringere vel ei aliquatenus contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignationem omnipotentis Dei et Beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursurum. Data Anagnie, ij Idus Martii.

1232. Confirmation by earl Simon and countess Alice his wife to the monks of Rievaulx of the gift and sale made by Henry de Willardby, and licence to the monks to acquire land and pasture from the grantors' men by gift or purchase. *c.*1170–1184.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, f. 109 (old f. 102). Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 158.

Comes Symon et Aliz comitissa uxor ejus, omnibus fidelibus hominibus suis salutem. Notum sit vobis nos concessisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam donationem et venditionem quam fecit eis Henricus de Willardebi, libere et quiete tenendam sicut in cartis et cyrographis ejusdem Henrici

continetur. Concedimus etiam eisdem monachis accipere terram et pasturam ubicunque voluerint de liberis hominibus nostris, tam de dono quam de emptione, ubi utile invenerint sibi, salvo per omnia servitio nostro, ita tamen ut monachi et tenure eorum et pecora nunquam vexentur nec inquietentur pro aliquo defectu servitii nostri qui evenerit, sed semper quieti sint et res eorum quamdiu in feudo ipso invenire poterimus unde servitium nostrum perfici possit. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus ut monachos predictos et possessiones eorum ubique manuteneatis sicut nostras. His testibus, Acio abbate de Valle Dei, Petro et Herveio monachis ejusdem domus, Juliano capellano comitis, Herberto constabulario, Roberto filio Hugonis de Tatresh[ale], Maur[itio] dapifero, Andrea de Muscham, Rogero filio Hugonis et Willelmo fratre suo, Symone camerario, Symone filio comitis, Adam de Bovinctun, Roberto Rosel.

Alice de Gant, the countess, issued a contemporary confirmation, in much the same terms as this.[1]

1233. Quit-claim by Robert, son of Lemeri de Watton, to master Henry de Willardby of ½ carucate in Willerby and ½ carucate in Brompton, with 20 acres of arable on the wold of Brompton, for 26 marks. *c.*1170–1179.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 81 and f. 82. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 108.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus presentibus et futuris Robertus filius Lemeri de Wattona salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me quietum clamasse de me et de heredibus meis et resignasse magistro Henrico de Willardby et heredibus suis totum jus et clamium quod unquam habui vel habere potui in dimidia carucata terre de Willardby cum pratis et paschuis et mariscis et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis, et in dimidia carucata terre de Brumtona cum pertinentiis, et in viginti acris terre arabilis in waldo de Brumptona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, pro xx. et sex marcis argenti quas prior et conventus de Bridlintona mihi pro prefato Henrico persolverunt pro hac mea quieta clamatione. Et in hujus rei etc. Hiis testibus, magistro Gilberto priore ordinis de Sempingham, Petro priore de Wattona, Johanne capellano de Wattona, Ricardo capellano de Bridelingtona, Galfrido de Maundevilla, magistro Roberto de Bridelingtona, Adam filio Haldani de Scardeburg, Henrico de Wattona, Fulcone Plaiard'.

1234. Grant by Henry de Willardby to the canons of Bridlington of 3 perches in Willerby which he retained when he gave them the toft belonging to 2 bovates with 1 bovate. 1170–1180.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 87*d.* Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 116.

Henricus de Willardby omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem.

[1] *Chartul.*, n. 160.

Notum sit vobis me dedisse in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesie Sancte Marie Bridlintonensis et canonicis ejusdem ecclesie tres perticatas tofti in Willardby quas retinueram quando dedi eidem ecclesie toftum duarum bovatarum cum una bovata, ita quod totum toftum quod Theobaldus tenuerat integrum sit datum eidem ecclesie in perpetuam elemosinam. Hiis testibus, Hamundo capellano, Willelmo capellano, Willelmo de Otringham, Roberto clerico de Bridlintona, Asketillo clerico de Wetewang, Malgero clerico, Henrico filio Henrici de Willardby, Francone clerico, Waltero de Grendale, Gregorio filio H[enrici] Silver, Roberto filio Vitoris, Willelmo de Thornton, Hugone de Scalleby.

1235. Grant by Adelard de Willardby to the canons of Bridlington of 1 acre of meadow in Willerby Marsh in the close on the east side of the intake by the eastern ditch of that close, and 1 acre of arable in his tillage on the southern side of Willerby. 1170–1185.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 87*d*. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 117.

Adelardus de Willardby omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et presentis carte testimonio confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridelingtona et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam unam acram prati in marisco de Willardby in crofto quod jacet in orientali parte ovenami juxta orientale fossatum ejusdem crofti, et unam acram terre arabilis in australi parte de Willardby infra fossatum in australi parte culture mee. Hanc autem terram dedi eis quietam et solutam ab omni seculari servitio, et ego adquietabo et warantizabo eam contra omnes calumpniatores. Hiis testibus, Henrico de Boithorp, Durando de Butterwik, Willelmo filio Raineri, Henrico de Galmetona, Rogero fratre Adelardi, Willelmo de Biningtona, Odone de Newetona, Radulfo clerico de Galmetona, Rogero Prosinel, Willelmo filio Edrici.

XXII.—GREYSTOKE FEE

1236. Notification by Henry I to archbishop Thurstan, Nigel de Aubigny, Anschetil de Bulmer and the barons of Yorkshire of his gift to Forne, son of Sigulf, of the land of Thornton (-le-Moor), being of the fee of Robert Malet, for which Alured, son of Ilving, renders 20*s.* yearly. 1114–1123.

Reg. of Greystoke chs., f. 14; Dodsw. MS. cxxvi, f. 90*d.*

H[enricus] rex Anglorum Turstino archiepiscopo et Nigello de Albini et Ansch[etillo] de Bulmer et baronibus de Euerwicsira salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Fornoni filio Sigulfi terram de Torentona que est de feodo Roberti Malet, unde Alueredus filius Ilvingi reddit xx.s. per annum pro omnibus illis consuetudinibus quibus tenet aliam terram suam; et Walterus Espec eum inde seisiri faciat. Testibus: cancellario Ranulfo et Pagano filio Johannis, apud Windesor.

Of Sigulf, the father of Forne, nothing whatever is known. Possibly he was the son of an unnamed sochman of the East Riding contemporary with the Domesday Survey. Forne, his son, comes into prominence during the second decade of Henry I's reign as a trusted minister of the crown in Yorkshire. Probably about the same time, having received from Henry I a small fee at Nunburnholme, and in the neighbourhood, he gave to St. Mary's, York, 3 carucates and 1 bovate in Millington, the church of Huggate with its glebe and tithe, and 7 bovates in Hawold.[1] He and Ivo, his son, gave to the canons of Hexham 2 bovates in Millington.[2] After Ranulf Meschin resigned the land of Carlisle in 1120–21 Henry I granted, or more probably confirmed, Greystoke and its members to Forne, son of Sigulf, for a yearly cornage rent of £4.[3] Forne attested the charter of Ranulf Meschin to Stephen, abbot (*d.* 1112), and the abbey of St. Mary, York, founding the priory and cell of Wetherhal.[4] As his name occurs among those of several important tenants of Ranulf who attested the charter, it is probable that he already held Greystoke. About 1120 Forne attested a charter of Alexander, king of Scots, to the priory of Scone.[5] He was present at Durham in 1121 at a gathering of north country magnates.[6]

Forne died during the financial year which ended at Michaelmas, 1130, for then Ivo, or Ives, his son, accounted for 100*s.* for livery of his father's land.[7] In the same roll Robert de Oilli's debt of £4 of the farm of Scalby, near Scarborough, is recorded, and also the remittance of Danegeld amounting to £7, 16*s.* in respect of his fee of Hook Norton, co. Oxon.[8] This Robert

[1] *Cal. Chart. R.*, iii, 114. [2] *The Church of Hexham*, i, 59; ii, 81.
[3] *Testa*, 379*b*; *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i, 421*b*.
[4] Prescott, *Reg. of W.*, 4. [5] Lawrie, *Early Scottish Charters*, 30.
[6] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 261. Mr. Arnold, the editor, misled by Mr. Hinde, accepts the latter's erroneous reading of "Ligulfi" for the correct "Sigulfi."
[7] *R. Mag. Pip.*, 31 Hen. I, 25. [8] *ib.*, 6.

had taken to wife Edith, daughter of Forne, the lady whose liaison with Henry I is indirectly mentioned by John of Hexham in the statement that Robert Fitz-Edith, "Henrici regis nothus," was at the siege of Winchester in 1141.[1] Leland preserves the story of the "chattering pyes" which led to the foundation of the priory of Augustine canons at Osney, near Oxford, in 1129, by Robert de Oilli and his wife Edith.[2] A gift of land in Yorkshire to this priory, mentioned in a charter below, confirms the identity of Edith, the wife of Robert de Oilly, with Edith, the daughter of Forne.

Ivo, son of Forne, and Agnes his wife gave to the church of St. Mary, Carlisle, a carucate in Stainton, in the parish of Dacre, and 2 messuages. The gift was confirmed by their son Walter, and grandson Ranulf.[3] Ivo does not appear to have been a man of much activity, for his name seldom appears in contemporary records. He died before 1156, when Henry de Oilli, his nephew, was pardoned 20*s.* of Danegeld in Yorkshire, apparently in respect of the Greystoke fee in that county, and in Coniscliffe, co. Durham.[4] This may indicate a favour obtained by De Oilli for Ivo's heir. The names of Ivo's children were: Walter the heir, Robert, Adam, William,[5] and a daughter Alice, said to have been married by her father to Edgar, the illegitimate son of earl Gospatric.[6]

According to the chartulary of Rievaulx, Walter, son of Ivo, gave ½ carucate in Folkton to the monks of that house in the year 1158.[7] In 1161 William, son of Ivo, contributed 10 marks towards the levy of that year,[8] probably in respect of his brother Walter's fee. The entries in the roll of 1162 in connexion with the levy for the army in that year are instructive. In Northumberland the sheriff accounted for 1 mark for the fee of Walter, son of Ivo,[9] doubtless that in Coniscliffe and Coquetdale; and the sheriff of York accounted for 1 mark from the fee of Ranulf, son of Walter (son of Ivo), and showed the king's writ excusing 1 mark to Henry de Oilli,[10] in respect no doubt of a knight's fee which he held in Huggate and Millington of the fee of the same Ranulf. This seems to indicate that Walter died during the fiscal year, and that the sheriff of Northumberland had neglected to alter his account in conformity with the event. At the death of Henry de Oilli in 1164 the kinght's fee which he had held of the fee of Greystoke passed to Arnald de Mandevill, who held it in 1166.[11] Ranulf, son of Walter, accounted in 1168 for 44*s.* 5*d.* for the levy due from his 3¼ fees to the aid to marry the king's daughter.[12] He paid scutage on the same number of fees in 1172. He was amerced £100 in 1180 for leaving the realm without the king's licence and for a surety in default.[13] Next year he made an agreement in Yorkshire with Robert, son of Brunne,[14] and in 1182 successfully defended a claim brought by Richard Malebisse to 6 carucates in Thornton-le-Moor.[15] Geoffrey de Mandevill now held Huggate as successor to Arnald his father, to whose land he had succeeded in January, 1179. In 1185 licence was granted for respective agreements between Ranulf, son of Walter and (*a*) William son of Peter, (*b*) Herbert son of Anketill, and (*c*) Hugh son of Eissolf.[16] In Cumberland Henry, son of

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[1] *Sym. of Durham*, ii, 310. See Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville*, 94*n.*, 434*n.*
[2] *Mon. Angl.*, vi, 251; *ib.* v, 404.
[3] *ib.*, vi, 144*b.* The confirmation is wrongly described in the *Ancestor*, vi, 124.
[4] *Pipe R.*, 2 Hen. II, 27. [5] *ib.*, 27 Hen. II, 26; Cumb.
[6] See a charter (of dubious authenticity) in this series. Also *Hist. of Northumb.*, vii, 39.
[7] *op. cit.*, 261. [8] *Pipe R.*, 7 Hen. II, 37; Yorks.
[9] *ib.*, 8 Hen. II, 11. [10] *ib.* [11] *Red Bk.*, 434.
[12] *Pipe R.*, 14 Hen. II, 89. [13] *ib.*, 26 Hen. II, 73.
[14] *ib.*, 27 Hen. II, 44. [15] *ib.*, 28 Hen. II, 45.
[16] *Pipe R.*, 31 Hen. II, 72, 73, 187.

Robert, recovered his right to the advowson of the church of Dacre against Ranulf, son of Walter.[1] Ranulf died in or about the year 1190, at which time a debt of 2½ marks for the scutage of Wales was recorded against him and repeated yearly until 1198, when William de Stutevill paid it.[2] Amabel, his relict, married Roger, son of Hugh, brother and heir of John son of Hugh, lord of Cowpen,[3] and had Coniscliffe in dower. She was living in 1214, when she made fine with the king, as relict of Roger son of Hugh, not to be compelled to marry.[4]

It is possible that Beatrice, wife of Walter, and mother of Ranulf, may have been a kinswoman of Scolland, lord of Bedale. Ranulf was at any rate possessed of all Mickleton with the demesne and the service of Guy de Boveincurt for certain lands there and in Northumberland, and of the service of Lonton and Thringarth, and also of the forest or free chase of Lune. These he gave to Henry, son of Hervey, lord of Ravensworth, in marriage with Alice his daughter.[5] It is possible, however, that Alice was heir of an unrecorded wife of Ranulf, who may have brought these lands to him in marriage. King John in 1201 confirmed to Henry, son of Hervey, *inter alia* all the land towards the valley of Lune being of the grant and quit-claim of Robert de Rokeby and Agnes his wife, also a parcel of 7 acres of land lying between Lonton and Crosthwaite of their gift, and right of entry and egress for Henry's sheep to and from the common pasture there.[6] Thus it appears that the Greystokes had considerable possessions in Upper Teesdale in the 12th century.

William, son and heir of Ranulf, may have been in ward to William de Stutevill for a few years before 1194, when he had acquittance of 66*s.* 8*d.* of scutage, having served in person with his knights in the army in Normandy.[7] His name recurs in the accounts of various scutages down to 1200, when he paid 4*m.* towards £4, 8*s.* 10*d.* due the previous year to the first scutage after John's coronation.[8] In 1202 he paid 8*s.* 8*d.* more,[9] and the balance in 1207.[10] In that year he made an agreement with Gilbert de Gant about his land in Ellerton-upon-Derwent.[11] He died in 1209, leaving by Heloise de Stutevill, his wife, Thomas, his eldest son and heir, under age. Thereupon Robert de Vieuxpont proffered 500 marks and 5 palfreys for custody of the heirs and their land, their marriage, and that of Heloise de Stutevill, relict of William.[12] This lady had possessions in her own right in Kirkoswald and Lazenby, co. Cumb., and large possessions which she held in dower of the endowment of her former husbands, namely William de Lancaster II, baron of Kendal, who died in 1184,[13] and Hugh de Morevill, who died in 1202.[14] The estate of Heloise de Stutevill in Cumberland was valued at £30 in 1219,[15] and that in co. Lancaster at £5, 10*s.*[16] She was probably born about 1165, and must therefore have been 37 or 38 years of age when she married William, son of Ranulf de Greystoke. She was living in 1226.[17] Thomas de Greystoke, son and heir of William, as a mere lad, was in the last expedition of Poitou in the reign of John with Robert de Vieuxpont, his guardian. This must have been in 1216. He can hardly have been of age in November, 1222, when he had acquittance of £6, 13*s.* 4*d.*, demanded at the Exchequer for the scutage of Poitou, then excused for the reason stated above.[18] In 1219 Thomas had land in Cumberland worth

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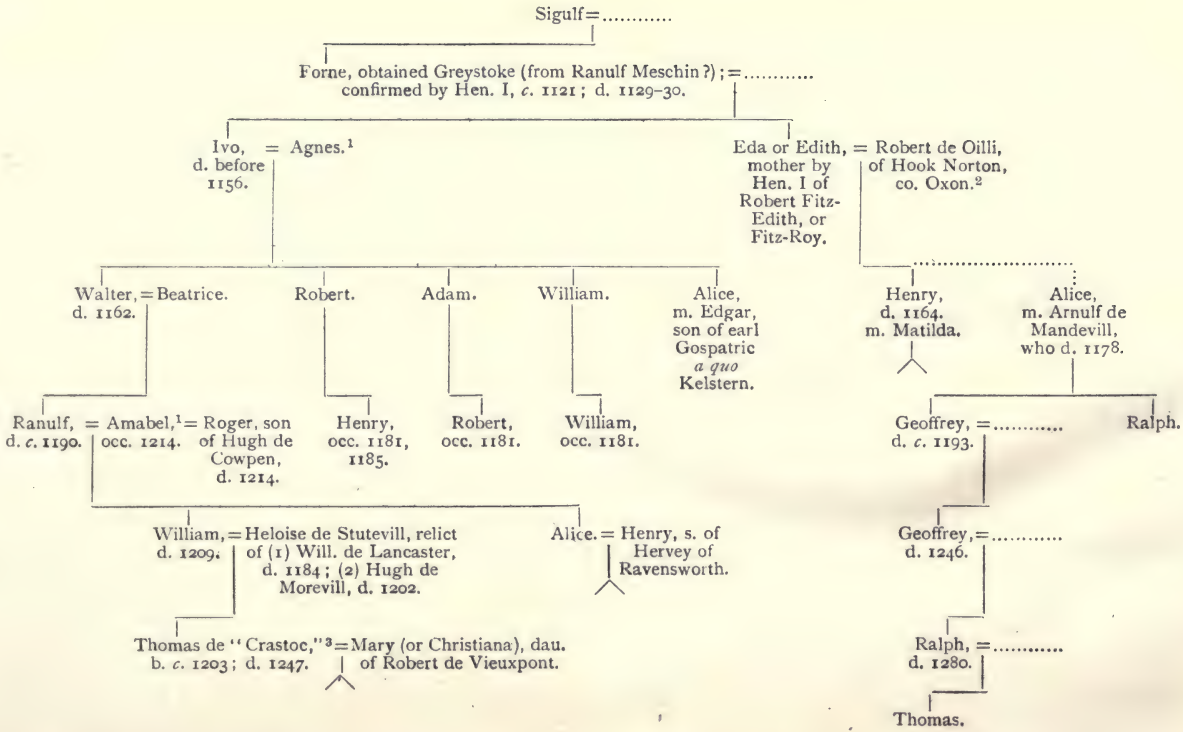
1 *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i, 358.
2 Pipe R., 10 Ric. I.
3 Cf. *R. Chart.*, 87; *Chartul. of Brinkburn*, 159–160.
4 *R. Litt. Claus.*, i, 174.
5 Gale, *Reg. Hon. de Richmund*, app., 58.
6 *R. Chart.*, 88*b*.
7 Pipe R., 6 Ric.
8 *ib.*, 2 John.
9 *ib.*, 4 John.
10 *ib.*, 9 John.
11 *Yorks. Fines*, n. 287.
12 *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i, 406.
13 *V.C.H. Lancs.*, i, 361.
14 *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i, 391.
15 *ib.*, 420.
16 *Testa*, 371.
17 *R. Litt. Claus.*, ii, 155*b*.
18 *ib.*, i, 519*b*.



[1] That the respective heirs issued from these ladies is conjectural.

[2] *Mon. Angl.*, iii, 21*b*.

[3] *Pat. R.*, 1225–1232, p. 310.

£50 a year. He was then still in ward of Robert de Vieuxpont, who had married him to his daughter.[1]

The connexion of the Mandevills with Huggate continued as late as 1200, when Ernald de Mandevill demanded against Geoffrey de Mandevill 2 carucates in that town.[2] There is a good account of the family of Greystoke in *The Ancestor* (vi, 121–134) by the Rev. James Wilson.

The following table shows the lordship in 1086 of the lands in Yorkshire in later times comprised within the fee of Greystoke there.

Manor or Soc.	Holder 1066.	Manor.	Soc.	Extent 1086. car.	Extent 1086. bov.	Extent 1284–5. car.	Extent 1284–5. bov.
		LAND OF THE KING.					
S		Pocklington	Nunburnholme	1	0	(below)	
S		,,	Millington	7	0(?)	7	0
M	Baret	Huggate [3]		1	4	(below)	
M	Otre	Flixton		8	0	8	0
M	,,	Folkton		2	0(?)	1	0(?)
		LAND OF THE KING'S THEGNS.					
M	Morcar, Turuet, Turchil	Nunburnholme (Forne, 1086)		10	0	12	0
S		Pocklington	Nunburnholme	1	0		
M	Ingrede	Huggate (Ernuin, priest, 1086)		8	0	10	0
M	Autbert	Hawold [4] (Autbert, 1086)		1	0		
		LAND OF ROBERT MALET.					
M	Edmund	Thornton-le-Moor [5]		2	4	2	4

In addition to these lands the Greystokes held 2½ carucates in Beilby, described as 6 carucates in 1219,[6] of the socage of Pocklington; and High and Low Coniscliffe with Ulnaby and Thornton, probably 20 carucates, in co. Durham. Coniscliffe was held of the crown until 1189, and thereafter of the bishop of Durham for 1 knight's fee.[7]

1237. Notification by Henry I to the archbishop of York and barons of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland and Westmorland that he has delivered to Ivo, son of Forne, the land which his father held in chief, etc. 1129–1133.

Reg. of Greystoke chs., f. 142; Dodsw. MS. cxxvi, f. 90*d*.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum archiepiscopo Eboracensi et omnibus baronibus suis Francis et Anglis de Ebora[ci]scira et de Cumerelanda et de Northumberlanda et de Westmerlanda salutem. Sciatis me reddidisse Ivoni filio Fornonis totam terram patris sui quam tenuit de me in capite. Testibus: David rege Scotie et Gaufrido cancellario et Roberto de Brus et Gaufrido filio Pagani.

[1] *V.C.H. Cumb.*, i, 420. [2] Cur. Reg. R., 24, m. 13*d*.
[3] Baret's manor contained 8½ car., of which 7 car. passed to the fee of Paynel.
[4] Surveyed in North Dalton.
[5] Edmund's manor contained 5 car., of which 2½ car. apparently belonged to the honor of Eye. [6] *Testa*, 375. [7] Surtees, *Durham*, i, app., 128.

1238. Grant by Edith, wife of Robert de Oilli, to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft in Huggate and 68½ acres of land in the fields there, of which 53 acres lay towards Wetwang. *c.*1145–1156.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York ; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 179.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Edit uxor Roberti de Oyli et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis in perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum in Hugat, et in campis ejusdem ville lxviii. acras terre et dimidiam acram, videlicet versus Wetewanghe liii. acras et in aliis duobus locis xv. acras et dimidiam acram, et communem pasturam pecoribus suis ; pro salute anime mee et pro animabus patris et matris mee et Roberti de Oyli domini mei et pro heredibus meis, sicut liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omnibus geldis et auxiliis et consuetudinibus et omni humano servitio immunem, ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum et orationum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei in vita et in morte. Isti sunt testes, Robertus presbiter, Nicholaus clericus, Robertus filius Arnaldi et Gamellus frater ejus, Walterus filius Herberti et Rogerus frater ejus, Robertus clericus, Robertus filius Ivonis, Robertus filius Sigherige, Robertus filius Gamelli, Arnaldus filius Cneuti, Gaufridus frater Nicholai, Willelmus clericus, et multi alii.

Reference to Edith, daughter of Forne and the family of Oilli, will be found in the notes on p. 506 above. Walter, son of Herbert, and Roger his brother, witnesses of this charter, were members of the local family. Walter de Hugate and Geoffrey de Hugate of Harthill wapentake were amerced in 1166 for default in making a presentment from the court.[1] Geoffrey de Hugate was amerced 6 marks in 1176 for forest trespass.[2]

1239. Grant (similar to the last) by Henry de Oilli. *c.*1145–1156.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York ; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 179.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Henricus de Oyli et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis in perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum in Hugat, et in campis ejusdem ville lxviii. acras terre et dimidiam acram, videlicet, versus Wetewanghe liii. acras et in aliis duobus locis xv. acras et dimidiam, et communem pasturam pecoribus suis ; pro anima patris mei et pro matre mea et pro meipso et uxore mea et pro meis heredibus, sicut liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omnibus geldis et auxiliis et consuetudinibus et omni humano servitio immunem, ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei in vita et in morte. Isti sunt testes, R[obertus] presbiter, Nicholaus

[1] *Pipe R.*, 12 Hen. II, 48. [2] *ib.*, 22 Hen. II, 116.

clericus, R[obertus] filius Arnaldi et Gamellus frater ejus, Walterus filius Herberti et Rogerus frater ejus, R[obertus] clericus, R[obertus] filius Ivonis, R[obertus] filius Sigheride, R[obertus] filius Gamelli, Arnaldus filius Cneut, Gaufridus frater Nicholai, Willelmus clericus, Matildis uxor H[enrici] de Oilli, Nicholaus capellanus, Bard filius Rogeri, Alicia filia Gamelli, Henricus, Willelmus filius Gilleberti.

1240. Notification by Henry II to the barons of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland and Westmorland that he has delivered to Walter, son of Ivo, the land which his father held of Henry I. 1155–1162.

Reg. of Greystoke chs., f. 142; Dodsw. MS. cxxvi, f. 90*d*.

H[enricus] rex Anglorum [etc.] baronibus de Ebor[aciscira], Northumberlanda, Cumbr[elanda] et Westmer[landa] salutem. Sciatis me dedisse Waltero filio Ivonis totam terram patris sui quam tenuit de rege Henrico avo meo. Teste Thoma cancellario.

1241. Confirmation by Walter, son of Ivo, to Edgar, son of earl Gospatric, with Alice, the grantor's sister, in frank marriage of the land which Ivo and Agnes, his father and mother, gave them in frank marriage, namely 10 manors: Ulnaby and Thornton-Hall (par. Coniscliffe); in Westmorland, Knock-Salcock and Yanwath; in Cumberland, Blencowe; in Coquetdale, Trewhitt and Caistron, Great and Little Tosson and Flotterton, to hold by doing utware. *c.*1150–1162.

Chartul. of Newminster *penes* the earl of Carlisle, f. 61. Pd. in *Newminster Chartul.* (Surtees Soc. lxvi), p. 117.

Walterus filius Yvonis omnibus [audientibus et videntibus has litteras] salutem. Notum sit vobis quod ego et heredes mei damus et concedimus Edgaro filio Cospatrici comitis cum Aliz sorore mea et heredibus suis en fraunkmariage totam terram quam pater meus Yvo et Agnes mater mea dederunt et concesserunt eis in fraunkmariage, scilicet x maneria: Uluenebi et Thornetona juxta Tese, et in Westmarilond Chonoc-salchild et Euenewit, et in Cumberland Gleneklau, et in Cokedale Tirwit et Cers[1] et Thosse et alterum Tosse et Flotweyton, cum nemore et plano et prato et cum aquis et molendinis et cum omnibus rebus liberrime pertinentibus eisdem villis[2] per rectas divisas. Et Edgarus concessit ex parte sua et heredibus suis pro amore facere de ista terra quod pertinet ad Utware recte. Et has predictas terras quas pater meus Yvo et mater mea Agnes eis concesserunt ego hac carta mea confirmo.

[1] *Sic* for "Cestern (?)"
[2] Or "earundem villarum." The *Chartul.* has "ejusdem ville."

There is little to show that anything more than Caistron descended in the line of Edgar and his son Patrick. Consequently there is a doubt as to the authenticity of this feoffment. In 1202 Theobald de Scotton quit-claimed to Alexander, son of Ralph de Brankeston, his right in certain lands in Northumberland, and in 1 bovate in Coniscliffe and ½ carucate in Thornton (Hall).[1] Yanwath belonged to the Greystokes in the thirteenth century,[2] and Blencowe was long held under them by the local family.

1242. Notitia of a grant by Savary, abbot of St. Mary's, York, to Thomas, son of Ulveat, of his land in Millington, namely 26 bovates, to hold for life for 25 shillings yearly rent. *c.*1150–1161.

Chartul. of St. Mary's, York (John Rylands Lib.), f. 166, n. 5.

Item, v^a^ carta et in eodem folio (xxxv^to^) est quedam carta per quam Savaricus abbas ecclesie Sancte Marie Eboracensis cum assensu capituli sui dedit et concessit Thome filio Ulueat tenere de ipsis totam terram suam in Milingtona, scilicet xxvj bovatas terre in vita sua tantum etc. Reddet autem predictus Thomas predictis abbati et conventui pro eadem terra unoquoque anno xxv solidos ad festa Martini et Pentecostes.

Afterwards abbot Clement granted the tenement, as 25 bovates, to Thomas the younger, son of Thomas son of Ulveat, for his life at the same rent.[3] At a later date James, son of Everard de Milington, held 10 bovates; Simon, son of James de Milington, released to the monks 2 bovates; and in 1227 William, son of Thomas, recovered from the monks 15 bovates in Millington.[4] Abbot Savary also granted to Thomas, son of Ulveat, to hold freely 4 bovates in Yapham for 2*s.* 2*d.* yearly.[5]

1243. Grant by Ellis de Amundevill to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of 4 bovates in Huggate with messuages and feeding grounds, for 20*s.* yearly rent, which they had by the gift of Robert de Oilli, who then had that town, and by the confirmation of king Stephen. *c.*1160–1171.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS., B 455, f. 179*d.*

Notum sit archiepiscopo Eboracensi totique capitulo ecclesie Sancti Petri et omnibus hominibus meis et amicis cunctisque sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Elias de Amundavilla et heredes mei concedimus et in perpetuam elemosinam damus Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri iiii. bovatas terre in Hugate, plenarie in mansuris et in campis et in pasturis, liberas et quietas et immunes ab omnibus geldis et consuetudinibus et auxiliis et ab omni humano servitio quod ad terram pertinet, sicut liberam elemosinam, pro remissione

[1] *Yorks. Fines*, n. 196.
[2] *Trans. Cumb. and Westmld. Archæolog. Soc.*, N.S. viii, 281.
[3] Chartul., f. 166, n. 4.
[4] *ib.*, nos. 1, 2, and 6.
[5] *ib.*, f. 270, n. 8.

peccatorum meorum et pro animabus patris et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum, et pro viginti solidis quos pauperes prefate domus singulis annis habere solebant ex dono et elemosina Roberti de Olei in eadem villa, que tunc temporis ejus fuit, et ex concessione et confirmatione carte domini mei regis Stephani. Isti sunt testes, Serlo canonicus, David lardanarius, Gocelinus de Areci, Teobaldus clericus et Murdacus frater ejus, Walterus filius Faghenolfi, Eadwardus, Siwardus de Stangata, Arnaldus Sote-vagine, et Osmundus.

1244. Return made by Ranulf, son of Walter (de Greystoke), of the knights' fees held by him in demesne, and of him in service. 1166.

Lib. Rubeus de Scaccario, f. 120*d*. Pd. in *Red Bk.*, 434.

Reverentissimo domino suo regi Anglorum Ranulfus filius Walteri salutem. Sciatis quod antecessores mei tenuerunt de rege H[enrico] avo vestro feoda militum meorum et ego modo vestri gratia de vobis teneo per servitium iij militum et iij partis militis; et ego facio servitium de dominio meo de ij militibus et tribus partibus[1] militis; et Ernaldus de Mondevilla facit servitium j militis.

For the fee of Arnald or Arnulf de Mandevill in Huggate, see no. 1236, above.

1245. Notification by Ranulf son of Walter to his men holding free tenements that if any will demise any pasture or land to the monks of Rievaulx for a term he will consent to it. 1162–1175.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 49. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 83.

Radulfus filius Walteri hominibus meis qui liberum feudum de me tenent salutem. Si quis vestrum pasturam aut terram aliquam de meo feudo monachis Rievallis ad terminum pertinere voluerit, bene concedo. His testibus, Rogero filio Alveredi, Gilleberto de Brideshale, Alano filio Adam, Thoma filio Petri, Thoma filio Elvive, Amfrido filio Amfridi.

1246. Confirmation by Ranulf, son of Walter (de Greystoke), to Malger son of Geoffrey de Ergum of the turbary on the marsh of Flixton which his father and ancestors held of the donor's predecessors. 1162–*c.* 1175.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 275*d*.

Ranulfus filius Walteri omnibus audientibus et videntibus has literas salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac mea karta

[1] Perhaps this should read "tertia parte."

confirmasse Malgero filio Galfridi de Ergum turbariam in marisco de Flixtona quam pater ejus et antecessores sui tenuerunt de me et de antecessoribus meis in feudo et hereditate illi et heredibus suis; tenendam de me et heredibus meis libere; reddendo mihi pro omnibus servitiis meis annuatim vi denarios ad Pentecosten, et viam rationabilem apud turbariam ad iendum et rediendum qualem antecessores sui tenuerunt de me et de meis antecessoribus. Hiis testibus, Alano persona de Folketon, Radulfo presbytero de Ergum, Roberto presbytero, Johanne persona de Craistoc, Amfrido de Flixton, Ada de Bovington, Willelmo filio Roberti, Roberto filio Amfridi, Thoma filio Ricardi, Ricardo de Taulestun, Henrico de Folketon, Alexandro de Bonekil, Ace de Flixton, et multis aliis.

1247. Grant by Ranulf, son of Walter (de Greystoke), to the monks of Rievaulx of the ½ carucate in Folkton which they held of Walter his father, and the tillage of Rainsdale, and pasture for 1000 sheep and the plough-beasts that till that land. 1162–1175.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 48*d*. Pd. in *Chartul. of Rievaulx*, n. 82.

Omnibus sancte ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Rannulfus filius Walteri salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievâllis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam illam dimidiam carrucatam terre que est in territorio Folktunie quam tenuerunt de Waltero patre meo ad terminum. Preterea do eis illam culturam que vocatur Ravenesdale et pasturam ad mille oves et ad animalia que terram predictam colunt, in campis, in pratis et mareschis ejusdem ville, sine omni retenamento. Quare volo ut hec omnia teneant et habeant de me et de heredibus meis bene et in pace et plenarie, libera et quieta ab omni consuetudine et geldis et assisis et omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione pro me et uxore mea et pro anima patris mei et antecessorum meorum. His testibus, Roberto decano, Johanne archidiacono, Simone de Sigillo, Alexandro canonico, Ricardo medico, Rogero filio Alveredi, Gilleberto de Brideshale, Petro presbitero, Alano filio Ade, Thoma filio Petri, Amfrido filio Amfridi, Ricardo filio Ordari, Helia filio Gerardi de Fanecurt, Thoma de Everingham, Gaufrido Darel, Thoma filio Elveve, Roberto filio Simonis de Sigillo.

According to the chartulary of Rievaulx[1] this half carucate was given to the monks by Walter son of Ivo, father of Ranulf, in 1158. It belonged to the fee of Gant.

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[1] Jul. D. i, f. 15; *Chartul.*, p. 261.

1248. A similar grant, making an exchange for Dedhilledale. 1162–1176.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 111, old f. 104. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 161.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Rannulfus filius Walteri salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam illam dimidiam carrucatam terre que est in territorio Folketonie quam tenuerunt de Waltero patre meo ad terminum, preter terram de Dedhilledale quam retinui in manu mea pro qua dedi eis in escambium sex acras terre in latere orientali de campo, quas feci mensurare in presentia mea per perticatas. Preterea dedi eis illam culturam que vocatur Ravenesdale et pasturam ad mille oves et ad animalia que terram predictam colunt in campis, in pratis, [et] in marescis ejusdem ville sine omni retinemento. Quare volo ut hec omnia teneant et habeant de me et heredibus meis bene et in pace et plenarie libera et quieta ab omni consuetudine et geldis et assisis et omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione pro me et pro uxore mea et pro anima patris mei et antecessorum meorum. His testibus de tota donatione preter escambium, Roberto decano Eboracensi, Johanne archidiacono, Symone de Sigillo, Alexandro canonico, Ricardo medico, Rogero filio Alveredi, Gilleberto de Brideshale, Petro presbitero, Alano filio Ade, Thoma filio Petri, Amfrido filio Amfridi, Ricardo filio Ordari, Helya filio Gerardi de Fanecurt, Thoma de Everingaham, Gaufrido de Arel, Thoma filio Elvive, Roberto filio Symonis de Sigillo. His testibus de escambio, Johanne abbate de Jorevalle, Symone presbitero de Folketun, Petro Scrope, Ivone de Bridesale, Symone de Staingrif, Gaufrido de Novavilla et Radulfo fratre ejus, Johanne de Alneia, Thuroldo de Novavilla, Henrico de Boiethorpe, Willelmo filio Theobaldi, Alardo de Willardebi.

1249. Confirmation by Beatrice, relict of Walter son of Ivo (de Greystoke), of the gift which Walter her husband made to the monks of Rievaulx of land and pasture in Folkton. 1162–*c.*1175.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 111*d*, old f. 104*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 162.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris Beatrix uxor quondam Walteri filii Ivonis salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro anima patris mei et matris mee et viri mei Walteri donationem filii mei Rannulfi quam dedit monachis Rievallis in Folketunia in pasturis et terris sicut in carta predicti filii mei continetur. Hanc donationem confirmo eis in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam. His testibus: Hamundo de Valeines, magistro Roberto scriptore,

Roberto Chambord, Roberto capellano, Briano clerico, Drogone[1] et Willelmo filio ejus, Roberto de Sproxtona et uxore ejus, Willelmo de Surdevals et uxore ejus, Radulfo Biset et uxore ejus, Odone [de] Builefer[d], Roberto filio Ældredi, Ælwardo et Rogero filio ejus.

Robert the chaplain, William de Surdevals, and Odo de Buleford attest a charter of Robert de Ros (1153–1163).[2]

1250. Grant by William son of Theobald to the monks of Rievaulx, for 8 marks, of 16 acres of land in the townfield of Folkton, namely 4 acres in Camb in Witefield, 7 acres in Aldefeld and the rest in Sternekelde. 1162–1167.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 53, old f. 49. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 84.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Willelmus filius Theobaldi salutem. Sciatis me dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus in perpetuum xvj acras terre in campo de Folketun pro viij marcis argenti quas dederunt michi pro omni servitio; ex quibus quatuor sunt in Camb in Witefeld et [in] Aldefeld vij et relique sunt apud Sternekelde. Hanc terram ego affidavi warantizare predictis monachis contra omnes homines in manu Alexandri presbiteri et canonici Sancti Petri Eboracensis coram Simone de Sigillo et aliis multis. Et quia de dote uxoris mee erant xj acre, dedi excambium uxori mee ad valentiam ipsarum xj acrarum, ut tota terra predicta quieta remaneret domui Rievallis et libera ab omni servitio terreno et seculari consuetudine excepto quod singulis annis dabunt michi monachi vel heredibus meis libram unam cimini pro recognitione ejusdem tenure. His testibus, Symone de Sigillo et Alexandro canonicis ecclesie Sancti Petri, Roberto Schira, Roberto filio Simonis de Sigillo, Radulfo de Langetofth, Willelmo Fossardo juniore, Alano filio Ade, Rogero filio Alveredi, Adam filio Dolfini, Ketello presbitero Sancti Martini,[3] Gerardo filio Lewini, Alano filio Amfridi, Ricardo de Taulestun, Alexandro filio Orm, Rogero dapifero Alfredi, Johanne de Fulkerebrig', Willelmo dispensatore, Gilleberto preposito de Fulketuna, Henrico de Fulketuna, Symone presbitero de Fulketuna, Roberto capellano de Maltuna, Willelmo de Folketona, Alano clerico de Folketona.

This deed of sale was confirmed by Ranulf son of Walter by charter attested by the same witnesses as the above down to Alexander son of Orm, with the addition of John Seinter (*sic*).[4] According to the table of benefactors, it was made in the time of abbot Silvan.[5]

1251. Confirmation by Ranulf, son of Walter (de Greystoke), to the monks of Rievaulx of the land in Folkton given them by William son of Theobald. Should William at any time omit

[1] de Harum. [2] *Chartul.*, 131. [3] Probably in Coney Street, York.
[4] *Chartul.*, n. 148. [5] *ib.*, p. 261.

the service due to him, Ranulf will claim it from Willian directly, not troubling the monks. 1162–1167.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 102*d*, old f. 96*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 148.

Omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis Rannulfus filius Walteri salutem. Sciatis me concessisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse pro anima patris mei et matris mee et omnium antecessorum meorum in puram et perpetuam elemosinam Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus totam terram quam vendidit eis Willelmus filius Theobaldi in campo Folketunie, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio et seculari exactione sicut in carta ipsius Willelmi continetur. Quod si Willelmus aliquando supersederit servitium meum facere ad ipsum Willelmum inde me capiam, et terra monachorum et omnia que ad eos pertinent quieta erunt. His testibus,[1] Symon de Sigillo et Alexander canonici ecclesie Sancti Petri, Robertus Schira, Robertus filius Symonis de Sigillo, Radulfus de Langetofth, Willelmus Fossardi junior, Johannes Seinter, Alanus filius Ade, Rogerus filius Alveredi, Adam filius Dolfini, Ketellus presbiter Sancti Martini, Gerardus filius Lewini, Alanus filius Amfridi, Ricardus de Taulestun, Alexander filius Orm.

1252. Testimony by Robert, dean, and the chapter of York that Ranulf son of Walter has granted to the monks of Rievaulx half a carucate of land in Folkton, a tillage called Rainsdale, and pasturage for 1000 sheep. 1175–1186.

Chartul. of Rievaulx, Jul. D. i, f. 160*d*, old f. 143*d*. Pd. in *Chartul.*, n. 233.

Robertus decanus et capitulum Sancti Petri de Eboraco omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos littere iste pervenerint salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus Rannulfum filium Walteri in presentia nostra dedisse Deo et ecclesie Sancte Marie Rievallis in liberam et puram elemosinam dimidiam carrucatam terre in territorio Folketunie et preterea quandam culturam que vocatur Ravenesdale et pasturam ad mille oves et ad animalia cultui predicte terre necessaria in campis, in pratis et marescis ejusdem ville, sine omni retinamento, libere et quiete ab omni consuetudine et terreno servitio sicut in carta ipsius Rannulfi exinde facta continetur. Huic ergo donationi nobis coram facte presenti scripto et sigilli nostri impressione attestamur.

1253. Confirmation by Ranulf, son of Walter (de Greystoke), to the church of Bridlington of 2 bovates in Folkton which Theobald son of Reinfrid and William his son gave. 1162–1175.

Chartul. of Bridlington, f. 68. Abstr. in Lancaster's *Chartul. of Brid.*, p. 90.

Ranulphus filius Walteri omnibus ecclesie filiis salutem. Notum sit vobis me concessisse et presentis carte testimonio

[1] *Sic.*

confirmasse ecclesie Sancte Marie de Bridlintona duas bovatas terre in Folketona quas Theobaldus filius Reinfridi et Willelmus filius ejus dederunt eidem ecclesie; illas bovatas cum omnibus suis pertinentiis concessi et confirmavi predicte ecclesie in perpetuam elemosinam solutas et quietas ab omnibus servitiis et consuetudinibus preter servitium regis; et calumpniam quam habebam in tofto quod ad illas bovatas pertinet quietam clamavi. Hiis testibus, Rogero filio Alueredi, Roberto de Hug[ate], Radulfo clerico de Brunne, Petro de Santona, Petro capellano, Alano filio Ade, Amfrido filio Amfridi, Thoma filio Petri, Waltero filio Auti, Henrico clerico, Ricardo filio Orgeri, Willelmo dispensario, Henrico de Kyrkeby, Randulpho de Stapeltona, Willelmo Tachel, Willelmo coco, Osberto clerico, Adam fratre ejus, Ernys de Beleby, Gilberto filio W[illelmi] de Brideli[ntona].

1254. Grant by Arnulf de Mandevill and Alice his wife to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft and 10 acres of land in Huggate next that of Robert de Wetwang; and confirmation of the gift made by Edith daughter of Forne and Henry de Oilli her son. 1164–1178.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 179.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam futuris quam presentibus quod ego Arnulfus de Mandavila et uxor mea Aeliz et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus Deo et Beato Petro et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis in perpetuam elemosinam unum toftum in Hugat et in campis ejusdem ville lxviii. acras terre et dimidium acre, videlicet versus Wetwanghe liii. acras et in aliis duobus locis xv. acras et dimidium acre, et communem pasturam pecoribus suis, quam elemosinam Edit filia Forne et Henricus de Oyli filius ejus eisdem pauperibus prius dederant, pro salute animarum nostrarum et pro animabus patrum nostrorum et matrum, parentum et propinquorum et omnium antecessorum nostrorum, sicut liberam et quietam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam et ab omnibus geldis et auxiliis et consuetudinibus et omni humano servitio immunem, ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum et orationum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei in vita et in morte. Hiis testibus: Waltero de Barevila, Roberto de Hugate, Arnaldo filio Cneuth. Et preter hec addimus ex dono nostro unum toftum et x. acras terre juxta Robertum de Wetewanghe. [Testibus] Radulfo de Gloucestria, Pastorali capellano, Waltero Palmer, Petro de Hugate, Ricardo Nafrenz,[1] Waleramno, Lewino filio Turewif, Gamello de Blaikestreta, Radulfo capellano, Patricio capellano, Henrico capellano, Johanne capellano, Wydone diacono, Martino clerico, Gaufrido,

[1] or "Nafrerez."

Rogerio clerico, Thoma clerico, Willelmo clerico, et multis aliis.

1255. Grant by Geoffrey de Mandevill to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of a toft in Huggate, next that of Robert de Wetwang's, of his demesne tillage, in width 4 perches and in length between two roads, and 5 acres of land next that of St. Mary's, Oseney (co. Oxon.), and 5 acres next that of the nuns of Watton, with common of pasture for 8 score sheep, with the lambs until Martinmas; also confirmation of the gift of his father. 1178–1190.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 179.

Notum sit omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis tam presentibus quam futuris quod ego Gaufridus de Mandavilla et heredes mei concessimus et dedimus et presenti carta nostra confirmavimus Deo et Beato Petro et pauperibus hospitalis Sancti Petri Eboracensis in perpetuam elemosinam terras quas pater meus dedit predictis pauperibus, videlicet, unum toftum in Hugat, et in campis ejusdem ville sexaginta octo acras terre et dimidiam acram, versus Wetewa[n]ghe quinquaginta tres acras et in aliis duobus locis quindecim acras terre et dimidiam acram, et aliud toftum juxta Robertum de Wetewa[n]ghe de dominica cultura nostra inter duas vias, habens latitudinem quatuor perticarum et longitudinem a regia via usque ad aliam viam; et decem acras terre, videlicet, quinque acras propinquiores terre Sancte Marie de Osanaia et quinque acras terre juxta terram sanctimonialium de Watuna; et communem pasturam ad octies viginti oves cum agnis earum usque ad proximum festum Sancti Martini, et tunc agni separabuntur a matribus ne numerus augeatur; et predicti pauperes habebunt animalia et aliam pecuniam sicut ceteri homines ejusdem ville. Hec omnia confirmavimus prenominatis pauperibus in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, solutam et immunem et quietam ab omni humano servitio preter orationes pauperum. Hanc elemosinam warantizabimus sepedictis pauperibus contra omnes homines; et si contigerit nos non posse istam elemosinam warantizare dabimus eis escambium ad valitudinem in eadem villa. Hec omnia fecimus ut simus participes omnium beneficiorum et orationum que fiunt in illa sancta domo Dei, tam in vita quam in morte. Hiis testibus: Nicholao persona de Hugat, Petro filio Roberti, Waltero filio Arnoldi, Roberto de Sancto Jacobo, Arnoldo filio Cnut, Arnoldo clerico, Waltero Walraven, Waltero de Wic, Nicholao Aticupe, Unfrido de Pasci, Radulfo de Tigrevilla.

1256. Confirmation by Geoffrey de Mandevill to the canons of Osney of a mark's worth of land in Huggate, which Alice his

mother demised to them and Arnulf his father assigned, namely 3 bovates and 8 acres of land with the ditch of Warter for an acre, and an acre at 'Toxlac.' 1178–*c.*1193.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 299*d.*

Notum sit cunctis fidelibus quod ego Gaufridus de Mandevile concessi et presenti carta confirmavi ecclesie Sancte Marie de Oseneia et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus in liberam et perpetuam elemosinam illam mercatam terre quam Aeliz mater mea eis dimisit in Hugate, sicut Ernulfus de Mandevile pater meus eis assignavit et carta sua confirmavit, scilicet, duas bovatas terre quas Robertus Niwecume tenuit, et bovatam quam Ernaldus filius Kentig tenuit, et post illum Gunto, et iiij^or^ acras sub Middelholm Cliff et iiij^or^ acras ultra Scardic, et fossatum de Wartre pro una acra, et unam acram apud Toxlac. Quare volo et firmiter statuo quatinus prefata ecclesia et canonici jamdictas tenuras habeant et teneant bene et in pace, plenarie et integre cum omnibus pertinentiis suis liberas et quietas ab omni consuetudine et servitio quod ad me vel heredes meos pertinet. Hiis testibus: Roberto Battaile, Serlone, Turberto, Roberto coco, Randulfo coco, Galfrido et Hugone, pistoribus, Willelmo Anguin, Randulfo filio Euerwini, et multis aliis.

1257. Grant by Hugh, abbot, and the convent of Osney, with the consent of Geoffrey de Mandevill, to the church of Newburgh, of one mark's worth of land in Huggate, which Alice wife of Ernulf de Mandevill devised to the church of Osney, in consideration of 12 marks given by the convent of Newburgh and because the situation of the land, remote from their abbey, rendered it of little value. 1184–*c.*1200.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 51.

Hugo Dei gratia abbas ecclesie Beate Marie de Oseneia ejusdemque ecclesie conventus omnibus sancte matris ecclesie filiis, salutem in vero salutari. Ad omnium notitiam volumus pervenire nos, cum consensu et voluntate G[aufridi] de Mandevill, concessisse ecclesie Beate Marie de Novo Burgo unam marchatam terre in Hugate quam Aliz uxor Ernulfi de Mandevill ecclesie nostre divisit, concedente eodem Ernulfo et carta sua confirmante, scilicet duas bovatas quas Robertus Neucume tenuit, et bovatam quam Ernaldus filius Kenting tenuit, et iiij^or^ acras sub Midel Holcif, et quatuor acras ultra Scardic, et fossam de Wartre pro una acra, et unam acram aput Toplac. Hanc terram cum omni jure nostro ecclesie de Novoburgo concessimus, et chartas quas de eadem terra habuimus jam dicte ecclesie resignavimus; nos etiam in recompensatione prefate terre ab ecclesia de Novoburgo xij. marcas argenti recepimus; quia terra illa a domo nostra nimis

erat remota, et ideo minus utilis. Ut ergo hec concessio rata habeatur in perpetuum et firma, nos cartha nostra et sigilli nostri appositione eam corroboravimus. His testibus, magistro Radulfo de Sancto Martino, Henrico de Oilli, Gaufrido de Maundevill et Ernulfo fratre ejus, Willelmo filio Elie et Elia fratre ejus, Petro de Sancto Martino, Richardo Franceis, Willelmo ultra Haiam, Luca de Wurda.

[*Drawings of seals of Hugh, the abbot, and of the church of Osney.*]

1258. Quit-claim by William son of Sibil de Huggate to the poor of the hospital of St. Peter, York, of land in Huggate which his ancestors held of the hospital by charters from the hospital, and the hospital held by the gift of Edith daughter of Forne, Geoffrey de Mandevill, and Walter son of Herbert (de Hugate). 1185–1200.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 179*d*.

Notum sit omnibus videntibus et audientibus literas has quod ego Willelmus filius Sibille de Hugate resignavi et quietum clamavi pro me et pro heredibus meis Deo et pauperibus hospitalis Beati Petri Eboracensis et fratribus ibi Deo servientibus omne jus meum et clameum que habui in tota terra de Hugate quam antecessores mei tenuerunt de predicto hospitali secundum cartas quas habuerunt de predicto hospitali, ex dono Edit filie Forni et ex dono Galfridi de Mandevile et ex dono Walteri filii Herberti. Et ut hec quieta clamatio firmior sit testimonio sigilli mei corroboravi. Hiis testibus, Rogero, Adam, Roberto, Willelmo capellanis; Stephano, Suano, Willelmo Balchi, Godefrido, fratribus; Johanne persona de Lonesdale, Ricardo clerico.

1259. Quit-claim by William son of Sibil de Hugate to Roger son of Gerard and Dionisia his wife of the land in Huggate specified in the last charter. 1185–1200.

Chartul. of St. Leonard's, York; Rawl. MS. B 455, f. 179*d*.

Notum sit omnibus audientibus et videntibus literas has quod ego Willelmus filius Sibille de Hugate resignavi et quietum clamavi Rogero filio Girardi et Dionisie uxori sue et heredibus suis omne jus meum et clameum quod habui in tota terra de Hugate, quam antecessores mei tenuerunt de hospitali Beati Petri Eboracensis in Hugate, secundum cartas quas predicta domus habet ex dono Edit filie Forne et ex dono et concessione Galfridi de Mandevile et ex dono Walteri filli Herberti de terris omnibus et toftis que predicta domus habet cum omnibus pertinentiis in predicta villa de Hugate. Hiis testibus, magistro hospitalis Eboracensis cum toto suo capitulo, Rogero, Adam, Roberto, Willelmo, capellanis; priore de Wartre cum suo capi-

tulo; Johanne persona, Ricardo clerico, Willelmo filio Petri, Roberto et Nicholao de Hugate, et multis aliis.

1260. Demise by Geoffrey de Mandevill, son of Geoffrey, to Geoffrey his father, son of Arnulf de Mandevill, for his life, of the moiety of his tenement in Highworth (co. Wilt.), with the chief messuage and a hide of land which the grantor held in demesne, for all which he has made fine with the king. 1190–1194.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 299.

Sciant tam presentes quam[1] futuri quod ego Galfridus de Mandevila filius Galfridi de Mandevila concessi domino Galfrido patri meo filio Arnulfi de Mandevila medietatem totius tenementi mei in Wrtham, in redditibus et consuetudinibus, in omnibus libertatibus et in omnibus pertinentiis suis, et capitale messuagium et pomeria et unam hidam terre quam habui in dominico, unde finem feci versus dominum regem, tenendum et habendum omnibus diebus vite sue bene et in pace; et quando regalia servitia evenerunt pater meus recipiet regale servitium de libere tenentibus suis, et ego de manu sua predictum servitium recipiam, et post decessum domini patris mei, scilicet, redeat terra predicta michi vel heredibus meis tam libere et quiete et in eodem statu quam ego eam sibi tradidi et liberavi. Hanc conventionem tenendam ex utraque parte inter se affidarunt. Hiis testibus, Roberto de Mandevilla, Radulfo fratre ejusdem, Galfrido Brien, Hugone de Mandevilla, Thoma de Anesia, Ricardo de Anesia, Johanne de Bratton, Thoma fratre ejusdem, et multis aliis.

In dorso, "Hugate."

This Wiltshire charter is given here on account of its importance in proving the descent of the Mandevill family. Mr. Round has referred to it in *Geoffrey de Mandeville* (p. 232). He states that Worth, or Highworth, co. Wilt., was still held by the Mandevills in 1292–93,[2] but I am unable to find confirmation of this statement. In 1281 Isabella de Forz, countess of Albemarle, was the chief lord, and Adam de Stratton was her tenant.[3] Geoffrey de Mandevill, the grantor of this demise, was the tenant of lands in Highworth and Bratton in 1212,[4] and in 1232.[5] He died in 1246, when Ralph his son and heir had livery of a knight's fee in these places.[6] In 1255 Ralph owed 20*s*. yearly for custody of the castle of Devizes in time of peace, and in time of war 40 days' service with the garrison there at his own charges in respect of ½ knight's fee in Bratton.[7] Bratton descended to William de Mandevill,[8] who was succeeded in 1333 by his brother, John de Mandevill.

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[1] "et"; MS. [2] *op. cit.*, 233. [3] *Placit. de quo War.*, 808.
[4] *Red Bk.*, 489; *Testa*, 142*b*, 143. [5] *Close R.*, 1231–1234, 51, 85, 168.
[6] *Excerpt. e Rot. Fin.*, ii, 3. [7] *R. Hund.* ii, 237*b*.
[8] *Feudal Aids*, v, 210. [9] *Cal. Inq. p. m.*, vii, 358.

1261. Grant by Geoffrey de Mandevill II to the canons of St. Peter's, York, of 10 bovates in Huggate, held of the donor by Robert son of Peter (de Hugate), with the tofts. 1203–1204.

Reg. Mag. Album, pt. i, f. 35.

Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis hanc cartam visuris vel audituris Galfridus de Mandevilla salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, divine pietatis intuitu et pro salute anime mee et antecessorum meorum, dedisse et presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Beato Petro Eboracensi et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus, in liberam, puram et perpetuam elemosinam, decem bovatas terre in Hugate quas Robertus filius Petri de me tenuit, scilicet octo bovatas quas idem Robertus in dominico tenuit cum capitali messuagio ejusdem Roberti cum omnibus toftis ad predictas bovatas terre pertinentibus et cum omnibus pertinentiis et aisiamentis suis infra villam et extra, et duas bovatas terre quas Henricus filius Thurkilli tenuit cum tofto ejusdem Henrici et omnibus pertinentiis suis et aisiamentis, tenendas et habendas libere et quiete absque omni seculari servitio et exactione. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus Beato Petro et canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus prenominatas decem bovatas terre cum pertinentiis contra omnes homines et ab omni forinseco servitio defendemus quamdiu aliquis vixerit. Hiis testibus, Simone decano Eboracensi, Hamone thesaurario Eboracensi, Adam archidiacono Eboracensi, Willelmo archidiacono de Notingham, Radulfo archidiacono Clifland[ie], magistro Radulfo de hospitali, Willelmo de Mala Palude, magistro Erardo, magistro G[re]g[orio], magistro Lisiardo, Willelmo de Stighondebi, canonicis Ebor[acensibus]; Hugone et Ricardo capellanis decani, Benedicto clerico, Juliano, Willelmo filio Petri, Johanne de Neubalde, Nicholao de Hugate, Thoma fratre ejus, Henrico filioThurkilli, Alano clerico de Hugate, Willelmo de Sancto Johanne,[1] Willelmo porcelli, et multis aliis. Et ego tactis sacrosanctis juravi me hoc servaturum.

1262. Grant by Robert son of Peter de Huggate to Geoffrey de Mandevill II, his lord, of a rent of 2*s*. from land held of him, to acquit the forinsec service of 10 bovates which the same Geoffrey has given to St. Peter's, York. *c.*1203–1204.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. xci, f. 59*d*, n. c. 44.

Notum sit omnibus hoc scriptum visuris vel audituris quod ego Robertus filius Petri de Hugat dedi et concessi et presenti charta mea confirmavi domino meo Galfrido de Mandevilla et heredibus suis redditum duorum solidorum per annum finaliter tenendum et habendum de terra quam Elias de Blod de me tenuit ad acquietandum forinsecum servitium decem bovatarum terre

[1] Possibly an error for "Jacobo."

quas idem Galfr[id]us dedit Deo et Beato Petro Eboracensi in liberam et puram et perpetuam elemosinam, scilicet octo bovatas terre cum dominico tofto meo et omnibus pertinentiis quas ego tenui prius de ipso, et duas bovatas Henrici cum tofto et omnibus pertinentiis quas etiam tenui de eodem domino meo. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus prefato domino meo G[alfrido] et heredibus suis predictum redditum duorum solidorum. Hiis testibus, Willelmo filio Petri de Guþemundeham, Roberto filio Gaufridi, Waltero fratre ejus, Waltero filio Walteri, Willelmo de Sancto Jacobo, Alano clerico, Nicholao filio Gunildi, Petro filio Rogeri, Nicholao de Hugat, Thoma fratre ejus, Henrico clerico, Roberto Dun.

1263. Confirmation by the convent of Watton to William son of Peter (de Goodmanham) of 6 bovates in Huggate, parcel of 19 bovates which Walter son of Geoffrey (de Hugate) gave them, provided that if the said William desired to give the land to religion it should be given to their order, subject to 12*d*. due yearly to Robert son of Geoffrey de Hugate. 1203–1216.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 335.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus conventus de Wattona salutem. Noverit universitas vestra nos, assensu magistri, concessisse et hac carta nostra confirmasse Willelmo filio Petri et heredibus suis sex bovatas terre in territorio de Hugate de illis novemdecim bovatis terre quas Walterus filius Galfridi nobis dedit, cum omnibus pertinentiis, libertatibus et aisiamentis infra villa[m] et extra, ad dandum ubicunque voluerit. Ita tamen quod si terram illam religioni dare voluerit, dabit eam si sibi placuerit in ordine nostro, salvo servitio quod habere debet Robertus filius Galfridi de Hugat de eadem terra, scilicet duodecim denarios per annum pro omni servitio, scilicet sex denarios ad Pentecosten et sex denarios ad festum Sancti Martini. Hiis testibus, Ranulpho priore de Allerton,[1] Johanne de Oketona, Willelmo filio Ade de Gartona, Olivero de Gunnebia, Nicholao de Hugat, Thoma fratre ejus, Nicholao filio Ernaldi, Rogero Hai, Nicolao filio Galfridi, Willelmo Battaile, Ada filio ejus, Willelmo de Belebia, et multis aliis.

A grant by the prior of Ellerton to Oliver de Gunby of 4 bovates in Huggate has been noticed above. These 4 bovates had been given to the convent by William son of Peter (de Goodmanham), their patron. The grant to Oliver was attested by William son of Peter, William son of Adam de Garton, Walter son of Walter, Walter son of Geoffrey, Robert son of Peter, Nicholas son of Arnald de Hugate, William Battaile, Thomas de Hugate, Nicholas son of Geoffrey, William de Hugate, Geoffrey Furmage and Walter Sneipe.[2]

William son of Adam de Garton resigned to the convent of Ellerton

[1] Ellerton on Spalding moor.

[2] Dodsw. MS. vii, 334.

3 bovates which he held of them in Garton, lying between the 3 bovates which Adam son of William Bataill held and the 2 bovates which Robert de Seizevaus formerly held. For this the canons gave him 20 marks for the redemption of his body from the prison of Scartheburg. This was attested by William son of Peter, Oliver de Gunnebi, Nicholas son of Stephen de Garton, Reiner his brother, Adam le Norrais, Robert son of Peter de Hugate, Nicholas son of Ernulf, Gregory his brother, Thomas son of Roger de Hugate and Roger de Dalton.[1]

William de St. James of Huggate gave to the convent of Ellerton the land belonging to his half carucate upon the new improvement (*frussura*) on the "wald" in Huggate, lying between land of Richard son of Peter and land of Robert son of Geoffrey the knight. Witnesses: William son of Roger, Richard son of Peter, Robert Chopin, William de Herlethorpe, William de Gudmundham and Stephen (de Gudmundham?).

Geoffrey de Torny and Avice his wife released to the canons of Ellerton 8 bovates with tofts and crofts in Huggate (except 60 acres) and 4 bovates with tofts and crofts in Laytham, which they had by the gift of Walter son of Geoffrey, the knight of Huggate, and Matilda his mother. Among the witnesses were W(illiam) prior of St. Andrew's, York, and William de St. James.[2] The date is 1230–1240. In 1246 Richard son of the said Geoffrey de Torny confirmed this gift.[3]

1264. Quit-claim by Walter, son of Geoffrey the knight, of Huggate, to William son of Peter (de Goodmanham) his lord of ½ carucate of the grantor's demesne in Huggate with 4 tofts and the tillages in various places which Matilda his mother sometime pledged to his said lord. *c.*1200–1220.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 335*d*.

Omnibus has literas visuris vel audituris Walterus filius Galfrido militis de Hugat salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me redd[id]isse et omnino quietum clamasse de me et heredibus meis domino meo Willelmo filio Petri et heredibus ejus vel quibus assignare voluerit, pro pecunia sua quam michi dedit in magno negotio meo, dimidiam carrucatam terre de dominico meo in territorio de Hugate cum omnibus ejus pertinentiis, et iiii^or^ toftos in eadem villa, quos scilicet Reginaldus Ruper et Thomas de Beauvez et Ricardus Blundus et Turstatius Blundus aliquando tenuerunt, et omnes culturas quas mater mea Matilda invadiavit aliquando eidem domino meo Willelmo filio Petri, scilicet totam carrucatam meam apud Waterinar versus Wilton, et iiij^or^ acras terre in Waldo versus Fridatorp, et totam carrucatam meam apud Silfburnedalemun, et totam carrucatam meam apud Greneholm, et totum Refholeslac, et totam culturam meam inter Refholeslac et Wetewanghedale, et desuper Refholes totam culturam meam usque ad Fimersti, et tres acras terre in dimidia carrucata mea super Middelhom inter Halleslac et Paineslac, et tres acras terre super Oxeholm in dimidia carrucata mea, et duas acras terre super Suthakerkands in cultura mea proximiores divise versus aquilonem, et sex acras terre in toftis versus Wetewanghe,

[1] Dodsw. MS. vii, 338. [2] *ib.*, 357. [3] *ib.*

et unam acram et dimidiam in dimidia carrucata mea super Estelandes juxta terram canonicorum de Ellerton. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus eidem domino Willelmo et heredibus ejus hanc quietam clamationem contra omnes homines in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Willelmo filio Ade de Garton, Olivero de Gunnebi, Jurdano clerico, Waltero filio Walteri, Roberto filio Petri, Nicholao filio Arnaldi, Henrico clerico de Hugate, Roberto filio Saive, Galfrido Furmage.

1265. Grant by Geoffrey de Mandevill II to the convent of Watton of pasture for 200 sheep in the fields of Huggate, with land for a sheep-fold. 1200–1216.

From the original formerly in St. Mary's Tower, York; Dodsw. MS. vii, f. 299.

Cunctis Christi fidelibus Galfridus de Mandevill salutem. Noverit universitas vestra me, concessu et assensu heredum meorum, dedisse et hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Deo et Beate Marie et conventui domus de Wattona in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pasturam sufficientem ducentis ovibus ubique in campis de Hugate cum tota terra illa que jacet de Kirkholmnab per fundum vallis versus orientem usque ad Cnapesties, et abinde versus austrum usque ad feudum Galfridi militis, scilicet quicquid terre arabilis in eodem loco habui, ad bercariam faciendam in eadem terra et ad fossandum et includendum et ut inde omnem voluntatem suam faciant, cum libero introitu et exitu tam ovibus de bercaria ad pascuam quam ceteris animalibus et ad omnia necessaria peragenda. Hanc predictam pasturam cum prenominata terra dedi prenominato conventui pro animabus antecessorum meorum et pro salute mea et uxoris mee et omnium meorum ut michi et illis prosit in perpetuum. Et ego et heredes mei warantizabimus et adquietabimus prenominatam terram cum predicta pastura predicto conventui contra omnes homines de omnibus rebus in perpetuum. Hiis testibus, Waltero de Bovintona, Rogero Maulever[er], Ricardo [de] Helperthorp, Jordano de Buggethorp, Willelmo de Santon, Petro fratre ejus, Willelmo de Ripplingham, Waltero de Hugate, Galfrido de Hugate, Nicholao filio Arnaldi, Gregorio fratre ejus, Arnaldo clerico, Herveio le Waleis, Fulconi Placard, Radulfo de Cranzwic.

In dorso: "Howald."

Seal of Geoffrey de Mandevill: "very faire, on horseback with sword and shield, in red wax."

END OF VOL. II

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Farrer, William
Early Yorkshire charters

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